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THE

HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

FROM

THE REVOLUTION

TO

THE DEATH OF GEORGE THE SECOND.

(Designed as a Continuation of Mr. Hume's History.)

IN FIVE VOLUMES.

BY T. SMOLLET, M. D.

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BOOK III.

1759.

§ I. HAVING finiſhed the detail of the actions achieved in the European ſeas, by the naval force of Great-Britain, within the compaſs of the preſent year, we ſhall now proceed to record the exploits of the Britiſh arms within the tropicks, and particularly the expedition to Martinique and Guadaloupe, which is ſaid to have ſucceeded even beyond the expectation of the miniſtry. A plan had been formed for improving the ſucceſs of the preceding year in North-America, by carrying the Britiſh arms up the river St. Laurence, and beſieging Quebeck, the capital of Canada. The armament employed againſt the French iſlands of Martinique and Guadaloupe conſtituted part of this deſign, inaſmuch as the troops embarked on that expedition were, in caſe of a miſcarriage at Martinique, intended to reinforce the Britiſh army in North-America, which was juſtly conſidered as the chief ſeat of the war.

What

What hope of ſucceſs the adminiſtration conceived from an attempt upon Martinique, may be gueſſed from the ſtate of that iſland, as it appeared in a memorial preſented by the French King's Lieutenants of its ſeveral diſtricts, to the General of the French iſland, in conſequence of an order iſſued in November, for holding them in readineſs to march, and defend the iſland from the Engliſh, of whoſe deſign they were appriſed. They repreſented that the trade with the Dutch was become their ſole dependence; that they could expect no ſuccour from Europe, by which they had been abandoned ever ſince the commencement of the war: that the traders veſted with the privileges of trafficking among them had abuſed the intention of the General; and, inſtead of being of ſervice to the colony, had fixed an arbitrary price for all the proviſions which they brought in, as well as for the commodities which they exported; of conſequence, the former was valued at as high a price as their avarice could exact, and the latter ſunk as low in value as their own ſelfiſh hearts could conceive: that the colony for two months had been deſtitute of all kinds of proviſion; the commodities of the planters lay upon their hands, and their negroes were in danger of periſhing through hunger; a circumſtance that excited the apprehenſion of the moſt dreadful conſequences; as to ſlaves, half ſtarved, all kinds of bondage were equal; and people reduced to ſuch a ſituation were often driven to deſpair, ſeeking in anarchy and confuſion a remedy from the evils by which they were oppreſſed: that the beſt provided of the inhabitants laboured under the want of the common

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neceſſaries of life; and others had not ſo much as a grain of ſalt in their houſes: that there was an irreparable ſcarcity of ſlaves to cultivate their land; and the planters were reduced to the neceſſity of killing their own cattle to ſupport the lives of thoſe who remained alive: ſo that the mills were no longer worked, and the inhabitants conſumed beforehand what ought to be reſerved for their ſuſtenance, in caſe of being blocked up by the enemy. They deſired, therefore, that the General would ſuppreſs the permiſſion granted to particular merchants, and admit neutral veſſels freely into their ports, that they might trade with the coloniſts unmoleſted and unreſtrained. They obſerved that the citadel of Port-Royal ſeemed the principal object on which the ſafety and defence of the country depended; as the loſs of it would be neceſſarily attended with the reduction of the whole iſland: they therefore adviſed that this fort ſhould be properly provided with every thing neceſſary for its ſafety and defence; and that magazines of proviſion, as well as ammunition, ſhould be eſtabliſhed in different quarters of the iſland.—This remonſtrance plainly proves that the iſland was wholly unprepared to repel the meditated invaſion, and juſtifies the plan adopted by the miniſtry of Great-Britain. The regular troops of Martinique conſiſted of about twenty independent companies, greatly defective in point of number. The militia was compoſed of burghers and planters diſtreſſed and diſſatisfied, mingled with a parcel of wretched negro ſlaves, groaning under the moſt intolerable miſery, from whence they could have no hope of deliverance but by a ſpeedy change of maſters; their

their magazines were empty, and their fortifications out of repair. CHAP. XI.

§ II. Such was the ſtate of Martinique, when the inhabitants every day expected a viſit from the Britiſh armament, whoſe progreſs we ſhall now relate. On the twelfth day of November, in the preceding year, Captain Hughes ſailed from St. Helen's with eight ſail of the line, one frigate, four bomb-ketches, and a fleet of tranſports, having on board ſix regiments of infantry, and a detachment of artillery, beſides eight hundred marines diſtributed among the ſhips of war; this whole force being under the command of Major-General Hopſon, an old experienced officer, aſſiſted by Major-General Barrington, the Colonels Armiger and Haldane, the Lieutenant-Colonels Trapaud and Clavering, acting in the capacity of Brigadiers. After a voyage of ſeven weeks and three days, the fleet arrived at Barbadoes, and anchored in Carliſle-bay; where they joined Commodore Moore, appointed by his Majeſty to command the united ſquadron, amounting to ten ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and bomb-ketches. Ten days were employed in ſupplying the fleet with wood and water, in waiting for the hoſpital ſhip, in reviews, re-embarkations, councils of war, aſſemblies of the council belonging to the iſland, in iſſuing proclamations, and beating up for volunteers. At length, every great ſhip being reinforced with forty negroes, to be employed in drawing the artillery; and the troops, which did not exceed five thouſand eight hundred men, being joined by two hundred Highlanders, belonging to the ſecond battalion of the regiment commanded by Lord John Murray 1759.

in

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in North-America, who were brought as recruits from Scotland under convoy of the ſhip Ludlow-caſtle; the whole armament ſailed from Carliſle-bay on the thirteenth day of January: but by this time the troops, unaccuſtomed to a hot climate, were conſiderably weakened and reduced by fevers, diarrhœas, the ſcurvy, and the ſmall-pox: which laſt diſeaſe had unhappily broke out amongſt the tranſports. Next morning the ſquadron diſcovered the iſland of Martinique, which was the place of its deſtination. The chief fortification of Martinique was the citadel of Port-Royal, a regular fort, garriſoned by four companies, that did not exceed the number of one hundred and fifty men, thirty-ſix bombadiers, eighty Swiſs, and fourteen officers. One hundred barrels of beef conſtituted their whole ſtore of proviſion; and they were deſtitute of all other neceſſaries. They were almoſt wholly unprovided with water in the ciſterns, with ſpare carriages for their cannon, match, wadding, and langrage: they had but a ſmall ſtock of other ammunition; and the walls were in many parts decayed. The only preparations they had made for receiving the Engliſh were ſome paltry entrenchments thrown up at St. Pierre, and a place called Caſdenavires, where they imagined the deſcent would probably be attempted. On the fifteenth day of the month, the Britiſh ſquadron entered the great bay of Port-Royal, ſome of the ſhips being expoſed to the ſhot of a battery erected on the iſle de Ranieres a little iſland about half way up the bay. At their firſt appearance, the Floriſſant, of ſeventy-four guns, which had been ſo roughly handled by Captain

Captain Tyrrel in the Buckingham, then laying under the guns of Fort Negro, along with two frigates, turned up under the Citadel, and came to an anchor in the Carenage, behind the fortification. One frigate, called the Veſtal, under favour of the night, made her eſcape through the tranſports, and directed her courſe for Europe; where ſhe was taken by Captain Hood, as we have already related. Next day three ſhips of the line were ordered to attack Fort Negro, a battery at the diſtance of three miles from the Citadel, which, being mounted with ſeven guns only, was ſoon ſilenced, and immediately poſſeſſed by a detachment of marines and ſailors; who, being landed in flat-bottomed boats, clambered up the rock, and entered through the embraſures with their bayonets fixed. Here, however, they met with no reſiſtance: the enemy had abandoned the fort with precipitation. The Britiſh colours were immediately hoiſted, and ſentinels of marines poſted upon the parapet. The next care was to ſpike and diſable the cannon, break the carriages and deſtroy the powder which they found in the magazine: nevertheleſs, the detachment was ordered to keep poſſeſſion of the battery. This ſervice being ſucceſsfully performed, three ſhips were ſent to reduce the other battery at Caſdenavires, which conſiſted only of four guns, and theſe were ſoon rendered unſerviceable. The French troops, reinforced with militia which had been detached from the Citadel to oppoſe the diſembarkation, perceiving the whole Britiſh ſquadron, and all the tranſports, already within the bay, and Fort Negro occupied by the marines, retired to Port-Royal, leaving the beach open;

CHAP. XI. 1759.

BOOK III. open; ſo that the Engliſh troops were landed without oppoſition; and, being formed, advanced into
1759. the country towards Fort Negro, in the neighbourhood of which they lay all night upon their arms; while the fleet, which had been galled by bomb-ſhells from the Citadel, ſhifted their ſtation, and ſtood further up the bay. By ten next day the Engliſh officers had brought up ſome field-pieces to an eminence, and ſcoured the woods, from whence the troops had been greatly annoyed by the ſmall ſhot of the enemy during the beſt part of the night, and all that morning. At noon the Britiſh forces advanced in order towards the hill that overlooked the town and citadel of Port-Royal, and ſuſtained a troubleſome fire from enemies they could not ſee; for the French militia were intirely covered by the woods and buſhes. This eminence, called the Morne Tortueſon, though the moſt important poſt of the whole iſland, was neglected by the General of Martinique, who had reſolved to blow up the fortifications of the citadel: but, luckily for the iſlanders, he had not prepared the materials for this operation, which muſt have been attended with the immediate deſtruction of the capital, and indeed of the whole country. Some of the inferior officers, knowing the importance of the Morne Tortueſon, reſolved to defend that poſt with a body of the militia, which was reinforced by the garriſons of Fort-Negro and Caſdenavires, as well as by ſome ſoldiers detached from the Floriſſant: but, notwithſtanding all their endeavours, as they were entirely unprovided with cannon, extremely defective in point of diſcipline, diſpirited by the puſillanimity

lanimity of their Governor, and in a great meaſure diſconcerted by the general conſternation that prevailed among the inhabitants, in all probability they could not have withſtood a ſpirited and well-conducted attack by regular forces. About two o'clock General Hopſon thought proper to deſiſt from his attempt. He gave the Commodore to underſtand that he could not maintain his ground, unleſs the ſquadron would ſupply him with heavy cannon, landed near the town of Port-Royal, at a ſavannah, where the boats muſt have been greatly expoſed to the fire of the enemy; or aſſiſt him in attacking the citadel by ſea, while he ſhould make his approaches by land. Both theſe expedients* being deemed impracticable by a council of war, the troops were recalled from their advanced poſts, and re-embarked in the evening, without any conſiderable moleſtation from the enemy. There attempt on the Morne Tortueſon had coſt them ſeveral men, including two officers, killed or wounded in the attack; and, in revenge for this loſs, they burned the ſugar-canes, and deſolated the country; in their retreat. The inhabitants of Martinique could hardly credit the teſtimony of their own ſenſes, when they ſaw themſelves thus delivered from all their fears, at a time when they were overwhelmed with terror and confuſion; when the principal individuals among them had reſigned all

CHAP. XI. 1759.

* The Commodore offered to land the cannon on the other ſide of Point Negro, at a place equally near the road from the Engliſh army to Port-Royal, and even cauſe them to be drawn up by the ſeamen, without giving the troops the leaſt trouble. But this offer was not accepted. General Hopſon afterwards declared, that he did not underſtand Mr. Moore's meſſage in the ſenſe which it was meant to imply.

thought

BOOK III. thought of further reſiſtance; and were actually aſ-
ſembled at the publick hall in Port-Royal, to ſend
1759. deputies to the Engliſh General, with propoſals of capitulation and ſurrender.

§ III. The majority of the Britiſh officers, who conſtituted a council of war held for this purpoſe,* having given their opinion, that it might be for his Majeſty's ſervice to make an attack upon St. Pierre, the fleet proceeded to that part of the iſland, and entered the bay on the nineteenth. The Commodore told the General, that he made no doubt of being able to reduce the town of St. Pierre: but as the ſhips might be diſabled in the attack ſo as not to be in a condition to proceed immediately on any material ſervice; as the troops might be reduced in their numbers, ſo as to be incapable of future attacks; and as the reduction of the iſland of Guadaloupe would be of great benefit to the ſugar colonies; Mr. Moore propoſed that the armament ſhould immediately proceed to that iſland: and the General agreed to the propoſal. The reaſons produced on this occaſion are, we apprehend, ſuch as may be urged againſt every operation of war. Certain it is, no conqueſt can be attempted, either by ſea or land, without expoſing the ſhips and troops to a poſſibility of being diſabled and diminiſhed; and the ſame poſſibility militated as ſtrongly againſt an attempt upon Guadaloupe, as it could poſſibly diſcourage the attack of St. Pierre. Beſides, Martinique was an object

* The Commodore did not attend at this council: it was convoked to deliberate upon the opinion of the chief Engineer, who thought they ſhould make another landing to the ſouthward of the Carenage. In this caſe, the pilots declared it would be extremely difficult, if not impracticable, for the fleet to keep up a communication with the army.

of

of greater importance than Guadaloupe;* as being the principal place poſſeſſed by the French in thoſe ſeas, and that to which the operations of the armament were expreſsly limited by the inſtructions received from the miniſtry. St. Pierre was a place of conſiderable commerce; and at that very juncture above forty ſail of merchant ſhips lay at anchor in the bay. The town was defended by a citadel regularly fortified, but at that time poorly garriſoned, and ſo ſituated as to be acceſſible to the fire of the whole ſquadron; for the ſhore was bold, and the water ſufficient to float any ſhip of the line. Before the reſolution of proceeding to Guadaloupe was taken, the Commodore had ordered the bay to be ſounded; and directed the Rippon to advance, and ſilence a battery ſituated a mile and a half to the northward of St. Pierre. Accordingly, Captain Jekyll, who commanded that ſhip, ſtood in, and anchoring cloſe to the ſhore, attacked it with ſuch impetuoſity, that in a few minutes it was abandoned. At the ſame time the Rippon was expoſed to the fire of three other batteries, from which ſhe received conſiderable damage both in her hull and rigging; and was in great danger of running aground, when orders were given to tow her out of danger. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ IV. The whole armament having abandoned the deſign on Martinique, directed their courſe to Guadaloupe, another of the Caribbee iſlands, lying at the diſtance of thirty leagues to the weſtward,

* Only as being the ſeat of government; for Guadaloupe makes a much greater quantity of ſugar, and equipped a much greater number of privateers, with the aſſiſtance of the Dutch of St. Euſtatia, ſituated in its neighbourhood.

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about fifteen leagues in length, and twelve in breadth; divided into two parts by a ſmall channel, which the inhabitants croſs in a ferry-boat. The weſtern diviſion is known by the name of Baſſeterre; and here the metropolis ſtands, defended by the citadel and other fortifications. The eaſtern part, called Grandterre, is deſtitute of freſh water, which abounds in the other diviſion; and is defended by Fort-Louis, with a redoubt, which commands the road in the diſtrict of Goſier. The gut, or canal, that ſeparates the two parts, is diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of the Salt-River, having a road or bay at each end; namely, the great Cul de Sac, and the ſmall Cul de Sac. Guadaloupe is encumbered with high mountains and precipices, to which the inhabitants uſed to convey their valuable effects in time of danger: but here are alſo beautiful plains watered by brooks and rivers, which fertilize the ſoil, enabling it to produce a great quantity of ſugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, and caſſia; beſides plenty of rice, potatoes, all kinds of pulſe, and fruit peculiar to the iſland. The country is populous and flouriſhing, and the government comprehends two ſmaller iſlands called All-Saints, and Deſeada, which appear at a ſmall diſtance from the coaſt, on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland. The Britiſh ſquadron having arrived at Baſſeterre, it was reſolved to make a general attack by ſea upon the citadel, the town and other batteries by which it was defended. A diſpoſition being made for this purpoſe, the large ſhips took their reſpective ſtations next morning, which was the twenty-third day of January. At nine, the Lion, commanded by Captain

Captain Trelawney, began the engagement againſt a battery of nine guns; and the reſt of the fleet continued to place themſelves abreaſt of the other batteries and the citadel, which mounted forty-ſix cannon, beſides two mortars. The action in a little time became general, and was maintained on both ſides for ſeveral hours with great vivacity; while the Commodore, who had ſhifted his pendant into the Woolwich frigate, kept aloof without gun-ſhot, that he might be the more diſengaged to view the ſtate of the battle,* and give his orders with the greater deliberation. This expedient of an Admiral's removing his flag, and retiring from the action while his own ſhip is engaged, however conſonant to reaſon, we do not remember to have ſeen practiſed upon any occaſion, except in one inſtance, at Carthagena, where Sir Chaloner Ogle quitted his own ſhip, when ſhe was ordered to ſtand in, and cannonade the fort of Boca-Chica. In this preſent attack, all the ſea commanders behaved with extraordinary ſpirit and reſolution, particularly the Captains Leſlie, Burnet, Gayton, Jekyll, Trelawney, and Shuldam; who, in the hotteſt tumult of the action, diſtinguiſhed themſelves equally by their courage, impetuoſity, and deliberation. About five in the afternoon the fire

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* He ſhifted his broad pendant on board the Woolwich, as well to direct and keep the tranſports together in a proper poſture for the landing of the troops, as to cover the diſembarkation; and alſo to conſult proper meaſures with the general, who ſaw the neceſſity of Mr. Moore's being with him: and requeſted that he, with the other general officers and engineers, might be admitted on board the Woolwich, in order to conſult, and take the earlieſt opportunity of landing the troops, as the ſervice neceſſarily required.

of

BOOK III. 1759. of the citadel ſlackened. The Burford and Berwick were driven out to ſea; ſo that Captain Shuldam, in the Panther, was unſuſtained; and two batteries played upon the Rippon, Captain Jekyll, who by two in the afternoon ſilenced the guns of one, called the Morne-rouge; but at the ſame time could not prevent his ſhip from running aground. The enemy perceiving her diſaſter, aſſembled in great numbers on the hill, and lined the trenches, from whence they poured in a ſevere fire of Muſquetry. The militia afterwards brought up a cannon of eighteen pound ball, and for two hours raked her fore and aft with conſiderable effect: nevertheleſs, Captain Jekyll returned the fire with equal courage and perſeverance, though his people dropped on every ſide, until all his grape-ſhot and wadding were expended, and all his rigging cut to pieces; to crown his misfortune, a box, containing nine hundred cartridges, blew up on the poop, and ſet the ſhip on fire; which, however, was ſoon extinguiſhed. In the mean time, the Captain threw out a ſignal of diſtreſs; to which no regard was paid,* till Captain Leſlie, of the Briſtol, coming from ſea, and obſerving his ſituation, ran in between the Rippon and the battery; and engaged with ſuch impetuoſity, as made an immediate diverſion in favour of Captain Jekyll, whoſe ſhip remained aground, notwithſtanding all the aſſiſtance that could be given, till midnight, when ſhe floated, and eſcaped from the very jaws of deſtruction. At ſeven in the evening, all the other large ſhips, having ſilenced the guns to which they had been reſpectively oppoſed, joined

* In all probability it was not perceived by the Commodore.

the

the reſt of the fleet. The four bombs being anchored near the ſhore, began to ply the town with ſhells and carcaſſes; ſo that in a little time the houſes were in flames, the magazines of gunpowder blew up with the moſt terrible exploſion; and about ten o'clock the whole place blazed out in one general conflagration. Next day, at two in the afternoon, the fleet came to an anchor in the road to Baſſeterre, where they found the hulls of divers ſhips which the enemy had ſet on fire at their approach: ſeveral ſhips turned out and endeavoured to eſcape, but were intercepted and taken by the Engliſh ſquadron. At five, the troops landed without oppoſition, and took poſſeſſion of the town and citadel, which they found entirely abandoned. They learned from a Genoeſe deſerter, that the regular troops of the iſland conſiſted of five companies only, the number of the whole not exceeding one hundred men; and that they had laid a train to blow up the powder magazine in the citadel: but had been obliged to retreat with ſuch precipitation, as did not permit them to execute this deſign. The train was immediately cut off, and the magazine ſecured. The nails with which they had ſpiked up their cannon were drilled out by the matroſſes; and in the mean time the Britiſh colours were hoiſted on the parapet. Part of the troops took poſſeſſion of an advantageous poſt on an eminence, and part entered the town, which ſtill continued burning with great violence. In the morning, at daybreak, the enemy appeared, to the number of two thouſand, about four miles from the town, as if they intended to throw up intrenchments in the neigh-

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BOOK III. 1759. neighbourhood of a houſe where the Governor had fixed his head-quarters, declaring he would maintain his ground to the laſt extremity. To this reſolution, indeed, he was encouraged by the nature of the ground, and the neighbourhood of a paſs called the Dos d'Ane, a cleft through a mountainous ridge, opening a communication with Capeſterre, a more level and beautiful part of the iſland. The aſcent from Baſſaterre to this paſs was ſo very ſteep, and the way ſo broken and interrupted by rocks and gullies, that there was no proſpect of attacking it with ſucceſs, except at the firſt landing, when the inhabitants were under the dominion of a panick. They very ſoon recovered their ſpirits and recollection, aſſembled and fortified themſelves among the hills, armed and arrayed their negroes, and affected to hold the invaders, at defiance. A flag of truce being ſent, with offers of terms to their Governor, the Chevalier d'Etriel, he rejected them in a letter, with which his ſubſequent conduct but ill agreed.* Indeed

The letter was to this effect:

To their Excellencies Meſſ. Hopſon and Moore, General Officers of his Britannick Majeſty at Baſſaterre.

"Gentlemen,

"I have received the letter which your Excellencies have done me the honour to write, of the twenty-fifth. You make me propoſals which could ariſe from nothing but the facility with which you have got poſſeſſion of the little town and citadel of Baſſaterre; for otherwiſe you ought to do me the juſtice to believe they could not be received. You have ſtrength ſufficient to ſubdue the exteriors of the iſland; but, with reſpect to the interiors, the match between us is equal. As to the conſequences that may attend my refuſal, I am perſuaded they will be no other than ſuch as are preſcribed by the laws of war. Should we be diſappointed in this particular, we have

deed from the beginning, his deportment had been ſuch as gave a very unfavourable impreſſion of his character. When the Britiſh ſquadron advanced to the attack, inſtead of viſiting in perſon the citadel and the batteries, in order to encourage and animate his people by his exhortation and example, he retired out of the reach of danger to a diſtant plantation, where he remained a tame ſpectator of the deſtruction in which his principal town and citadel were involved. Next morning when he ought to have exerted himſelf in preventing the diſembarkation of the Engliſh troops, who had a difficult ſhore and violent ſurf to ſurmount, and when he might have defended the entrenchments and lines which had been made to oppoſe their landing, he abandoned all theſe advantages and took ſhelter among the mountains that were deemed inacceſſible. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ V. But, howſoever deficient the Governor might have been in the article of courage, certain it is the inhabitants behaved with great ſpirit and activity in defence of their country. They continually haraſſed the ſcouring detachments, by firing upon them from woods and ſugar plantations,

have a maſter powerful enough to revenge any injury we may ſuſtain. I am with reſpect,

"Gentlemen,

"Your moſt obedient ſervant,

"NADAU D'ETREIL."

It is pretty remarkable, that the apprehenſion of cruel uſage from the Engliſh, who are undoubtedly the moſt generous and humane enemies under the ſun, not only prevailed among the common French ſoldiery throughout this whole war, but even infected officers of diſtinction, who ought to have been exempted from theſe prejudices, by a better acquaintance with life, and more liberal turn of thinking.

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which laſt the Engliſh burned about their ears in reſentment. Their armed negroes were very expert in this kind of buſh-fighting. The natives or militia appeared in conſiderable parties, and even encountered detached bodies of the Britiſh army. A lady of maſculine courage, whoſe name was Ducharmy, having armed her ſlaves, they made ſeveral bold attempts upon an advanced poſt, occupied by Major Melville, and threw up entrenchments upon a hill oppoſite to the ſtation of this officer, who had all along ſignalized himſelf by his uncommon intrepidity, vigilance, and conduct. At length the works of this virago were ſtormed by a regular detachment, which, after an obſtinate and dangerous conflict, entered the entrenchment ſword in hand, and burned the houſes and plantations. Some of the enemy were killed, and a great number taken. Of the Engliſh detachment twelve ſoldiers were ſlain, and thirty wounded, including three ſubaltern officers, one of whom loſt his arm. The greateſt body of the enemy always appeared at the Governor's headquarters, where they had raiſed a redoubt, and thrown up entrenchments. From theſe a conſiderable detachment advanced on the 6th day of February, in the morning, towards the citadel, and fell in with an Engliſh party, whom they engaged with great vivacity; but, after a ſhort though warm diſpute, they were obliged to retire, with ſome loſs. Without all doubt, the inhabitants of Guadaloupe purſued the moſt ſenſible plan that could poſſibly have been projected for their own ſafety. Inſtead of hazarding a general engagement againſt regular troops, in which they could

could have no proſpect of ſucceſs, they reſolved to weary them out, by maintaining a kind of petty war in ſeparate parties, to alarm and haraſs the Engliſh with hard duty in a ſultry climate, where they were but indifferently ſupplied with proviſion, and refreſhment. Nor were their hopes in this particular diſappointed. Both the army and the navy were invaded with fevers, and other diſeaſes, epidemical in thoſe hot countries; and the regimental hoſpitals were ſo crowded, that it was judged convenient to ſend five hundred ſick men to the iſland of Antigua, where they might be properly attended. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ VI. In the mean time, the reduction of the iſlanders on the ſide of Guadaloupe appearing more and more impracticable, the General reſolved to transfer the ſeat of war to the eaſtern and more fertile part of the iſland, called Grand-terre, which, as we have already obſerved, was defended by a ſtrong battery, called Fort-Louis. In purſuance of this determination, the great ſhips were ſent round to Grand-terre, in order to reduce this fortification, which they accordingly attacked on the thirteenth day of February. After a ſevere cannonading, which laſted ſix hours, a body of marines being landed, with the Highlanders,* they drove the enemy from their entrenchments ſword in hand; and, taking poſſeſſion of the fort, hoiſted the Engliſh colours. In a few days after this exploit, General Hopſon dying at Baſſeterre, the chief command devolved on General Barrington,

* A reinforcement of two or three hundred Highlanders had joined the fleet immediately before the troops landed on Guadaloupe.

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who reſolved to proſecute the final reduction of the iſland with vigour and diſpatch. As one ſtep towards this conqueſt, the Commodore ordered two ſhips of war to cruiſe off the iſland of St. Euſtatia, and prevent the Dutch traders from aſſiſting the natives of Guadaloupe, whom they had hitherto conſtantly ſupplied with proviſions, ſince they retired to the mountains. General Barrington, on the very firſt day of his command, ordered the troops who were encamped to ſtrike their tents and huts, that the enemy might imagine he intended to remain in this quarter; but in a few days the batteries in and about Baſſaterre were blown up and deſtroyed, the detachments recalled from the advanced poſts, and the whole army reembarked, except one regiment, with a detachment of artillery, left in garriſon at the citadel, the command of which was beſtowed on Colonel Debriſay, an accompliſhed officer of great experience. The enemy no ſooner perceived the coaſt clear than they deſcended from the hills, and endeavoured to take poſſeſſion of the town, from which however they were driven by the fire of the Citadel. They afterwards erected a battery, from whence they annoyed this fortification both with ſhot and ſhells, and even threatened a regular attack; but as often as they approached the place, they were repulſed by ſallies from the caſtle.* In the midſt of thoſe hoſtilities, the gallant Debriſay, together with Major Trollop, one Lieutenant, two bombardiers, and ſeveral common ſoldiers, were blown up, and periſhed, by the exploſion of a powder-

* The battery which they had raiſed was attacked at noon, taken, and deſtroyed by Captain Blomer, of the ſixty-firſt regiment

magazine

magazine at the flanked angle of the ſouth-eaſt baſtion. The confuſion neceſſarily produced by ſuch an unfortunate accident, encouraged the enemy to come pouring down from the hills, in order to make their advantage of the diſaſter; but they were ſoon repulſed by the fire of the garriſon. The General, being made acquainted with the fate of Colonel Debriſay conferred the government of the fort upon Major Melvill, and ſent thither the chief engineer to repair and improve the fortifications. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ VII. In the mean time, Commodore Moore having received certain intelligence that Monſ. de Bompart had arrived at Martinique, with a ſquadron conſiſting of eight ſail of the line and three frigates, having on board a whole battalion of Swiſs, and ſome other troops, to reinforce the garriſons of the iſland, he called in his cruiſers, and ſailed immediately to the bay of Dominique, an iſland to windward, at the diſtance of nine leagues from Gaudaloupe, whence he could always ſail to oppoſe any deſign which the French commander might form againſt the operations of the Britiſh armaments. For what reaſon Mr. Moore did not ſail immediately to the bay of Port-Royal in Martinique, where he knew the French ſquadron lay at anchor, we ſhall not pretend to determine. Had he taken that ſtep, M. Bompart muſt either have given him battle, or retired into the Carenage, behind the Citadel; in which laſt caſe, the Engliſh commander might have anchored between Pigeon-iſland and Fort-Negro, and thus blocked him up effectually. By retiring to Dominique, he left the ſea open to French privateers, who

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who roved along the coaſts of theſe iſlands, and in a very little time carried into Martinique above fourſcore merchant-ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of Great Britain. Theſe continual depredations committed under the noſe of the Engliſh commodore, irritated the planters of the Engliſh iſlands, ſome of whom are ſaid to have circulated unfavourable reports of that gentleman's character.*

§ VIII. General Barrington being left with no more than one ſhip of forty guns for the protection of the tranſports, formed a plan of proſecuting the war in Guadaloupe by detachments, and the ſucceſs fully anſwered his expectation. He determined to make a deſcent on the diviſion of the iſland called Grand-terre, and for that purpoſe allotted ſix hundred men; who, under the command of Colonel Crump, landed between the towns of St. Anne and St. François; and deſtroyed ſome

* The reaſons aſſigned by the Commodore for his conduct in this particular are theſe:—The bay of Dominique was the only place in which he could rendezvous and unite his ſquadron. Here he refreſhed his men, who were grown ſickly in conſequence of ſubſiſting on ſalt proviſion. Here he ſupplied his ſhips with plenty of freſh water. Here he had intercourſe once or twice every day with General Barrington, by means of ſmall veſſels which paſſed and repaſſed from one iſland to the other. By remaining in this ſituation, he likewiſe maintained a communication with the Engliſh Leeward Iſlands, which being in a defenceleſs condition, their inhabitants were conſtantly ſoliciting the Commodore's protection; and here he ſupported the army, the Commander of which was unwilling that he ſhould remove to a greater diſtance. Had he ſailed to Port-Royal, he would have found the enemy's ſquadron ſo diſpoſed, that he could not have attacked them, unleſs M. de Bompart had been inclined to hazard an action. Had he anchored in the bay, all his cruiſers muſt have been employed in conveying proviſion and ſtores to the ſquadron. There he could not have procured either freſh proviſions or water; nor could he have had any communication with, or intelligence from, the army in the Leeward Iſlands, in leſs than eight or ten days.

batteries

batteries of the enemy, from whom he ſuſtained very little oppoſition. While he was thus employed, a detachment of three hundred men attacked the town of Goſier, which, notwithſtanding a ſevere fire, they took by ſtorm, drove the garriſon into the woods, ſet fire to the place, and demoliſhed the battery and entrenchment raiſed for its defence. This ſervice being happily performed, the detachment was ordered to force their way to Fort-Louis, while the garriſon of that caſtle was directed to make two ſallies, in order to favour their irruption. They accordingly penetrated, with ſome loſs ſuſtained in forcing a ſtrong paſs, and took poſſeſſion of a battery which the enemy had raiſed againſt the Engliſh camp, in the neighbourhood of Fort-Louis. The General, having hitherto ſucceeded in his deſigns, formed the ſcheme of ſurpriſing at one time the three towns of Petit-bourg, Gonoyave, and St. Mary, ſituated on the Baſſeterre ſide of the little Cul de Sac, and committed the execution of it to the Colonels Crump and Clavering: but the night appointed for the ſervice proved exceedingly dark and tempeſtuous; and the Negro conductors were ſo frightened, that they ran ſeveral of the flat-bottomed boats on the ſhoals that ſkirt this part of the iſland. Colonel Clavering landed with about eighty men; but found himſelf ſo entangled with mangrove trees, and the mud ſo impaſſably deep, that he was obliged to re-embark, though not before the enemy had diſcovered his deſign. This project having miſcarried, the General detached the ſame commanders, whoſe gallantry and conduct cannot be ſufficiently applauded, with a detachment

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detachment of fifteen hundred men, including one hundred and fifty volunteers from Antigua, to land in a bay not far from the town of Arnonville, at the bottom of the little Cul de Sac under the protection of his Majeſty's ſhip Woolwich. The enemy made no oppoſition to their landing; but retreated, as the Engliſh advanced, to a ſtrong entrenchment thrown up behind the river Licorne, a poſt of the utmoſt importance, as it covered the whole country as far as the bay of Mahaut, where proviſions and ſupplies of all ſorts were landed from St. Euſtatia. The river was rendered inacceſſible, by a moraſs covered with mangroves, except at two narrow paſſes, which they had fortified with a redoubt, and entrenchments well palliſaded, mounted with cannon, and defended by a numerous militia: beſides, the narrow roads, through which only they could be attacked, were interſected with deep and wide ditches. Notwithſtanding theſe diſadvantages, the Engliſh commanders determined to hazard an aſſault. While four field-pieces and two howitzers maintained a conſtant fire upon the top of the entrenchments, the regiment of Duroure and the Highlanders advanced under the cover, firing by platoons with the utmoſt regularity. The enemy, intimidated by their cool and reſolute behaviour, began to abandon the firſt entrenchment on the left. Then the Highlanders drawing their ſwords, and ſuſtained by part of the regiment, threw themſelves in with their uſual impetuoſity, and followed the fugitives pell-mell into the redoubt, of which they took poſſeſſion; but they ſtill maintained their ground within the entrenchments on the right, from whence

whence they annoyed the aſſailants both with muſketry and cannon. In half an hour, an occaſional bridge being made, the Engliſh troops paſſed the river, in order to attack this poſt, which the enemy abandoned with precipitation; notwithſtanding all their haſte, however, about ſeventy were taken priſoners, and among thoſe ſome of the moſt conſiderable inhabitants of the iſland. This advantage coſt the Engliſh two officers and thirteen men killed, and above fifty wounded. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ IX. The roads being mended for the paſſage of the artillery, the troops advanced towards Petit-bourg, haraſſed in their march by flying bodies of the enemy, and arrived late at night on the banks of the river Lizarde, the only ford of which the French had fortified with ſtrong entrenchments, protected by a battery of four cannon, erected on a riſing ground in their rear. Colonel Clavering, while he amuſed them all night at this place by a conſtant fire into their lines, tranſported in two canoes, which he launched about a mile and a half farther down the river, a ſufficient numbers of troops, by day-break, to attack them on the other ſide in flank, while he advanced in front at the head of his little army; but they did not think proper to ſuſtain the aſſault. On the contrary, they no ſooner perceived his intention, than they forſook the poſt, and fled without order. Colonel Clavering, having paſſed the river, purſued them to Petit-bourg, which they had alſo fortified; and here he found Captain Uvedale, of the Grenada bomb-ketch, throwing ſhells into the redoubt. He forthwith ſent detachments to occupy the neighbouring heights; a circumſtance

GEO. III. 1759. cumſtance which the enemy no ſooner obſerved, than they deſerted the place, and retired with great expedition. On the fifteenth day of April Captain Steel deſtroyed a battery at Gonoyave, a ſtrong poſt, which, though it might have been defended againſt an army, the French abandoned at his approach, after having made a haſty diſcharge of their artillery. At the ſame time Colonel Crump was detached with ſeven hundred men to the bay of Mahaut, where he burned the town and batteries, which he found abandoned, together with a vaſt quantity of proviſions, which had been brought from the iſland of St. Euſtatia. Colonel Clavering, having left a ſmall garriſon at Petitbourg, began his march on the twentieth day of the month towards St. Mary's, where he underſtood the enemy had collected their whole force, thrown up entrenchments, and raiſed barricadoes: but they had left their rear unguarded. The Engliſh commander immediately detached Colonel Barlow, with a body of troops, to attack them from that quarter, while he himſelf advanced againſt the front of their entrenchment. They ſtood but one cannon-ſhot, and then fled to their lines and batteries at St. Mary's, the flanks of which were covered with woods and precipices. When they perceived the Engliſh troops endeavouring to ſurmount theſe difficulties, and turn their lines, they quitted them, in order to oppoſe the deſign; and were immediately attacked with ſuch vivacity, in the face of a ſevere fire of muſketry and cannon, that they abandoned their ground, and fled in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving the field and all their artillery to the victors, who took

took up their quarters for that night at St. Mary's. Next day they entered the charming country of Capeſterre, where eight hundred and ſeventy negroes belonging to one planter ſurrendered at diſcretion. Here Colonel Clavering was met by Meſſieurs de Clainvilliers and Duqueruy, deputed by the principal inhabitants of the iſland to know what capitulation would be granted. Theſe he conducted to Petit-bourg, where they were preſented to General Barrington; who conſidering the abſence of the fleet, the ſmall number of his forces, daily diminiſhing, the difficulty of the country, and the poſſibility of the enemy's being reinforced from Martinique, wiſely took the advantage of the preſent panick, and ſettled terms of capitulation without delay. The ſanity of this reſolution ſoon appeared. The inhabitants had juſt ſigned the agreement, when a meſſenger arrived in their camp, with information that M. de Beauharnois, the General of the French iſlands, had landed at St. Anne's, to the windward, with a reinforcement from Martinique, conſiſting of ſix hundred regulars from Europe, about fifteen hundred volunteers, beſides a great number of the militia drafted from the companies of Martinique, with a great ſupply of arms and ammunition, mortars and artillery, under convoy of the ſquadron commanded by M. de Bompart; who no ſooner learned that the capitulation was ſigned, than he reimbarked the troops and ſtores with all poſſible expedition, and returned to Martinique. Thus we ſee the conqueſt of this important iſland, which is ſaid to produce a greater quantity of ſugar than is made in any of the Engliſh plantations, was as

CHAP. XII. 1759.

BOOK III. much owing to accident as to the valour of the troops and the conduct of the General: for, had

1759. the reinforcement arrived an hour ſooner than it actually landed, in all probability the Engliſh would have found it impracticable to finiſh the reduction of Guadaloupe. Be that as it may, the natives certainly deſerved great commendation, not only for perſevering ſo gallantly in defence of their country, but alſo for their fortitude in bearing every ſpecies of diſtreſs. They now quitted the Dos d'Ane, and all their other poſts, and returned to their reſpective habitations. The town of Baſſeterre being reduced to a heap of aſhes, the inhabitants began to clear away the rubbiſh, and erect occaſional ſheds, where they reſumed their ſeveral occupations with that good humour ſo peculiar to the French nation; and general Barrington humanely indulged them with all the aſſiſtance in his power.

§ X. The ſmall iſlands of Deſeada, Los Santos, and Petit-terre were compriſed in the capitulation of Guadaloupe. The inhabitants of Marigalante, which lies about three leagues to the ſouth-eaſt of Grande-terre, extending twenty miles in length, fifteen in breadth, flat and fertile, but poorly watered and ill fortified, having refuſed to ſubmit when ſummoned by the ſquadron to ſurrender, General Barrington reſolved to reduce them by force. He embarked a body of troops on board of tranſports, which ſailed thither under convoy of three ſhips of war and two bomb veſſels from Prince Rupert's Bay, and at their appearance the iſlanders ſubmitting, received an Engliſh garriſon. Before this period, Commodore Moore having received

received intelligence that M. de Bompart had CHAP. XI. 1759.
ſailed from Martinique, with deſign to land a reinforcement on Guadaloupe, and that his ſquadron was ſeen ſeven leagues to windward of Marigalante, he ſailed from Prince Rupert's Bay, and turned to windward. After having been beating about for five days to very little purpoſe, he received notice from one of his cruiſers, that the French Admiral had returned to Martinique; upon which information he retired quietly to his former ſtation in the bay of Dominique, the people of which were ſo inſolent as to affirm, in deriſion, that the Engliſh ſquadron ſailed on one ſide of the iſland, and the French upon the other, that they might be ſure of not meeting; but this, without doubt, was an impudent calumny.*

§ XI. General Barrington, having happily finiſhed the conqueſt of Guadaloupe, gave notice to the Commodore, that he intended to ſend back part of the troops, with the tranſports, to England, about the beginning of July. In conſequence of this intimation, Mr. Moore ſailed with his ſquadron to Baſſeterre road, where he was

* The Commodore declared that he carried a preſs-ſail night and day, in order to come up with the French ſquadron, and took every ſtep that could be deviſed for that purpoſe. He ſays, if he had purſued any other courſe, the French commander might have run into the road of St. Kit's, and deſtroyed or taken a great number of Merchants ſhips which were then loading with ſugar for England.

He ſays he tried every ſtratagem he could contrive for bringing M. de Bompart to action. He even ſent away part of his ſquadron out of ſight of the inhabitants of Dominique, that they might repreſent to their friends at Martinique his force much inferior to what it really was; but this expedient had no effect upon M. de Bompart, who made the beſt of his way to Cape Francois, on the iſland of Hiſpaniola.

next

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next day joined by two ſhips of the line from England, which rendered him greatly ſuperior in ſtrength to the commander of the French ſquadron, who had retired to the iſland of Grenada, lying about eight leagues from Guadaloupe. Here he was diſcovered by the ſhip Rippon, whoſe Captain returned immediately to Baſſeterre, to make the Commodore acquainted with this circumſtance; but, before he could weigh anchor, a frigate arrived, with information that Bompart had quitted Grenada, and was ſuppoſed to have directed his courſe to Hiſpaniola. The Commodore immediately diſpatched the Ludlow-Caſtle with this intelligence to Admiral Coats, who commanded the ſquadron at Jamaica. General Barrington having made a tour of the iſland, in order to viſit and repair ſuch fortifications as he thought neceſſary to be maintained, and the affairs relating to the inhabitants being entirely ſettled, he ſent the Highlanders, with a body of drafts. to North-America, under convoy: he garriſoned the principal ſtrengths of the iſland, and left the chief command to Colonel Crump, who had for ſome time acted as Brigadier-General; Colonel Clavering having been ſent home to England with the account of the capitulation. Colonel Melville, who had ſignalized himſelf in a remarkable manner ever ſince their firſt landing, continued governor of the citadel at Baſſeterre; and the command at Grand-terre was conferred on Colonel Delgarno. Three complete regiments were allotted as a ſufficient guard for the whole iſland, and the other three were embarked for England. General Barrington himſelf went on board the Roebuck

Roebuck in the latter end of June, and took his departure for England. About a month after, the tranſports, under Convoy of Captain Hughes, with a ſmall ſquadron, ſet ſail for Great-Britain; while Commodore Moore, with his large fleet, directed his courſe to Antigua. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ XII. While this armament had been employed in the conqueſt of Guadaloupe, North-America, exhibited ſtill more ſanguinary ſcenes of war and devaſtation; which in order properly to introduce, it will be neceſſary to explain the ſteps that were taken on this continent, previous to this campaign. In October of the preceding year, a grand aſſembly was held at Eaſton, about ninety miles from Philadelphia; and there peace was eſtabliſhed, by a formal treaty, between Great-Britain and the ſeveral nations of Indians inhabiting the country between the Apalachian Mountains and the Lakes. The Twightwees however, ſettled between the river Ohio and the Lakes, did not aſſiſt at this treaty, though ſome ſteps had been taken towards an alliance with that people. The conferences were managed by the governors, of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, accompanied by Sir William Johnſton's deputy for Indian affairs, four members of the council of Pennſylvania, ſix members of the aſſembly, two agents for the province of New-Jerſey, a great number of planters and citizens of Philadelphia, chiefly Quakers. They were met by the deputies and chiefs of the Mohawks, Oneidoes, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Senecas, Tuſcaroras, Nanticoques, and Conoys, the Tuteloes, Chugnues, Delawares, and Unamies. the Miniſinks, Mohicons, and Wappingers; the whole

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1759. whole number, including their women and children, amounting to five hundred. Some of the Six Nations, thinking themſelves aggrieved by the Britiſh coloniſts, who had impriſoned certain individuals of their nation, and had killed a few, and treated others with contempt, did not fail to expreſs their reſentment, which had been artfully fomented by the French emiſſaries, even into an open rupture. The Delawares and Miniſinks, in particular, complained that the Engliſh had encroached upon their lands, and on that account were provoked to hoſtilities: but their chief, Teedyuſcung, had made overtures of peace; and in the character of Ambaſſador from all the ten nations, had been very inſtrumental in forming this aſſembly. The chiefs of the Six nations, though very well diſpoſed to peace, took umbrage at the importance aſſumed by one of the Delawares, over whom, as their deſcendants, they exerciſed a kind of parental authority; and on this occaſion they made no ſcruple to diſcloſe their diſſatisfaction. The buſineſs, therefore, of the Engliſh Governors at this congreſs, was to aſcertain the limits of the lands in diſpute, reconcile the Six Nations with their nephews the Delawares, remove every cauſe of miſunderſtanding between the Engliſh and the Indians, detach theſe ſavages entirely from the French intereſt, eſtabliſh a firm peace, and induce them to exert their influence in perſuading the Twightwees to accede to this treaty. Thoſe Indians, though poſſeſſed of few ideas, circumſcribed in their mental faculties, ſtupid, brutal, and ferocious, conduct themſelves nevertheleſs, in matters of importance to the community,

munity, by the general maxims of reaſon and juſtice; and their treaties are always founded upon good ſenſe, conveyed in a very ridiculous manner. Their language is guttural, harſh, and polyſyllabical; and their ſpeech conſiſts of hyperbolical metaphors and ſimiles, which inveſt it with an air of dignity, and heighten the expreſſion. They manage their conferences by means of wampum, a kind of bead, formed of a hard ſhell, either in ſingle ſtrings, or ſewed in broad belts of different dimenſions, according to the importance of the ſubject. Every propoſition is offered, every anſwer made, every promiſe corroborated, every declaration atteſted, and every treaty confirmed, by producing and interchanging theſe Belts of wampum. The conferences were continued from the eighth to the twenty-ſixth day of October, when every article was ſettled to the mutual ſatisfaction of all parties. The Indian deputies were gratified with a valuable preſent, conſiſting of looking-glaſſes, knives, tobacco-boxes, ſleeve-buttons, thimbles, ſheers, gun-locks, ivory combs, ſhirts, ſhoes, ſtockings, hats, caps, handkerchiefs, thread, clothes, blankets, gartering, ſerges, watch-coats, and a few ſuits of laced clothes for their chieftains. To crown their happineſs, the ſtores of rum were opened: they drank themſelves into a ſtate of brutal intoxication, and next day returned in peace to their reſpective places of habitation. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ XIII. This treaty with the Indians, who had been debauched from the intereſt of Great-Britain, auſpiciouſly paved the way for thoſe operations which had been projected againſt the French

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1759. ſettlements in Canada. Inſtead of employing the whole ſtrength of the Britiſh arms in North-America againſt one object, the miniſtry propoſed to divide the forces, and make impreſſions on three different parts at once, that the enemy might be divided, diſtracted, and weakened, and the conqueſt of Canada completed in one campaign. That the ſucceſs might be the more certain, the different expeditions were planned in ſuch a manner as to co-operate with each other, and even join occaſionally; ſo practicable was it thought for them to maintain ſuch a correſpondence as would admit of a junction of this nature. The project of this campaign imported, that General Wolfe, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo eminently in the ſiege of Louiſbourg, ſhould proceed up the river St. Laurence, as ſoon as the navigation ſhould be clear of ice, with a body of eight thouſand men, and a conſiderable ſquadron of ſhips from England, to undertake the ſiege of Quebeck, the capital of Canada: that General Amherſt, who commanded in chief, ſhould, with another army of regular troops and provincials, amounting to twelve thouſand men, reduce Ticonderoga and Crown-Point, croſs the lake Champlain, and, proceeding along the river Richelieu to the banks of the river St. Laurence, join General Wolfe in the ſiege of Quebeck: that Brigadier-General Prideaux, with a third body, reinforced with a conſiderable number of friendly Indians, aſſembled by the influence and under the command of Sir William Johnſton, ſhould inveſt the French fort erected by the fall or cataract of Niagara, which was certainly the moſt important poſt

poſt of all French America, as it in a manner commanded all the interior parts of that vaſt continent. It overawed the whole country of the Six Nations, who were cajoled into a tame acquieſcence in its being built on their territory: it ſecured all the inland trade, the navigation of the great lakes, the communication between Canada and Louiſiana, and opened a paſſage for inroads into the colonies of Great-Britain. It was propoſed that the Britiſh forces, having reduced Niagara, ſhould be embarked on the lake Ontario, fall down the river St. Laurence, beſiege and take Montreal, and then join or co-operate with Amherſt's army. Beſides theſe larger armaments, Colonel Stanwix commanded a ſmaller detachment for reducing ſmaller forts, and ſcouring the banks of the lake Ontario. How far this project was founded on reaſon and military knowledge, may be judged by the following particulars, of which the projectors were not ignorant. The navigation of the river St. Laurence is dangerous and uncertain. The city of Quebeck, was remarkably ſtrong from ſituation and fortification, from the bravery of the inhabitants, and the number of the garriſon. Monſieur de Montcalm, an officer of great courage and activity, kept the field between Montreal and Quebeck, with a body of eight or ten thouſand men, conſiſting of regular troops and diſciplined militia, reinforced by a conſiderable number of armed Indians; and another body of reſerve hovered in the neighbourhood of Montreal, which was the reſidence of Monſieur de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of Canada. The garriſon of Niagara conſiſted of above

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ſix hundred men; the march to it was tedious and embarraſſed; and Monſieur de Levi ſcoured the country with a flying detachment, well acquainted with all the woods and paſſes. With reſpect to General Amherſt's ſhare of the plan, the forts of Ticonderoga and Crown-Point ſtood in his way. The enemy were maſters of the lake Champlain, and poſſeſſed the ſtrong fort of Chambly, by the fall of the river Richelieu, which defended the paſs to the river St. Laurence. Even had theſe obſtacles been removed, it was hardly poſſible that he and Mr. Wolfe ſhould arrive at Quebeck in the ſame inſtant of time. The firſt that reached it, far from being in a condition to undertake the ſiege of Quebeck, would have run the riſk of being engaged and defeated by the covering army; in which caſe, the other body muſt have been expoſed to the moſt imminent hazard of deſtruction, in the midſt of an enemy's country, far diſtant from any place of ſafety to which it could retreat. Had theſe diſaſters happened (and, according to the experience of war, they were the natural conſequences of the ſcheme,) the troops at Niagara would, in all probability, have fallen an eaſy ſacrifice, unleſs they had been ſo fortunate as to receive intelligence time enough to accompliſh their retreat before they could be intercepted. The deſign would, we apprehend, have been more juſtifiable, or at leaſt not ſo liable to objection, had Mr. Amherſt left two or three regiments to protect the frontiers of New-York, and, joining Mr. Wolfe with the reſt, ſailed up the river St. Laurence to beſiege Quebeck. Even in that caſe the whole number of his troops would not have been

been ſufficient, according to the practice of war, to inveſt the place, and cope with the covering enemy. Nevertheleſs, had the enterprize ſucceeded, Montcalm muſt either have hazarded an engagement againſt great odds, or retired farther into the country: then the route would have been open by land and water to Montreal, which could have made little reſiſtance. The two principal towns being taken, and the navigation of the river St. Laurence blocked up, all the dependent forts muſt have ſurrendered at diſcretion, except Niagara, which there was a bare poſſibility of ſupplying, at an incredible trouble and expence, from the diſtant Miſſiſſippi; but, even then, it might have been beſieged in form, and eaſily reduced. Whatever defects there might have been in the plan, the execution, though it miſcarried in ſome eſſential points, was attended with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. The ſame good fortune that proſpered the Britiſh arms ſo remarkably in the conqueſt of Guadaloupe, ſeemed to interpoſe ſtill more aſtoniſhingly in their favour at Quebeck, the ſiege of which we ſhall record in its proper place. At preſent, we muſt attend the operations of General Amherſt, whoſe ſeparate army was firſt in motion, though ſuch impediments were thrown in his way as greatly retarded the progreſs of his operations; impediments ſaid to have ariſen from the pride, inſolence, and obſtinacy of certain individuals, who poſſeſſed great influence in that part of the world, and employed it all to thwart the ſervice of their country.

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§ XIV. The ſummer was already far advanced before General Amherſt could paſs lake George with

BOOK III. 1759. with his forces, although they met with no oppoſition, and reach the neighbourhood of Ticonderoga, where, in the preceding year, the Britiſh troops had ſuſtained ſuch a terrible diſaſter. At firſt the enemy ſeemed determined to defend this fortreſs: but perceiving the Engliſh Commander reſolute, cautious, and well prepared for undertaking the ſiege; having, moreover, orders to retreat from place to place, towards the centre of operations at Quebeck, rather than run the leaſt riſk of being made priſoners of war, they, in the night of July the twenty-ſeventh, abandoned the poſt after having in ſome meaſure diſmantled the fortifications; and retired to Crown-Point, a fort ſituated on the verge of lake Champlain. General Amherſt having taken poſſeſſion of this important poſt, which effectually covered the frontiers of New-York, and ſecured to himſelf a ſafe retreat in caſe of neceſſity, ordered the works to be repaired, and allotted a ſtrong garriſon for its defence. This acquiſition, however, was not made without the loſs of a brave accompliſhed young officer, Colonel Roger Townſhend, who in reconnoitring the fort, was killed with a cannon-ſhot, and fell near the ſame ſpot which in the former year had been enriched with the blood of the gallant Lord Howe, whom he ſtrongly reſembled in the circumſtances of birth, age, qualifications and character.

§ XV. While the General ſuperintended the repairs of Ticonderoga, and the men were employed in preparing batteaux and other veſſels, his ſcouting parties hovered in the neighbourhood of Crown-Point, in order to watch the motions of the

the enemy. From one of theſe detachments he received intelligence, on the firſt day of Auguſt, that the enemy had retired from Crown-Point. He immediately detached a body of rangers before him to take poſſeſſion of the place: then he embarked with the reſt of the army; and on the fourth day of the month landed at the fort, where the troops were immediately encamped. His next care was to lay the foundation of a new fort, to be maintained for the further ſecurity of the Britiſh dominions in that part of the country; and particularly for preventing the inroads of ſcalping parties, by whom the plantations had been dreadfully infeſted. Here information was received that the enemy had retired to the Iſle aux Noix, at the other end of the Lake Champlain, five leagues on the hither ſide of St. John's; that their force encamped in that place, under the command of M. de Burlemaque, conſiſted of three battalions and five piquets of regular troops, with Canadians and marines, amounting in the whole to three thouſand five hundred effective men, provided with a numerous artillery; and that the Lake was occupied by four large veſſels, mounted with cannon, and manned with piquets of different regiments, under the command and direction of M. Le Bras, a captain in the French navy, aſſiſted by M. De Rigal, and other ſea officers. In conſequence of this intimation, General Amherſt, who had for ſome time employed Captain Loring to ſuperintend the building of veſſels at Ticonderoga, being reſolved to have the ſuperiority on the Lake, directed the Captain to build with all poſſible expedition a ſloop of ſixteen guns, and a radeau eighty-four

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1759. finiſhed, victualled, and manned by the eleventh day of October, the General embarked with the whole of the troops in batteaux, in order to attack the enemy; but next day, the weather growing tempeſtuous, was obliged to take ſhelter in a bay on the weſtern ſhore, where the men were landed for refreſhment. In the mean time, Captain Loring, with his ſmall ſquadron, ſailing down the Lake, gave chaſe to a French ſchooner, and drove three of their ſhips into a bay, where two of them were ſunk, and the third run aground by their own crew, who eſcaped: one, however, was repaired and brought away by Captain Loring, ſo that now the French had but one ſchooner remaining. General Amherſt, after having been ſome days wind-bound, re-embarked his forces, and proceeded down the lake: but the ſtorm, which had abated, beginning to blow with redoubled fury, ſo as to ſwell the waves mountain high, the ſeaſon for action being elapſed, and winter ſetting in with the moſt rigorous ſeverity, he ſaw the impoſſibility of accompliſhing his deſign, and was obliged to deſiſt. Returning to the ſame bay where he had been ſheltered, he landed the troops, and began his march for Crown-Point, where he arrived on the twenty-firſt day of October. Having ſecured a ſuperiority on the lake, he now employed all his attention in rearing the new fortreſs at Crown-Point, together with three ſmall out-forts for its better defence; in opening roads of communication with Ticonderoga, and the governments of Maſſachuſet's and

New

New Hampſhire; and in making diſpoſitions for the winter-quarters of his troops, ſo as to protect the country from the inroads of the enemy. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ XVI. During this whole ſummer he received not the leaſt intelligence of Mr. Wolfe's operations, except a few hints in ſome letters relating to the exchange of priſoners, that came from the French General, Montcalm, who gave him to underſtand that Mr. Wolfe had landed in the neighbourhood of Quebeck, and ſeemed determined to undertake the ſiege of that city; that he had honoured him (the French General) with ſeveral notes, ſometimes couched in a ſoothing ſtrain, ſometimes filled with threats; that the French army intended to give him battle, and a few days would determine the fate of Quebeck. Though Mr. Amherſt was ignorant of the proceedings of the Quebeck ſquadron, his communication continued open with the forces which undertook the ſiege of Niagara; and he received an account of their ſucceſs before he had quitted the lines of Ticonderoga. General Prideaux, with his body of troops, reinforced by the Indian auxiliaries under Sir William Johnſon, advanced to the cataract of Niagara, without being expoſed to the leaſt inconvenience on his march; and inveſting the French fortreſs about the middle of July, carried on his approaches with great vigour till the twentieth day of that month, when, viſiting the trenches, he was unfortunately ſlain by the burſting of a cohorn. Mr. Amherſt was no ſooner informed of his diſaſter, then he detached Brigadier-General Gage from Ticonderoga, to aſſume the command of that army. In the mean time, it devolved

BOOK III. devolved on Sir William Johnſon, who happily proſecuted the plan of his predeceſſor with all the
1759. ſucceſs that could have been deſired. The enemy, alarmed with the apprehenſion of loſing a place of ſuch importance, reſolved to exert their endeavours for its relief. They aſſembled a body of regular troops, amounting to twelve hundred men, drawn from Detroit, Venango, and Preſque Iſle; and theſe, with a number of Indian auxiliaries, were detached under the command of Monſieur D'Aubry, on an attempt to reinforce the garriſon of Niagara. Sir William Johnſon having received intelligence of their deſign, made a diſpoſition to intercept them in their march. In the evening he ordered the light infantry and picquets to poſt themſelves to the left, on the road leading from Niagara Falls to the fortreſs: theſe were reinforced in the morning with the grenadiers, and part of the forty-ſixth regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Maſſey; and another regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Farquhar, was poſted at the tail of the works, in order to ſupport the guard of the trenches. About eight in the morning, the enemy being in ſight, the Indians in the Engliſh army advanced to ſpeak with their couutrymen who ſerved under the French banners; but this conference was declined by the enemy. Then the French Indians having uttered the horrible ſcream called the war-whoop, which by this time had loſt its effect among the Britiſh forces, the enemy began the action with impetuoſity: but they met with ſuch a hot reception in front, while the Indian auxiliaries fell upon their flanks, that in a little more than half an hour their whole army was

routed, their General, with all his officers, taken, and the purſuit continued through the woods for ſeveral miles, with conſiderable ſlaughter. This battle, which happened on the twenty-fourth day of July, having been fought in ſight of the French garriſon at Niagara, Sir William Johnſon ſent Major Harvey with a trumpet to the commanding officer, to preſent him with a liſt of ſeventeen officers taken in the engagement, and to exhort him to ſurrender before more blood was ſhed, while he had it in his power to reſtrain the Indians. The Commandant, having certified himſelf of the truth, by ſending an officer to viſit the priſoners, agreed to treat, and in a few hours the capitulation was ratified. The garriſon, conſiſting of ſix hundred and ſeven effective men, marched out with the honours of war, in order to be embarked in veſſels on the lake, and conveyed in the moſt expeditious manner to New-York. They laid down their arms when they embarked: but were permitted to keep their baggage, and by proper eſcorte protected from the ſavage inſolence and rapacity of the Indians. All the women were conducted, at their own requeſt, to Montreal; and the ſick and wounded, who could not bear the fatigue of travelling, were treated with humanity. This was the ſecond complete victory obtained on the continent of North-America, in the courſe of the ſame war, by Sir William Johnſon, who, without the help of a military education, ſucceeded ſo ſignally in the field by dint of innate courage and natural ſagacity. What remarkably characterizes theſe battles, is the circumſtance of his having taken in both the commanders of the enemy. Indeed

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deed, the war in general may be diſtinguiſhed by the ſingular ſucceſs of this gentleman and the celebrated Lord Clive, two ſelf-taught generals; who, by a ſeries of ſhining actions, have demonſtrated that uninſtructed genius can, by its own internal light and efficacy, rival, if not eclipſe, the acquired art of diſcipline and experience. Sir William Johnſon was not more ſerviceable to his country by his valour and conduct in the field, than by the influence and authority which his juſtice, benevolence, and integrity had acquired among the Indian tribes of the Six Nations, whom he not only aſſembled at Niagara to the number of eleven hundred, but alſo reſtrained within the bounds of good order and moderation.

§ XVII. The reduction of Niagara, and the poſſeſſion of Crown-Point, were exploits much more eaſily achieved than the conqueſt of Quebeck, the great object to which all theſe operations were ſubordinate. Of that we now come to give the detail fraught with ſingular adventures and ſurpriſing events; in the courſe of which a noble ſpirit of enterprize was diſplayed, and the ſcenes of war were exhibited in all the variety of deſolation. It was about the middle of February that a conſiderable ſquadron ſailed from England for Cape-Breton, under the Command of Admirals Saunders and Holmes, two gentlemen of worth and probity, who had on ſeveral occaſions ſignalized their courage and conduct in the ſervice of their country. By the twenty-firſt day of April they were in ſight of Louiſbourg; but the harbour was blocked up with ice in ſuch a manner, that they were obliged to bear away for Halifax in Nova-Scotia. From hence

hence Rear-Admiral Durell was detached, with a small ſquadron, to ſail up the river St. Laurence as far as the iſle de Coudres, in order to intercept any ſupplies from France intended for Quebeck: he accordingly took two ſtore-ſhips; but he was anticipated by ſeventeen ſail, laden with proviſion, ſtores, and ſome recruits, under convoy of three frigates, which had already reached the capital of Canada. Meanwhile Admiral Saunders arrived at Louiſbourg; and the troops being embarked, to the number of eight thouſand, proceeded up the river without further delay. The operations by land were entruſted to the conduct of Major-General James Wolfe, whoſe talents had ſhone with ſuch ſuperior luſtre at the ſiege of Louiſbourg; and his ſubordinates in command were the Brigadiers Monckton, Townſhend, and Murray; all four in the flower of their age, who had ſtudied the military art with equal eagerneſs and proficiency, and, though young in years, were old in experience. The firſt was a ſoldier by deſcent, the ſon of Major-General Wolfe, a veteran officer of acknowledged capacity: the other three reſembled each other, not only in years, qualifications, and ſtation, but alſo in family rank, all three being the ſons of noblemen. The ſituation of Brigadier Townſhend was ſingular: he had ſerved abroad in the laſt war with reputation, and reſigned his commiſſion during the peace, in diſdain at ſome hard uſage he had ſuſtained from his ſuperiors. That his military talents, however, might not be loſt to his country, he exerciſed them with equal ſpirit and perſeverance in projecting and promoting the plan of a national militia. When the command

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and direction of the army devolved to a new leader, ſo predominant in his breaſt was the ſpirit of patriotiſm and the love of glory, that though heir apparent to a Britiſh peerage, poſſeſſed of a very affluent fortune, remarkably dear to his acquaintance, and ſolicited to a life of quiet by every allurement of domeſtick felicity, he waved theſe conſiderations: he burſt from all entanglements; proffered his ſervices to his Sovereign; expoſed himſelf to the perils of a diſagreeable voyage, the rigours of a ſevere climate, and the hazard of a campaign peculiarly fraught with toil, danger, and difficulty.

§ XVIII. The armament intended for Quebeck ſailed up the river St. Laurence, without having met with any interruption, or having perceived any of thoſe difficulties and perils with which it had been reported that the navigation of it was attended. Their good fortune in this particular, indeed, was owing to ſome excellent charts of the river, which had been found in veſſels taken from the enemy. About the latter end of June the land-forces were diſembarked in two diviſions upon the iſle of Orleans, ſituated a little below Quebeck, a large fertile iſland, well cultivated, producing plenty of grain, abounding with people, villages, and plantations. General Wolfe no ſooner landed on the iſland of Orleans, than he diſtributed a manifeſto among the French coloniſts, giving them to underſtand that the King his maſter, juſtly exaſperated againſt the French monarch, had equipped a conſiderable armament in order to humble his pride, and was determined to reduce the moſt conſiderable French ſettlements in America. He declared

declared it was not againſt the induſtrious peaſants, their wives and children, nor againſt the miniſters of religion, that he intended to make war; on the contrary, he lamented the misfortunes to which they muſt be expoſed by the quarrel: he offered them his protection; and promiſed to maintain them in their temporal poſſeſſions, as well as in the free exerciſe of their religion, provided they would remain quiet, and take no part in the difference between the two crowns. He obſerved that the Engliſh were maſters of the river St. Laurence, ſo as to intercept all ſuccours from Europe; and had, beſides, a powerful army on the continent, under the command of General Amherſt. He affirmed that the reſolution they ought to take was neither difficult nor doubtful; as the utmoſt exertion of their valour would be uſeleſs, and ſerve only to deprive them of the advantages which they might reap from their neutrality. He reminded them that the cruelties exerciſed by the French upon the ſubjects of Great-Britain in America would excuſe the moſt ſevere repriſals; but Britons were too generous to follow ſuch barbarous examples. He again offered to the Canadians the ſweets of peace, amidſt the horrors of war; and left it to themſelves to determine their own fate by their own conduct. He expreſſed his hope that the world would do him juſtice, ſhould they oblige him, by rejecting theſe favourable terms, to adopt violent meaſures. He expatiated upon the ſtrength and power, as well as upon the generoſity, of Great-Britain, in thus ſtretching out the hand of humanity; a hand ready to aſſiſt them on all occaſions, even when France was by her weakneſs

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weakneſs, compelled to abandon them in the moſt critical conjuncture. This declaration produced no immediate effect; nor indeed did the Canadians depend upon the ſincerity and promiſed faith of a nation, whom their prieſts had induſtriouſly repreſented as the moſt ſavage and cruel enemy on earth. Poſſeſſed of theſe notions, which prevailed even among the better ſort, they choſe to abandon their habitations, and expoſe themſelves and families to certain ruin, in provoking the Engliſh by the moſt cruel hoſtilities, rather than be quiet, and confide in the General's promiſe of protection. Inſtead of purſuing this prudent plan of conduct, they joined the ſcalping parties* of Indians who ſkulked among the woods; and falling upon the Engliſh ſtragglers by ſurpriſe, butchered them with the moſt inhuman barbarity. Mr. Wolfe, whoſe nature revolted againſt this wanton and perfidious cruelty, ſent a letter to the French General, repreſenting that ſuch enormities were contrary to the rules of war obſerved among civilized nations, diſhonourable to the ſervice of France,

* The operation of ſcalping, which, to the ſhame of both nations, was encouraged both by French and Engliſh, the ſavages performed in this manner:—The hapleſs victim being diſabled, or diſarmed, the Indian, with a ſharp knife provided and worn for the purpoſe, makes a circular inciſion to the bone round the upper part of the head, and tears off the ſcalp with his fingers. Previous to this execution, he generally diſpatches the priſoner by repeated blows on the head with the hammer-ſide of the inſtrument called a tomahawk: but ſometimes they ſave themſelves the trouble, and ſometimes the blows prove ineffectual; ſo that the miſerable patient is found alive, groaning in the utmoſt agony of torture. The Indian ſtrings the ſcalps he has procured, to be produced as a teſtimony of his proweſs, and receives a premium for each from the nation under whoſe banners he has been enliſted.

and diſgraceful to human nature: he therefore CHAP. XI. 1759.
deſired the French coloniſts and Indians might be reſtrained within due bounds, otherwiſe he would burn their villages, deſolate their plantations, and retaliate upon the perſons of his priſoners whatever cruelties ſhould, in the ſequel, be committed on the ſoldiers or ſubjects of his maſter. In all probability the French General's authority was not ſufficient to bridle the ferocity of the ſavages, who continued to ſcalp and murder, with the moſt brutal appetite for blood and revenge: ſo that Mr. Wolfe, in order to intimidate the enemy into a ceſſation of theſe outrages, found it neceſſary to connive at ſome irregularities in the way of retaliation.

§ XIX. M. de Montcalm, who commanded the French troops, though ſuperior in number to the invaders, very wiſely reſolved to depend upon the natural ſtrength of the country, which appeared almoſt inſurmountable, and had carefully taken all his precautions of defence. The city of Quebeck was tolerably fortified, ſecured with a numerous garriſon, and plentifully ſupplied with proviſion and ammunition. Montcalm had reinforced the troops of the colony with five regular battalions formed of the beſt of the inhabitants, completely diſciplined all the Canadians of the neighbourhood capable of bearing arms, and ſeveral tribes of ſavages. With this army he had taken the field in a very advantageous ſituation, encamped along the ſhore of Beaufort, from the river St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorenci, every acceſſible part being deeply entrenched. To undertake the ſiege of Quebeck againſt ſuch odds and advantages, was not only a deviation from the eſtabliſhed maxims

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of war, but a raſh enterprize, ſeemingly urged in diametrical oppoſition to the dictates of common ſenſe. Mr. Wolfe was well acquainted with all the difficulties of the undertaking; but he knew at the ſame time he ſhould always have it in his power to retreat, in caſe of emergency, while the Britiſh ſquadron maintained its ſtation in the river: he was not without hope of being joined by General Amherſt; and he was ſtimulated by an appetite for glory, which the proſpect of accumulated dangers could not allay. Underſtanding that there was a body of the enemy poſted, with cannon, at the point of Levi, on the ſouth ſhore, oppoſite to the city of Quebeck, he detached againſt them Brigadier Monckton, at the head of four battalions, who paſſed the river at night; and next, morning, having ſkirmiſhed with ſome of the enemy's irregulars, obliged them to retire from that poſt, which the Engliſh immediately occupied. At the ſame time Colonel Carlton, with another detachment, took poſſeſſion of the weſtern point of the iſland of Orleans: and both theſe poſts were fortified, in order to anticipate the enemy; who, had they kept poſſeſſion of either, might have rendered it impoſſible for any ſhip to lie at anchor within two miles of Quebeck. Beſides, the Point of Levi was within cannon-ſhot of the city, againſt which a battery of mortars and artillery was immediately erected. Montcalm, foreſeeing the effect of this manœuvre, detached a body of ſixteen hundred men acroſs the river, to attack and deſtroy the works before they were completed; but the detachment fell into diſorder, fired upon each other, and retired in confuſion. The battery

tery being finiſhed without further interruption, the cannons and mortars began to play with ſuch ſucceſs, that in a little time the upper town was conſiderably damaged, and the lower town reduced to a heap of rubbiſh. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ XX. In the mean time, the fleet was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Immediately after the troops had been landed on the iſland of Orleans, the wind increaſed to a furious ſtorm, which blew with ſuch violence, that many tranſports ran foul of one another, and were diſabled. A number of boats and ſmall craft foundered, and divers large ſhips loſt their anchors. The enemy reſolving to take advantage of the confuſion which they imagined this diſaſter muſt have produced, prepared ſeven fire-ſhips; and at midnight ſent them down from Quebeck among the tranſports, which lay ſo thick as to cover the whole ſurface of the river. The ſcheme, though well contrived, and ſeaſonably executed, was entirely defeated by the deliberation of the Britiſh Admiral, and the dexterity of his mariners, who reſolutely boarded the fire-ſhips, and towed them faſt aground, where they lay burning at the water's edge. without having done the leaſt prejudice to the Engliſh ſquadron. On the very ſame day of the ſucceeding month, they ſent down a raft of fire-ſhips, or radeaux, which likewiſe conſumed without producing any effect.

§ XXI. The works for the ſecurity of the hoſpital and the ſtores, on the iſland of Orleans, being finiſhed, the Britiſh forces croſſed the north channel in boats; and, landing under cover of two ſloops, encamped on the ſide of the river Montmorenci, which divided them from the left of the enemy.

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these strong posts, the success must have cost him a great number of officers and men: and the enemy might have retreated behind the river St. Charles, which he must also have passed under the same disadvantages, before he could begin his operations against the city of Quebeck. Had his good fortune enabled him to surmount all these difficulties, and after all to defeat the enemy in a pitched battle, the garrison of Quebeck might have been reinforced by the wreck of their army; and he could not, with any probability of success, have undertaken the siege of an extensive fortified place, which he had not troops sufficient to invest, and whose garrison would have been nearly equal in number to the sum total of the troops he commanded. At any rate, the chance of a fair engagement in the open field was what he had little reason to expect in that situation, from the known experience, and the apparent conduct, of the French General. These objections appeared so obvious and important, that General Wolfe would not determine to risk an attack, until he had surveyed the upper part of the river St. Laurence, in hopes of finding some place more favourable for a descent. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ XXII. On the eighteenth day of July, the Admiral, at his request, sent two ships of war, two armed sloops, and some transports with troops on board, up the river; and they passed the city of Quebeck, without having sustained any damage. The General, being on board of this little armament, carefully observed the banks on the side of the enemy, which were extremely difficult from the nature of the ground; and these difficulties were redoubled by the foresight and precaution

BOOK III. caution of the French commander. Though a deſcent ſeemed impracticable between the city and Cape Rouge, where it was intended, General Wolfe, in order to divide the enemy's force, and procure intelligence, ordered a detachment, under the command of Colonel Carlton, to land higher up, at the Point au Tremble, to which place he was informed a great number of the inhabitants of Quebeck had retired with their moſt valuable effects. This ſervice was performed with little loſs; and ſome priſoners were brought away, but no magazine was diſcovered. The General, thus diſappointed in his expectation, returned to Montmorenci, where Brigadier Townſhend had, by maintaining a ſuperior fire acroſs that river, prevented the enemy from erecting a battery, which would have commanded the Engliſh camp; and now he reſolved to attack them, though poſted to great advantage, and every where prepared to give him a warm reception. His deſign was, firſt to reduce a detached redoubt cloſe to the water's edge, ſeemingly ſituated without gun-ſhot of the entrenchment on the hill. Should this fortification be ſupported by the enemy, he foreſaw that he ſhould be able to bring on a general engagement: on the contrary, ſhould they remain tame ſpectators of its reduction, he could afterwards examine their ſituation at leiſure, and determine the place at which they could be moſt eaſily attacked. Preparations were accordingly made for ſtorming the redoubt. On the laſt day of July, in the forenoon, part of Brigadier Monckton's brigade was embarked in the boats of the fleet, to be tranſported from the Point of Levi. The two brigades, commanded by the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray

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Murray, were drawn out, in order to paſs the ford when it ſhould be neceſſary. To facilitate their paſſage, the Admiral had ſtationed the Centurion ſhip of war in the channel, to check the fire of the lower battery, by which the ford was commanded: a numerous train of artillery was placed upon the eminence, to batter and enfilade the left of the enemy's entrenchment; and two flat bottomed armed veſſels, prepared for that purpoſe, were run aground near the redoubt, to favour the deſcent of the forces. The manifeſt confuſion produced among the French by theſe previous meaſures, and by the fire of the Centurion, which was well directed and ſuſtained, determined Mr. Wolfe to ſtorm this entrenchment without further delay. Orders were iſſued that the three Brigadiers ſhould put their troops in motion at a certain ſignal, which was accordingly made at a proper time of the tide. Many of the boats from Point Levi ran aground upon a ledge that runs off a conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore; and this accident occaſioned a diſorder, by which ſo much time was loſt, that the General was obliged to ſtop the march of Brigadier Townſhend's corps, which he perceived to be in motion. In the mean time, the boats were floated, and ranged in proper order, though expoſed to a ſevere fire of ſhot and ſhells; and the General in perſon ſounding the ſhore, pointed out the place where the troops might diſembark with the leaſt difficulty. Thirteen companies of grenadiers, and two hundred men of the ſecond American battalion, were the firſt who landed. They had received orders to form in four diſtinct bodies, and begin the attack, ſupported

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ſupported by the corps of Brigadier Monckton, as ſoon as the other troops ſhould have paſſed the ford, and be near enough to contribute to their aſſiſtance. Theſe inſtructions, however, were entirely neglected. Before Mr. Monckton had landed, and while Brigadier Townſhend was on his march at a conſiderable diſtance, the grenadiers, without waiting to be drawn up in a regular form, impetuouſly ruſhed towards the enemy's entrenchments in the utmoſt diſorder. Their courage ſerved only to increaſe their misfortune. The firſt fire they received did ſuch execution among them, that they were obliged to ſhelter themſelves under the redoubt which the French had abandoned at their approach. In this uncomfortable ſituation they remained ſome time, unable to form under ſo hot a fire, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of many gallant officers, who laviſhly expoſed, and even loſt their lives, in the honourable diſcharge of their duty.* The General ſeeing all their endeavours abortive,

* The following anecdote is ſo remarkable, and tends ſo much to the honour of the Britiſh ſoldiery, that we inſert it without fear of the readers diſapprobation:—Captain Ochterlony and Enſign Peyton belonging to the regiment of Brigadier-General Monckton. They were nearly of an age, which did not exceed thirty: the firſt was a North-Briton, the other a native of Ireland. Both were agreeable in perſon, and unblemiſhed in character; and connected together by the ties of mutual friendſhip and eſteem. On the day that preceded the battle, Captain Ochterlony had been obliged to fight a duel with a German officer; in which, though he wounded and diſarmed his antagoniſt, yet he himſelf received a dangerous hurt under his right arm, in conſequence of which his friends inſiſted on his remaining in camp during the action of the next day; but his ſpirit was too great to comply with this remonſtrance. He declared it ſhould never be ſaid that a ſcratch received in a private rencounter had prevented him from doing his duty, when his country required his ſervice; and he took the field with a fuſil in his hand, though he was hardly able to carry his arms. In leading up his

abortive, ordered them to retreat, and form be- CHAP. XI.
hind Monckton's brigade, which was by this time 1759.

his men to the enemy's entrenchment, he was ſhot through the lungs with a muſquet ball: an accident which obliged him to part with his fuſil: but he ſtill continued advancing; until, by loſs of blood, he became too weak to proceed farther. About the ſame time Mr. Peyton was lamed by a ſhot, which ſhattered the ſmall bone of his left leg. The ſoldiers, in their retreat, earneſtly begged, with tears in their eyes, that Captain Ochterlony would allow them to carry him and the enſign off the field. But he was ſo bigotted to a ſevere point of honour, that he would not quit the ground, though he deſired they would take care of his enſign. Mr. Peyton, with a generous diſdain, rejected their good offices, declaring that he would not leave his Captain in ſuch a ſituation; and in a little time they remained the ſole ſurvivors on that part of the field.

Captain Ochterlony ſat down by his friend; and, as they expected nothing but immediate death, they took leave of each other. Yet they were not altogether abandoned by the hope of being protected as priſoners: for the Captain, ſeeing a French ſoldier with two Indians approach, ſtarted up; and accoſting them in the French language, which he ſpoke perfectly well, expreſſed his expectation that they would treat him and his companion as officers, priſoners, and gentlemen. The two Indians ſeemed to be entirely under the conduct of the Frenchman, who coming up to Mr. Peyton, as he ſat on the ground, ſnatched his laced hat from his head, and robbed the Captain of his watch and money. This outrage was a ſignal to the Indians for murder and pillage. One of them, clubbing his firelock, ſtruck at him behind, with a view to knock him down; but the blow miſſing his head, took place upon his ſhoulder. At the ſame inſtant the other Indian poured his ſhot into the breaſt of this unfortunate young gentleman; who cried out, "Oh, Peyton! the villain has ſhot me." Not yet ſatiated with cruelty, the barbarian ſprung upon him, and ſtabbed him in the belly with his ſcalping knife. The Captain having parted with his fuſil, had no weapon for his defence, as none of the officers wore ſwords in the action. The three ruffians, finding him ſtill alive, endeavoured to ſtrangle him with his own ſaſh; and he was now upon his knees, ſtruggling againſt them with ſurpriſing exertion. Mr. Peyton, at this juncture, having a double-barrelled muſquet in his hand, and ſeeing the diſtreſs of his friend, fired at one of the Indians, who dropped dead on the ſpot. The other thinking the enſign would be an eaſy prey, advanced towards him and Mr. Peyton, having taken good aim at the diſtance of four yards, diſcharged his piece the ſecond time, but it ſeemed to take no effect.

The

BOOK III. time landed, and drawn up on the beach in order. They accordingly retired in confuſion, leaving a 1759. con-

The ſavage fired in his turn, and wounded the enſign in the ſhoulder; then, ruſhing upon him, thruſt his bayonet through his body. He repeated the blow, which Mr. Peyton attempting to parry, received another wound in his left hand: nevertheleſs he ſeized the Indian's muſket with the ſame hand, pulled him forwards, and with his right drawing a dagger which hung by his ſide, plunged it in the barbarian's ſide. A violent ſtruggle enſued: but at length Mr. Peyton was uppermoſt; and, with repeated ſtrokes of his dagger, killed his antagoniſt outright. Here he was ſeized with an unaccountable emotion of curioſity, to know whether or not his ſhot had taken place on the body of the Indian: he accordingly turned him up; and, ſtripping off his blanket, perceived that the ball had penetrated quite through the cavity of the breaſt. Having thus obtained a dear-bought victory, he ſtarted up on one leg; and ſaw Captain Ochterlony ſtanding at the diſtance of ſixty yards, cloſe by the enemy's breaſtwork, with the French ſoldier attending him. Mr. Peyton then called aloud—"Captain Och-"terlony, I am glad to ſee you here at laſt got under protection. "Beware of that villain, who is more barbarous than the ſavages. "GOD bleſs you, my dear Captain! I ſee a party of Indians "coming this way, and expect to be murdered immediately." A number of thoſe barbarians had for ſome time been employed on the left, in ſcalping and pillaging the dying and the dead that were left upon the field of battle; and above thirty of them were in full march to deſtroy Mr. Peyton. This gentleman knew he had no mercy to expect: for, ſhould his life be ſpared for the preſent, they would have afterwards inſiſted upon ſacrificing him to the manes of their brethren whom he had ſlain; and in that caſe he would have been put to death by the moſt excruciating tortures. Full of this idea, he ſnatched up his muſket; and, notwithſtanding his broken leg, ran about forty yards without halting: and feeling himſelf now totally diſabled, and incapable of proceeding one ſtep farther, he loaded his piece, and preſented it to the two foremoſt Indians, who ſtood aloof, waiting to be joined by their fellows; while the French, from their breaſt-works, kept up a continual fire of cannon and ſmall arms upon this poor, ſolitary, maimed gentleman. In this uncomfortable ſituation he ſtood, when he diſcerned at a diſtance a Highland officer, with a party of his men, ſkirting the plain towards the field of battle. He forthwith waved his hand in ſignal of diſtreſs, and being perceived by the officer, he detached three of his men to his aſſiſtance. Theſe brave fellows haſtened to him through the midſt of a terrible fire, and one of them bore

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conſiderable number lying on the field, to the barbarity of the Indian ſavages, who maſſacred the living, and ſcalped the dead, even in ſight of their indignant companions. This unhappy accident occaſioned a new delay, and the day was already far advanced. The wind began to blow with uncommon violence, and the tide to make; ſo that in caſe of a ſecond repulſe, the retreat of Brigadier Townſhend might have been rendered hazardous and uncertain; Mr. Wolfe, therefore, thought proper to deſiſt, and returned without further moleſtation to the other ſide of the river Montmorenci. The Admiral ordered the two veſſels which were aground to be ſet on fire, that they might not fall into the hands of the enemy. The advantages that favoured an attack in this part, conſiſted of the following particulars:—All the artillery could be uſed with good effect; all the troops could act at once; and, in caſe of a miſcarriage, the retreat

bore him off on his ſhoulders. The Highland officer was Captain Macdonald, of Colonel Frazier's battalion; who underſtanding that a young gentleman, his kinſman, had dropped on the field of battle, had put himſelf at the head of his party, with which he penetrated to the middle of the field, drove a conſiderable number of the French and Indians before him, and finding his relation ſtill unſcalped, carried him off in triumph. Poor Captain Ochterlony was conveyed to Quebeck, where in a few days he died of his wounds. After the reduction of that place, the French ſurgeons who attended him declared, that in all probability he would have recovered of the two ſhots he had received in his breaſt, had not he been mortally wounded in the belly by the Indian's ſcalping knife.

As this very remarkable ſcene was acted in ſight of both armies, General Townſhend, in the ſequel, expoſtulated with the French officers upon the inhumanity of keeping up ſuch a ſevere fire againſt two wounded gentlemen who were diſabled, and deſtitute of all hope of eſcaping. They anſwered, that the fire was not made by the regulars, but by the Canadians and ſavages, whom it was not in the power of diſcipline to reſtrain.

was

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was ſecure and open, a leaſt for a certain time of the tide. Theſe, however, ſeemed to be overbalanced by other conſiderations. The enemy were poſted on a commanding eminence; the beach was covered with deep mud, ſlippery, and broken into holes and gullies; the hill was ſteep, and in ſome places impracticable; the enemy were numerous, and poured in a very ſevere fire from their entrenchments. Had the attack ſucceeded, the loſs of the Engliſh muſt have been very heavy, and that of the French inconſiderable, becauſe the neighbouring woods afforded them immediate ſhelter. Finally, the river St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the town could be inveſted.

§ XXIII. Immediately after this mortifying check, in which above five hundred men, and many brave officers, were loſt, the General detached Brigadier Murray, with twelve hundred men, in tranſports, above the town, to co-operate with Rear-Admiral Holmes whom the Admiral had ſent up with ſome force againſt the French ſhipping, which he hoped to deſtroy. The Brigadier was likewiſe inſtructed to ſeize every opportunity of fighting the enemy's detachments, and even of provoking them to battle. In purſuance of theſe directions, he twice attempted to land on the north ſhore; but theſe attempts were unſucceſsful. The third effort was more fortunate. He made a ſudden deſcent at Chambaud, and burned a conſiderable magazine, filled with arms, clothing, proviſion, and ammunition. The enemy's ſhips being ſecured in ſuch a manner as not to be approached, and nothing elſe occurring that required the Brigadier's longer ſtay, he returned to the camp, with

intelligence obtained from his priſoners, that the fort of Niagara was taken, Crown-Point abandoned, and General Amherſt employed in making preparations to attack the corps at the Iſle aux Nois, commanded by M. Burlemaque. The diſaſter at the Falls of Montmorenci made a deep impreſſion on the mind of General Wolfe, whoſe ſpirit was too great to brook the moſt diſtant proſpect of cenſure or diſgrace. He knew the character of the Engliſh people—raſh, impatient, and capricious; elevated to exultation by the leaſt gleam of ſucceſs, dejected even to deſpondency by the moſt inconſiderable frown of adverſe fortune; ſanguine, even to childiſh hyperbole, in applauding thoſe ſervants of the publick who have proſpered in their undertakings; clamorous, to a degree of perſecution, againſt thoſe who have miſcarried in their endeavours, without any inveſtigation of merit, without any conſideration of circumſtances. A keen ſenſe of theſe vexatious peculiarities conſpiring with the ſhame of diſappointment, and eager deſire of retrieving the laurel that he might by ſome be ſuppoſed to have loſt at the falls of Montmorenci, and the deſpair of finding ſuch an occaſion, excited an internal agitation, which viſibly affected his external frame, and diſordered his whole conſtitution, which was naturally delicate and tender. Among thoſe who ſhared his confidence, he was often ſeen to ſigh; he was often heard to complain; and even in the tranſports of his chagrin declare, that he would never return without ſucceſs, to be expoſed, as other unfortunate commanders had been, to the cenſure and reproach of an ignorant and ungrateful populace.

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This

BOOK III. 1759. This tumult of the mind, added to the fatigues of the body he had undergone, produced a fever and dyſentery, by which for ſome time he was totally diſabled.

§ XXIV. Before he recovered any degree of ſtrength, he deſired the General Officers to conſult together for the publick utility. It was their opinion that, the Points of Levi and Orleans being left in a proper ſtate of defence, the reſt of the troops ſhould be conveyed up the river; with a view to draw the enemy from their preſent ſituation, and bring them if poſſible to an engagement. This meaſure, however, was not adopted, until the General and Admiral had reconnoitred the town of Quebeck, with a view to a general aſſault; and concluded from their own obſervations, reinforced by the opinion of the chief engineer, who was perfectly well acquainted with the interiors of the place, that ſuch an attack could not be hazarded with any proſpect of ſucceſs. The ſhips of war, indeed, might have ſilenced the batteries of the lower town, but they could not affect the upper works, from which they muſt have ſuſtained conſiderable damage. When we conſider the ſituation of this place, and the fortifications with which it was ſecured; the natural ſtrength of the country; the great number of veſſels and floating batteries they had provided for the defence of the river; the ſkill, valour, ſuperior force, and uncommon vigilance of the enemy; their numerous bodies of ſavages continually hovering about the poſts of the Engliſh, to ſurpriſe parties, and haraſs detachments; we muſt own that there was ſuch a combination of difficulties as might have diſcouraged and perplexed

perplexed the moſt reſolute and intelligent Com- CHAP. XI.
mander.

§ XXV. In conſequence of the reſolution taken 1759.
to quit the camp at Montmorenci, the troops and artillery were reimbarked, and landed at Point Levi: they afterwards paſſed up the river in tranſports; while Admiral Holmes made a movement with his ſhips, to amuſe the enemy poſted on the north ſhore: and the men being much crowded on board, the General ordered one half of them to be landed for refreſhment on the other ſide of the river. As no poſſibility appeared of annoying the enemy above the town, the ſcheme of operations was totally changed. A plan was formed for conveying the troops farther down in boats, and landing them in the night within a league of Cape Diamond, in hopes of aſcending the Heights of Abraham, which riſe abruptly with a ſteep aſcent from the banks of the river, that they might take poſſeſſion of the ground on the bank of the city, where it was but indifferently fortified. The dangers and difficulties attending the execution of this deſign were ſo particularly diſcouraging, that one would imagine it could not have been embraced but by a ſpirit of enterprize that bordered on deſperation. The ſtream was rapid; the ſhore ſhelving; the bank of the river lined with ſentinels; the landing-place ſo narrow as to be eaſily miſſed in the dark; and the ground ſo difficult as hardly to be ſurmounted in the day-time, had no oppoſition been expected. If the enemy had received the leaſt intimation from ſpy or deſerter, or even ſuſpected the ſcheme; had the embarkation been diſordered in conſequence of the darkneſs of the night,

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night, the rapidity of the river, or the ſhelving nature of the north ſhore, near which they were obliged to row; had one ſentinel been alarmed, or the landing-place much miſtaken; the heights of Abraham muſt have been inſtantly ſecured by ſuch a force as would have rendered the undertaking abortive: confuſion would neceſſarily have enſued in the dark; and this would have naturally produced a panick, which might have proved fatal to the greater part of the detachment. Theſe objections could not eſcape the penetration of the gallant Wolfe, who nevertheleſs adopted the plan without heſitation, and even executed it in perſon; though at that time labouring under a ſevere dyſentery and fever, which had exhauſted his conſtitution, and reduced him almoſt to an extremity of weakneſs. The previous ſteps being taken, and the time fixed for this hazardous attempt, Admiral Holmes moved with his ſquadron farther up the river, about three leagues above the place appointed for the diſembarkation, that he might deceive the enemy, and amuſe M. de Bougainville, whom Montcalm had detached with fifteen hundred men to watch the motions of that ſquadron: but the Engliſh Admiral was directed to ſail down the river in the night ſo as to protect the landing of the forces; and theſe orders he punctually fulfilled. On the twelfth day of September, an hour after midnight, the firſt embarkation, conſiſting of four complete regiments, the light infantry commanded by Colonel Howe, a detachment of Highlanders, and the American grenadiers, was made in flat-bottomed boats, under the immediate command of the Brigadiers Monckton and Murray; though

though General Wolfe accompanied them in perſon, and was among the firſt who landed; and they began to fall down with the tide, to the intended place of diſembarkation; rowing cloſe to the North ſhore, in order to find it the more eaſily. Without any diſorder the boats glided gently along; but by the rapidity of the tide, and the darkneſs of the night, the boats overſhot the mark, and the troops landed a little below the place at which the diſembarkation was intended.* As the troops landed the boats

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* How far the ſucceſs of this attempt depended upon accident, may be conceived from the following particulars:—In the twilight two French deſerters were carried on board a ſhip of war, commanded by Captain Smith, and lying at anchor near the north ſhore. They told him that the garriſon of Quebeck expected that night to receive a convoy of proviſions, ſent down the river in boats from the detachment above commanded by M. de Bougainville. Theſe deſerters ſtanding upon deck, and perceiving the Engliſh boats with the troops gliding down the river in the dark, began to ſhout and make a noiſe, declaring they were part of the expected convoy. Captain Smith who was ignorant of General Wolfe's deſign, believing their affirmation, had actually given orders to point the guns at the Britiſh troops; when the General perceiving a commotion on board, rowed along-ſide in perſon, and prevented the diſcharge, which would have alarmed the town, and entirely fruſtrated the attempt.

The French had poſted ſentries along ſhore, to challenge boats, and veſſels, and give the alarm occaſionally. The firſt boat that contained the Engliſh troops being queſtioned accordingly, a Captain of Frazer's regiment, who had ſerved in Holland, and who was perfectly well acquained with the French language and cuſtoms, anſwered without heſitation to *Qui vit*, which is their challenging word, *La France*: nor was he at a loſs to anſwer the ſecond queſtion, which was much more particular and difficult. When the ſentinel demanded *a quel regiment?* to what regiment? the Captain replied, *de la Reine*; which he knew, by accident, to be one of thoſe that compoſed the body commanded by Bougainville. The ſoldier took it for granted this was the expected convoy; and ſaying *paſſe*, allowed all the boats to proceed without further queſtion. In the ſame manner the other ſentries were deceived; though one more wary than the reſt, came running down to the water's edge, and called,

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boats were ſent back for the ſecond embarkation, which was ſuperintended by Brigadier Townſhend. In the mean time, Colonel Howe, with the light infantry and the Highlanders, aſcended the woody precipices with admirable courage and activity; and diſlodged a ſerjeant's guard, which defended a ſmall entrenched narrow path, by which alone the reſt of the forces could reach the ſummit. Then they mounted without further moleſtation from the enemy, and the General drew them up in order as they arrived. Monſieur de Montcalm no ſooner underſtood that the Engliſh had gained the Heights of Abraham, which in a manner commanded the town on its weakeſt part, than he reſolved to hazard a battle; and began his march without delay, after having collected his whole force from the ſide of Beauport.

" *Pourquoi eſt ce que vous ne parlez plus haut?* Why don't you ſpeak with an audible voice?" To this interrogation, which implied doubt, the Captain anſwered, with admirable preſence of mind, in a ſoft tone of voice, " *Tai toi! nous ſerons entendues!* Huſh! we ſhall be overheard and diſcovered!" Thus cautioned, the ſentry retired without further altercation. The Midſhipman who piloted the firſt boat, paſſing by the landing place in the dark, the ſame Captain, who knew it from his having been poſted formerly with his company on the other ſide of the river, inſiſted upon the pilot's being miſtaken; and commanded the rowers to put a ſhore in the proper place, or at leaſt very near it.

When General Wolfe landed, and ſaw the difficulty of aſcending the precipice, he ſaid to the ſame officer, in a familiar ſtrain, " I don't believe there is any poſſibility of getting up; but you muſt do your endeavour." The narrow path that ſlanted up the hill from the landing place the enemy had broken up, and rendered impaſſable by croſs ditches, beſides the entrenchment at the top: in every other part, the hill was ſo ſteep and dangerous, that the ſoldiers were obliged to pull themſelves up by the roots and boughs of trees growing on both ſides of the path.

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§ XXVI. General Wolfe, perceiving the enemy croſſing the river St. Charles, began to form his own line, which conſiſted of ſix battalions, and the Louiſbourg grenadiers; the right commanded by Brigadier Monckton, and the left, by Brigadier Murray: to the rear of the left, Colonel Howe was poſted with his light infantry, juſt returned from a four-gun battery, which they had taken without oppoſition. M. de Montcalm advancing in ſuch a manner as to ſhew his intention was to flank the left of the Engliſh, Brigadier Townſhend was ſent thither with the regiment of Amherſt, which he formed *en potence*, preſenting a double front to the enemy: he was afterwards reinforced by two battalions; and the reſerve conſiſted of one regiment drawn up in eight ſubdiviſions, with large intervals. The right of the enemy was compoſed of half the colony troops, two battalions, and a body of Canadians and ſavages: their centre conſiſted of a column formed by two other regular battalions; and on the left one battalion, with the remainder of the colony troops, was poſted: the buſhes and cornfields in their front were lined with fifteen hundred of their beſt markſmen, who kept up an irregular galling fire, which proved fatal to many brave officers, thus ſingled out for deſtruction. This fire, indeed, was in ſome meaſure checked by the advanced poſts of the Britiſh line, who piqueered with the enemy for ſome hours before the battle began. Both armies were deſtitute of artillery, except two ſmall pieces on the ſide of the French, and a ſingle gun which the Engliſh ſeamen made ſhift to draw up from the landing place. This was very well ſerved, and galled

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their column ſeverely. At length, about nine in the morning, the enemy advanced to the charge with great order and vivacity, though their fire was irregular and ineffectual. On the contrary, the Britiſh forces reſerved their ſhot until the French had approached within forty yards of their line: then they poured in a terrible diſcharge; and continued the fire with ſuch deliberation and ſpirit, as could not fail to produce a very conſiderable effect. General Wolfe was ſtationed on the right, at the head of Bragg's regiment and the Louiſbourg grenadiers, where the attack was moſt warm. As he ſtood conſpicuous in the front of the line, he had been aimed at by the enemy's markſmen, and received a ſhot in the wriſt, which however did not oblige him to quit the field. Having wrapped a handkerchief round his hand, he continued giving orders without the leaſt emotion; and advanced at the head of the grenadiers, with their bayonets fixed; when another ball unfortunately pierced the breaſt of this young hero,* who fell in the arms of victory, juſt as the enemy gave way. At this very inſtant, every ſeparate regiment of the Britiſh army ſeemed to exert itſelf for the honour of its own peculiar character. While the right preſſed on with their bayonets, Brigadier Murray briſkly advanced with the troops under his command, and ſoon broke the centre

* When the fatal ball took place, General Wolfe, finding himſelf unable to ſtand, leaned upon the ſhoulder of a Lieutenant, who ſat down for that purpoſe. This officer ſeeing the French give way, exclaimed, "They run! they run!"—"Who run?" cried the gallant Wolfe, with great eagerneſs. When the Lieutenant replied, "The French,"—"What! (ſaid he) do the cowards run already? then I die happy." So ſaying, the glorious youth expired.

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of the enemy: then the Highlanders, drawing their broad ſwords, fell in among them with irreſiſtible impetuoſity, and drove them with great ſlaughter into the town, and the works they had raiſed at the bridge of the river St. Charles. On the left and rear of the Engliſh, the action was not ſo violent. Some of the light infantry had thrown themſelves into houſes; where, being attacked, they defended themſelves with great courage and reſolution. Colonel Howe having taken poſt with two companies behind a ſmall copſe, ſallied out frequently on the flanks of the enemy, during this attack, and often drove them into heaps; while Brigadier Townſhend advanced platoons againſt their front; ſo that the right wing of the French were totally prevented from executing their firſt intention. The Brigadier himſelf remained with Amherſt's regiment, to ſupport this diſpoſition, and to overawe a body of ſavages poſted oppoſite to the light infantry, waiting for an opportunity to fall upon the rear of the Britiſh army. General Wolfe being ſlain, and at the ſame time Mr. Monckton dangerouſly wounded at the head of Laſcelles' regiment, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf with remarkable gallantry, the command devolved on Brigadier Townſhend, who haſtened to the centre; and finding the troops diſordered in the purſuit, formed them again with all poſſible expedition. This neceſſary taſk was ſcarce performed, when M. de Bougainville, with a body of two thouſand freſh men, appeared in the rear of the Engliſh. He had begun his march from Cape Rouge, as ſoon as he received intelligence that the Britiſh troops had gained the Heights of Abraham, but

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did not come up in time to have any ſhare in the battle. Mr. Townſhend immediately ordered two battalions, with two pieces of artillery, to advance againſt this officer; who retired, at their approach, among woods and ſwamps, where General Townſhend very wiſely declined hazarding a precarious attack. He had already obtained a complete victory, taken a great number of French officers, and was poſſeſſed of a very advantageous ſituation, which it would have been imprudent to for go. The French General, M. de Montcalm, was mortally wounded in the battle, and conveyed into Quebeck; from whence, before he died, he wrote a letter to General Townſhend, recommending the priſoners to that generous humanity by which the Britiſh nation is diſtinguiſhed. His ſecond in command was left wounded on the field; and next day expired on board an Engliſh ſhip, to which he had been conveyed. About one thouſand of the enemy were made priſoners, including a great number of officers; and about five hundred were ſlain on the field of battle. The wreck of their army, after they had reinforced the garriſon of Quebeck, retired to Point-au-Tremble; from whence they proceeded to Jacques Quatiers, where they remained entrenched until they were compelled by the ſeverity of the weather to make the beſt of their way to Trois Rivieres and Montreal. This important victory was obtained at the expenſe of fifty men killed, including nine officers; and of about five hundred men wounded: but the death of General Wolfe was a national loſs, univerſally lamented. He inherited from nature an animating fervour of ſentiment, an intuitive perception,

perception, an extenſive capacity, and a paſſion for glory, which ſtimulated him to acquire every ſpecies of military knowledge that ſtudy could comprehend, that actual ſervice could illuſtrate and confirm. This noble warmth of diſpoſition ſeldom fails to call forth and unfold the liberal virtues of the ſoul. Brave above all eſtimation of danger, he was alſo generous, gentle, complacent, and humane; the pattern of the officer, the darling of the ſoldier: there was a ſublimity in his genius which ſoared above the pitch of ordinary minds; and had his faculties been exerciſed to their full extent by opportunity and action, had his judgement been fully matured by age and experience, he would without doubt have rivalled in reputation the moſt celebrated Captains of antiquity. CHAP. XI. 1759.

§ XXVII. Immediately after the battle of Quebeck, Admiral Saunders, who, together with his ſubordinates Durell and Holmes, had all along co-operated heartily with the land forces for the advantage of the ſervice, ſent up all the boats of the fleet with artillery and ammunition; and on the ſeventeenth day of the month ſailed up, with all the ſhips of war, in a diſpoſition to attack the lower town, while the upper part ſhould be aſſaulted by General Townſhend. This gentleman had employed the time from the day of action in ſecuring the camp with redoubts, in forming a military road for the cannon, in drawing up the artillery, preparing batteries, and cutting of the enemy's communication with the country. On the ſeventeenth, before any battery could be finiſhed, a flag of truce was ſent from the town, with propoſals of capitulation; which, being maturely conſidered

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deliver up their arms, and take the oath of fide- CHAP. XI.
lity to the Engliſh government. The death of 1759.
Montcalm, which was indeed an irreparable loſs to France, in all probability overwhelmed the enemy with conſternation, and confounded all their councils; otherwiſe we cannot account for the tame ſurrender of Quebeck to a handful of troops, even after the victory they had obtained: for although the place was not regularly fortified on the land ſide, and moſt of the houſes were in ruins, their walls and parapets had not yet ſuſtained the leaſt damage; the beſiegers were hardly ſufficient to complete the inveſtiture; a freſh army was aſſembled in the neighbourhood, with which their communication continued open; the ſeaſon was ſo far advanced, that the Britiſh forces in a little time muſt have been forced to deſiſt by the ſeverity of the weather, and even retire with their fleet before the approach of winter, which never fails to freeze up the river St. Laurence.

§ XXVIII. Immediately after the action at the Falls of Montmorenci, General Wolfe had diſpatched an officer to England, with a detail of that diſaſter, written with ſuch elegance and accuracy, as would not have diſgraced the pen of a Cæſar. Though the publick acquieſced in his conduct, they were exceedingly mortified at his miſcarriage; and this mortification was the greater, as he ſeemed to deſpair of being able to ſtrike any other ſtroke of importance for the accompliſhment of their hope, which had aſpired at the abſolute conqueſt of Canada. The firſt tranſports of their chagrin were not yet ſubſided, when Colonel Hale arrived in the ſhip Alcide, with an account of the victory

BOOK III. victory and ſurrender of Quebeck; which was immediately communicated to the people in an Extraordinary Gazette. The joy which this excited among the populace, roſe in proportion to the deſpondence which the former had produced: all was rapture and riot; all was triumph and exultation, mingled with the praiſe of the all-accompliſhed Wolfe, which they exalted even to a ridiculous degree of hyperbole. The king expreſſed his ſatisfaction by conferring the honour of knighthood upon Captain Douglas, whoſe ſhip brought the firſt tidings of this ſucceſs; and gratified him and Colonel Hale with conſiderable preſents. A day of ſolemn thankſgiving was appointed by proclamation through all the dominions of Great-Britain. The city of London, the univerſities, and many other corporations of the kingdom, preſented congratulatory addreſſes to his Majeſty. The Parliament was no ſooner aſſembled, than the Secretary of State, in the Houſe of Commons, expatiated upon the ſucceſſes of the campaign, the tranſcendent merit of the deceaſed General, the conduct and courage of the Admirals and officers who aſſiſted in the conqueſt of Quebeck. In conſequence of this harangue, and the motion by which it was ſucceeded, the houſe unanimouſly reſolved to preſent an addreſs, deſiring his Majeſty would order a monument to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey to the memory of Major-General Wolfe: at the ſame time they paſſed another reſolution, that the thanks of the Houſe ſhould be given to the ſurviving Generals and Admirals employed in the glorious and ſucceſsful expedition to Quebeck. Teſtimonies of this kind,

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while

while they reflect honour upon the character of the nation, never fail to animate individuals to a ſpirited exertion of their talents in the ſervice of the publick. The people of England were ſo elevated by the aſtoniſhing ſucceſs of this campaign, which was alſo proſperous on the continent of Europe, that, far from expreſſing the leaſt ſenſe of the enormous burthens which they bore, they, with a ſpirit peculiar to the Britiſh nation, voluntarily raiſed large contributions, to purchaſe warm jackets, ſtockings, ſhoes, coats, and blankets, for the ſoldiers, who were expoſed to the rigours of an inclement ſky in Germany and America. But they diſplayed a more noble proof of unreſtrained benevolence, extended even to foes. The French miniſtry, ſtraitened in their finances, which were found ſcarce ſufficient to maintain the war, had ſacrificed their duty to their King, and every ſentiment of compaſſion for his unhappy ſubjects, to a thirſt of vengeance, and ſanguinary views of ambition. They had withdrawn the uſual allowance from their ſubjects who were detained priſoners in England; and thoſe wretched creatures, amounting in number to near twenty thouſand, were left to the mercy of thoſe enemies whom their Sovereign had taken ſuch pains to exaſperate. The allowance with which they were indulged by the Britiſh government effectually ſecured them from the horrors of famine; but ſtill they remained deſtitute of other conveniences, and particularly expoſed to the miſeries of cold and nakedneſs. The generous Engliſh beheld theſe forlorn captives with ſentiments of ſympathy and compaſſion: they conſidered them as their fellow-creatures and

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and brethren in humanity, and forgot their country while they beheld their diſtreſs. A conſiderable ſubſcription was raiſed in their behalf; and in a few weeks they were completely clothed by the charity of their Britiſh benefactors. This beneficent exertion was certainly one of the nobleſt triumphs of the human mind, which even the moſt inveterate enemies of Great-Britain cannot but regard with reverence and admiration.—The city of Quebeck being reduced, together with great part of the circumjacent country, Brigadier Townſhend, who had accepted his commiſſion with the expreſs proviſo that he ſhould return to England at the end of the campaign, left a garriſon of five thouſand effective men, victualled from the fleet, under the command of Brigadier Murray; and, embarking with Admiral Saunders, arrived in Great-Britain about the beginning of winter. As for Brigadier Monckton, he was conveyed to New-York, where he happily recovered of his wound.

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CHAP. XII.

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minſter. § LVI. *New act for aſcertaining the qualifications of members of Parliament.* § LVII. *Act for conſolidating the annuities granted in* 1759. § LVIII. *Bill for ſecuring the payment of prize and bounty money appropriated for the uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital.* § LIX. *Act in favour of George Keith, late Earl Mariſchal of Scotland.* § LX. *Seſſion cloſed.*

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§ I. WHILE the arms of Great-Britain triumphed in Europe and America, her intereſt was not ſuffered to languiſh in other parts of the world. This was the ſeaſon of ambition and activity, in which every ſeparate armament, every diſtinct corps, and every individual officer, ſeemed to exert themſelves with the moſt eager appetite of glory. The Eaſt-Indies, which in the courſe of the preceding year had been the theatre of operations carried on with various ſucceſs, exhibited nothing now but a ſucceſſion of trophies to the Engliſh commanders. The Indian tranſactions of the laſt year we interrupted at that period when the French General, Lally, was employed in making preparations for the ſiege of Madras. In the month of October he had marched into Arcot without oppoſition; and, in the beginning of December, he advanced towards Madras. On the twelfth he marched over Choultry plain, in three diviſions, cannonaded by the Engliſh artillery with conſiderable effect, and took poſt at Egmore and St. Thome. Colonel Laurence, who commanded the garriſon of Madras, retired to the iſland, in order to prevent the enemy from taking poſſeſſion of the iſland bridge; and at the ſame time ordered

BOOK III. 1759. ordered the poſts to be occupied in the Black-town, or ſuburbs of Madras. In the morning of the fourteenth, the enemy marched with their whole force to attack this place; the Engliſh detachments retreated into the garriſon; and within the hour a grand ſally was made, under the command of Colonel Draper, a gallant officer, who ſignalized himſelf remarkably on this occaſion. He attacked the regiment of Lorrain with great impetuoſity: and in all probability would have beat them off, had they not been ſuſtained by the arrival of a freſh brigade. After a very warm diſpute, in which many officers and a great number of men were killed on each ſide, Colonel Draper was obliged to retreat, not altogether ſatisfied with the conduct of his grenadiers. As the garriſon of Madras was not very numerous, nothing farther was attempted on their ſide without the works. In the mean time, the enemy uſed all their diligence in erecting batteries againſt the fort and town; which being opened on the ſixth day of January, they maintained a continual diſcharge of ſhot and ſhells for twenty days, advancing their trenches all the time under cover of this fire, until they reached the breaſt of the glacis. There they erected a battery of four pieces of cannon, and opened it on the laſt day of the month; but for five days ſucceſſively they were obliged to cloſe their embraſures by the ſuperior fire of the fort, and at length to abandon it entirely: nevertheleſs, they ſtill maintained a ſevere fire from the firſt grand battery, which was placed at the diſtance of four hundred and fifty yards from the defences. This artillery was ſo well ſerved, as to diſable twenty-ſix pieces of cannon, three mortars,

tars, and effect an inconſiderable breach. Perhaps they might have had more ſucceſs, had they battered in breach from the beginning; but M. Lally, in order to intimidate the inhabitants, had cruelly bombarded the town, and demoliſhed the houſes: he was, however, happily diſappointed in his expectation by the wiſe and reſolute precautions of Governor Pigot; by the vigilance, conduct and bravery of the Colonels Laurence and Draper, ſeconded by the valour and activity of Major Brereton, and the ſpirit of the inferior officers. The artillery of the garriſon was ſo well managed, that from the fifth day of February, the fire of the enemy gradually decreaſed from twenty-three to ſix pieces of cannon: nevertheleſs, they advanced their ſap along the ſea-ſide, ſo as to embrace entirely the north-eaſt angle of the covered way, from whence their muſquetry drove the beſieged. They likewiſe endeavoured to open a paſſage into the ditch by a mine; but ſprung it ſo injudiciouſly, that they could make no advantage of it, as it lay expoſed to the fire of ſeveral cannon. While theſe preparations were carried on before the town, Major Caillaud and Captain Preſton, with a body of Sepoys, ſome of the country horſe, and a few Europeans drawn from the Engliſh garriſons of Trichenapally and Chingalaput, hovered at the diſtance of a few miles, blocking up the road in ſuch a manner that the enemy were obliged, four ſeveral times, to ſend large detachments againſt them, in order to open the communication: thus the progreſs of the ſiege was in a great meaſure retarded. On the ſixteenth day of February, in the evening, the Queenborough ſhip of war, commanded

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1759. Madras, with a reinforcement of ſix hundred men belonging to Colonel Draper's regiment, and part of them was immediately diſembarked. From the beginning of the ſiege the enemy had diſcovered a backwardneſs in the ſervice, very unſuitable to their national character. They were ill ſupplied by their commiſſaries and contractors: they were diſcouraged by the obſtinate defence of the garriſon, and all their hope of ſucceſs vaniſhed at the arrival of this reinforcement. After a briſk fire, they raiſed the ſiege that very night, abandoning forty pieces of cannon; and, having deſtroyed the powder mills at Ogmore, retreated to the territory of Arcot.*

§ II.

* The chagrin and mortification of Lally are ſtrongly marked in the following intercepted letter to M. de Legret, dated from the camp before Madras:

"A good blow might be ſtruck here: there is a ſhip in the road, of twenty guns, laden with all the riches of Madras, which it is ſaid will remain there till the 20th. The Expedition is juſt arrived, but M. Gerlin is not a man to attack her; for ſhe has made him run away once before. The Briſtol, on the other hand, did but juſt make her appearance before St. Thomas; and, on the vague report of thirteen ſhips coming from Porto-Novo, ſhe took fright; and, after landing the proviſions with which ſhe was laden, ſhe would not ſtay long enough even to take on board twelve of her own guns, which ſhe had lent us for the ſiege.

"If I was the judge of the point of honour of the Company's officers, I would break him like glaſs, as well as ſome others of them,

"The Fidelle, or the Harlem; or even the aforeſaid Briſtol, with her twelve guns reſtored to her, would be ſufficient to make themſelves maſters of the Engliſh ſhip, if they could manage ſo as to get to windward of her in the night. Maugendre and Tremillier are ſaid to be good men; and were they employed only to tranſport two hundred wounded men that we have here, their ſervice would be of importance.

"We

§ II. M. Lally having weakened his forces that were at Maſulipatam, under the conduct of the Marquis de Conflans, in order to ſtrengthen the

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"We remain ſtill in the ſame poſition: the breach made theſe fifteen days; all the time within fifteen toiſes of the wall of the place, and never holding up our heads to look at it.

"I reckon we ſhall, on our arrival at Pondicherry, endeavour to learn ſome other trade, for this of war requires too much patience.

"Of one thouſand five hundred Sepoys which attended our army, I reckon near eight hundred are employed upon the road to Pondicherry, laden with ſugar, pepper, and other goods; and as for the Coulis, they are all employed for the ſame purpoſe, from the firſt day we came here.

"I am taking my meaſures from this day to ſet fire to the Black-town, and to blow up the powder mills.

"You will never imagine that fifty French deſerters, and one hundred Swiſs, are actually ſtopping the progreſs of two thouſand men of the King's and Company's troops which are ſtill here exiſting, notwithſtanding the exaggerated accounts that every one makes here according to his own fancy, of the ſlaughter that has been made of them; and you will be ſtill more ſurpriſed if I tell you, that, were it not for the combats and four battles we ſuſtained, and for the batteries which failed, or, to ſpeak more properly, which were unſkilfully made, we ſhould not have loſt fifty men, from the commencement of the ſiege to this day. I have written to M. de Larche, that if he perſiſts in not coming here, let who will raiſe money upon the Poleagers for me, I will not do it; and I renounce (as I informed you a month ago I would do) meddling directly or indirectly with any thing whatever that may have relation to your adminiſtration, whether civil or military. For I had rather go and command the Caffrees of Madagaſcar than remain in this Sodom; which it is impoſſible but the fire of the Engliſh muſt deſtroy ſooner or later; even though that from Heaven ſhould not.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"Signed LALLY.

"P. S.—I think it neceſſary to apprize you, that as M. de Soupire has refuſed to take upon him the command of this army, which I have offered to him, and which he is empowered to accept, by having received from the Court a duplicate of my commiſſion, you muſt of neceſſity, together with the council, take it upon you. For my part, I undertake only to bring it back either to Arcotte or Sadraſte. Send, therefore, your orders or come yourſelves to command it; for I ſhall quit it upon my arrival there."

BOOK III. army with which he undertook the ſiege of Madras, the Rajah of Viſanapore drove the French garriſon
1759. from Vizagapatam, and hoiſted Engliſh colours in the place. The Marquis having put his troops in motion to revenge this inſult, the Rajah ſolicited ſuccour from Colonel Clive at Calcutta; and, with the conſent of the council, a body of troops was ſent under the command of Colonel Forde to his aſſiſtance. They conſiſted of five hundred Europeans, including a company of artillery, and ſixteen hundred Sepoys; with about fifteen pieces of cannon, one howitzer, and three mortars. The forces of Conflans were much more conſiderable. On the twentieth day of October Colonel Forde arrived at Vizagapatam, and made an agreement with the Rajah, who promiſed to pay the expenſe of the expedition, as ſoon as he ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of Rajamundry, a large town and fort poſſeſſed by the French. It was ſtipulated that he ſhould have all the inland country belonging to the Indian powers in the French intereſt, and at preſent in arms; and that the Engliſh company ſhould retain all the conquered ſea-coaſt from Vizagapatam to Maſulipatam. On the firſt of November Colonel Forde proceeded on his march; and on the third joined the Rajah's army, conſiſting of between three and four thouſand men. On the third of December they came in ſight of the enemy, near the village of Tallapool: but the French declining battle, the Colonel determined to draw them from their advantageous ſituation, or march round, and get between them and Rajamundry. On the ſeventh, before day-break, he began his march, leaving the Rajah's

Rajah's forces on their ground; but the enemy beginning to cannonade the Indian forces, he, at the requeſt of the Rajah, returned, and took them under his protection. Then they marched together to the village of Golapool, and halted on a ſmall plain about three miles from their encampment. About nine he formed the line of battle. About ten the enemy were drawn up, and began the cannonade. The firing on both ſides having continued about forty minutes the enemy's line advanced to the charge with great reſolution; and were ſo warmly received, that, after ſeveral ſpirited efforts, at eleven they gave way, and retreated in diſorder towards Rajamundry. During this conflict, the Rajah's forces ſtood as idle ſpectators, nor could their horſe be prevailed upon to purſue the fugitives. The victory coſt the Engliſh forty-four Europeans killed and wounded, including two Captains and three Lieutenants. The French loſt above three times the number, together with their whole camp, baggage, thirty-two pieces of cannon, and all their ammunition. A great number of black forces fell on both ſides. The Marquis de Conflans did not remain at Rajamundry, but proceeded to Maſulipatam; while Captain Knox, with a detachment from the Engliſh army, took poſſeſſion of the fort of Rajamundry, which is the barrier and key to the country of Vizagapatam. This was delivered to the Rajah on his paying the expenſe of the expedition; and Captain Knox being detached with a battalion of Sepoys, took poſſeſſion of the French factory at Narſipore. This was alſo the fate of a ſmall fort at Coucate; which ſurrendered to Captain Maclean,

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lean after having made an obſtinate defence. In the mean time, however, the French army of obſervation made ſhift to retake Rajamundry, where they found a conſiderable quantity of money, baggage, and effects belonging to Engliſh officers.

§ III. Colonel Forde advancing to the neighbourhood of Maſulipatam, the Marquis de Conflans with his forces retired within the place, which on the ſeventh day of March was inveſted. By the ſeventh day of April the ammunition of the beſiegers being almoſt expended, Colonel Forde determined to give the aſſault, as two breaches were already made, and made his diſpoſition accordingly. The attack was begun in the night, and the aſſailants arrived at the ditch before they were diſcovered. But here they underwent a terrible diſcharge of grape-ſhot and muſquetry; notwithſtanding which they entered the breaches, and drove the enemy from baſtion to baſtion. At length, the Marquis de Conflans ſent an officer to demand quarter for the garriſon, which was granted as ſoon as he ordered his men to ceaſe firing. Thus, with about three hundred and forty European ſoldiers, a handful of ſeamen, and ſeven hundred Sepoys, Colonel Forde took by aſſault the ſtrong town of Maſulipatam, garriſoned by five hundred and twenty-two Europeans, two thouſand and thirty-nine Caffrees, Topaſſes, and Sepoys; and here he found above one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with a great quantity of ammunition. Salabatzing, the ſubah of Decan, perceiving the ſucceſs of the Engliſh here as well as at Madras, being ſick of his French alliance, and in

in dread of his brother Nizam Allee, who had ſet up a ſeparate intereſt, and taken the field againſt him, made advances to the Company, with which he forthwith concluded a treaty to the following effect:—"The whole of the circar of Maſulipatam ſhall be given to the Engliſh Company. Salabatzing will not ſuffer the French to have a ſettlement in this country, nor keep them in his ſervice, nor give them any aſſiſtance. The Engliſh, on their part, will not aſſiſt nor give protection to the Subah's enemies."—In a few days after Maſulipatam was reduced, two ſhips arrived in the road, with a reinforcement of four hundred men to the Marquis de Conflans; but, underſtanding the fate of the place, made the beſt of their way to Ganjam. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ IV. The merchants reſiding at Surat, finding themſelves expoſed to numberleſs dangers, and every ſpecies of oppreſſion, by the Sidee who commanded the caſtle on one hand, by the governor of the city on the other, and by the Mahrattas, who had a claim to a certain ſhare of the revenue, made application to the Engliſh preſidency at Bombay, deſiring they would equip an expedition for taking poſſeſſion of the caſtle and Tanka, and ſettle the government of the city upon Pharaſs Cawn, who had been naib or deputy-governor under Meah Atchund, and regulated the police to the ſatisfaction of the inhabitants. The preſidency embraced the propoſal: Admiral Pococke ſpared two of his ſhips for this ſervice. Eight hundred and fifty men, artillery and infantry, with fifteen hundred Sepoys, under the command of Captain Richard Maitland, of the

BOOK III. 1759. the royal regiment of artillery, were embarked on board the Company's armed veſſels commanded by Captain Watſon, who ſailed on the ninth day of February. On the fifteenth they were landed at a place called Dentiloury, about nine miles from Surat; and here they were encamped for refreſhment: in two days he advanced againſt the French garden, in which a conſiderable number of the Sidee's men were poſted, and drove them from thence, after a very obſtinate diſpute. Then he erected a battery, from which he battered the wall in breach; but this method appearing tedious, he called a council of war, compoſed of the land and ſea officers, and laid before them the plan of a general attack, which was accordingly executed next morning. The Company's grab, and the bomb-ketches, being warped up the river in the night, were ranged in a line of battle oppoſite to the Bundar, which was the ſtrongeſt fortification that the enemy poſſeſſed; and under the fire of theſe the troops being landed, took the Bundar by aſſault. The outward town being thus gained, he forthwith began to bombard the inner town and caſtle with ſuch fury, that next morning they both ſurrendered, on condition of being allowed to march out with their effects; and Captain Maitland took poſſeſſion without further diſpute. Meah Atchund was continued governor of Surat, and Pharaſs Cawn was appointed naib. The artillery and ammunition found in the caſtle were ſecured for the Company, until the Mogul's pleaſure was known; and in a little time a phirmaund, or grant, arrived from Delhi, appointing the Engliſh Company Admiral to the Mogul; ſo that the

ſhips

ſhips and ſtores belonged to them of courſe, as part of the Tanka; and and they were now declared legal poſſeſſors of the caſtle. This conqueſt, which coſt about two hundred men including a few officers, was achieved with ſuch expedition, that Captain Watſon returned to Bombay by the ninth day of April. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ V. The main body of the Engliſh forces, which had been centered at Madras, for the preſervation of that important ſettlement, took the field after the ſiege was raiſed, and poſſeſſed themſelves of Conjeveram, a place of great conſequence; which, with the fort of Schengelpel, commanded all the adjacent country, and ſecured the Britiſh poſſeſſions to the northward. M. Lally ſenſible of the importance of the poſt, took the ſame route, in order to diſlodge them; but finding all his attempts ineffectual, he retired towards Wandewaſh, where his troops were put into quarters of cantonment. No other operations enſued till the month of September; when Major Brereton, who commanded the Engliſh forces, being joined by Major Gordon with three hundred men of Colonel Coote's battalion, reſolved to attack the enemy in his turn. On the fourteenth day of the month he began his march from Conjeveram for Wandewaſh, at the head of four hundred Europeans, ſeven thouſand Sepoys, ſeventy European, and three hundred black horſe, with fourteen pieces of artillery. In his march he inveſted and took the fort of Trivitar; from whence he proceeded to the village of Wandewaſh, where the French, to the number of one thouſand, were ſtrongly encamped under the guns of a fort commanded

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manded by a Rajah, mounting twenty cannon, under the direction of a French gunner. On the

1759. thirteenth day of September at two in the morning, the Engliſh attacked the village in three different places, and drove them from it after a very obſtinate diſpute; but this advantage they were not able to maintain. The black pioneers ran away during the attack, ſo that proper traverſes could not be made in the ſtreets; and at day-break the fort poured in upon them a prodigious diſcharge of grape-ſhot with conſiderable effect. The enemy had retired to a dry ditch, which ſerved as an entrenchment, from whence they made furious ſallies; and a body of three hundred European horſe were already in motion, to fall upon and complete their confuſion. In this emergency, they retired in diſorder; and might have been entirely ruined, had not the body of reſerve effectually covered their retreat: yet this could not be effected without the loſs of ſeveral officers; and above three hundred men killed and wounded. After this mortifying check, they encamped a few days in ſight of the fort, and, the rainy ſeaſon ſetting in, returned to Conjeveram. The fort of Wandewaſh was afterwards garriſoned by French and Sepoys; and the other forces of the enemy were aſſembled by brigadier-General de Buſſy, at Arcot.

§ VI. During theſe tranſactions by land, the ſuperiority at ſea was ſtill diſputed between the Engliſh and French admirals. On the firſt day of September, Vice-Admiral Pococke ſailed from Madras to the ſouthward, in queſt of the enemy; and next day deſcried the French fleet, conſiſting of

of fifteen ſail, ſtanding to the northward. He forthwith threw out the ſignal for a general chaſe, and ſtood toward them with all the ſail he could carry; but the wind abating, he could not approach near enough to engage. During the three ſucceeding days, he uſed his utmoſt endeavours to bring them to a battle, which they ſtill declined, and at laſt they diſappeared. He then directed his courſe to Pondicherry, on the ſuppoſition that they were bound to that harbour; and on the eighth day of the month perceived them ſtanding to the ſouthward: but he could not bring them to an engagement till the tenth, when M. d'Apché, about two in the afternoon, made the ſignal for battle, and the cannonading began without further delay. The Britiſh ſquadron did not exceed nine ſhips of the line; the enemy's fleet conſiſted of eleven; but they had ſtill a greater advantage in number of men and artillery. Both ſquadrons fought with great impetuoſity till about ten minutes after four, when the enemy's rear began to give way: this example was ſoon followed by their centre; and finally the van, with the whole ſquadron bore to the ſouth-ſouth-eaſt, with all the canvas they could ſpread. The Britiſh ſquadron was ſo much damaged in their maſts and rigging that they could not purſue; ſo that M. d'Apché retreated at his leiſure unmoleſted. On the fifteenth, Admiral Pococke returned to Madras, where his ſquadron being repaired by the twenty-ſixth, he ſailed again to Pondicherry, and in the road ſaw the enemy lying at anchor in line of battle. The wind being off ſhore, he made the line of battle a-head, and for ſome time continued in this

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this ſituation. At length the French Admiral weighed anchor, and came forth: but inſtead of bearing down upon the Engliſh ſquadron, which had fallen to leeward, he kept cloſe to the wind, and ſtretched away to the ſouthward. Admiral Pococke finding him averſe to an another engagement, and his own ſquadron being in no condition to purſue, he, with the advice of his Captains, deſiſted, and meaſured back his courſe to Madras. On the ſide of the Engliſh, above three hundred men were killed in the engagement, including Captain Miche, who commanded the Newcaſtle, Captain Gore of the marines, two lieutenants, a maſter, gunner, and boatſwain: the Captains Somerſet and Brereton, with about two hundred and fifty men, were wounded; and many of the ſhips conſiderably damaged. The loſs of the enemy muſt have been much more conſiderable, becauſe the Engliſh in battle always fire at the body of the ſhip: becauſe the French ſquadron was crowded with men; becauſe they gave way, and declined a ſecond engagement; and, finally, becauſe they now made the beſt of their way to the iſland of Mauritius, in order to be refitted, having on board General Lally, and ſome other officers. Thus they left the Engliſh maſters of the Indian coaſt; ſuperiority ſtill more confirmed by the arrival of Rear-Admiral Corniſh, with four ſhips of the line, who had ſet ſail from England in the beginning of the year, and joined Admiral Pococke at Madras on the eighteenth day of October.

§ VII. The French were not the only enemies with whom the Engliſh had to cope in the Eaſt-Indies. The great extenſion of their trade in the

kingdom of Bengal, had excited the envy and avarice of the Dutch factory, who poſſeſſed a ſtrong fort at Chinchura, on the river of Bengal; and reſolved, if poſſible, to engroſs the whole ſalt-petre branch of commerce. They had without doubt, tampered with the new Subah, who lay under ſuch obligations to the Engliſh, and probably ſecured his connivance. Their ſcheme was approved by the Governor of Batavia who charged himſelf with the execution of it; and, for that purpoſe, choſe the opportunity when the Britiſh ſquadron had retired to the coaſt of Malabar. On pretence of reinforcing the Dutch garriſons in Bengal, he equipped an armament of ſeven ſhips, having on board five hundred European troops, and ſix hundred Malayeſe, under the command of Colonel Ruſſel. This armament having touched at Negapatam, proceeded up the bay, and arrived in the river of Bengal about the beginning of October. Colonel Clive, who then reſided at Calcutta, had received information of their deſign, which he was reſolved, at all events, to defeat. He complained to the Subah; who, upon ſuch application, could not decently refuſe an order to the director and council of Hughley, implying that this armament ſhould not proceed up the river. The Colonel, at the ſame time, ſent a letter to the Dutch Commodore, intimating that, as he had received intimation of their deſign he could not allow them to land forces, and march to Chinchura. In anſwer to this declaration, the Dutch Commodore, whoſe whole fleet had not yet arrived, aſſured the Engliſh commander that he had no intention to ſend any forces to Chinchura; and

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engagement with a broadſide, which was immediately returned. A dead calm unfortunately intervening, this ſingle ſhip was for a conſiderable time expoſed to the whole fire of the enemy; but a ſmall breeze ſpringing up, the Calcutta and the Hardwick advanced to her aſſiſtance and a ſevere fire was maintained on both ſides, till two of the Dutch ſhips, ſlipping their cables, bore away, and a third was driven aſhore. Their Commodore, thus weakened, after a few broadſides ſtruck his flag to Captain Wilſon, and the other three followed his example. The victory being thus obtained without the loſs of one man on the ſide of the Engliſh, Captain Wilſon took poſſeſſion of the prizes, the decks of which were ſtrewed with carnage, and ſent the priſoners to Colonel Clive at Calcutta. The detachment of troops which they had landed, to the number of eleven hundred men, was not more fortunate in their progreſs. Colonel Clive no ſooner received intelligence that they were in full march to Chinchura, than he detached Colonel Forde, with five hundred men, from Calcutta, in order to oppoſe and put a ſtop to their march at the French gardens. He accordingly advanced to the northward, and entered the town of Chandernagore, where he ſuſtained the fire of a Dutch party ſent out from Chinchura to join and conduct the expected reinforcement. Theſe being routed and diſperſed, after a ſhort action, Colonel Forde in the morning proceeded to a plain in the neighbourhood of Chinchura, where he found the enemy prepared to give him battle on the twenty-fifth day of November. They even advanced to the charge with great reſolution and activity; but

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1759. were totally defeated. A conſiderable number were killed, and the greater part of thoſe who ſurvived the action were taken priſoners. During this conteſt, the Nabob, at the head of a conſiderable army, obſerved a ſuſpicious neutrality; and in all likelihood would have declared for the Dutch had they proved victorious, as he had reaſon to believe they would, from their great ſuperiority in number. But fortune no ſooner determined in favour of the Engliſh, than he made a tender of his ſervice to the victor, and even offered to reduce Chinchura with his own army. In the mean time propoſals of accommodation being ſent to him by the directors and council of the Dutch factory at Chinchura, a negociation enſued, and a treaty was concluded to the ſatisfaction of all parties. Above three hundred of the priſoners entered into the ſervice of Great-Britain: the reſt embarked on board their ſhips, which were reſtored as ſoon as the peace was ratified, and ſet out on their return for Batavia. After all, perhaps, the Dutch Company meant nothing more than to put their factory of Chinchura on a more reſpectable footing; and, by acquiring greater weight and conſequence among the people of the country than they formerly poſſeſſed, the more eaſily extend their commerce in that part of the world. At any rate, it will admit of a diſpute among thoſe who profeſs the law of nature and nations, whether the Dutch Company could be juſtly debarred the privilege of ſending a reinforcement to their own garriſons. Be that as it will,

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the ſhips were not reſtored until the factory at Chinchura had given ſecurity to indemnify the Engliſh for the damage they had ſuſtained on this occaſion. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ VIII. The ſucceſs of the Engliſh company was ſtill more conſpicuous on the coaſt of Coromandel. The Governor and Council of Madras having received information that the French General, Lally, had ſent a detachment of his army to the ſouthward, taken Syringham, and threatened Trichenapally with a ſiege, it was determined that Colonel Coote, who had lately arrived from England, ſhould take the field, and endeavour to make a diverſion to the ſouthward. He accordingly began his march at the head of ſeventeen hundred Europeans, including cavalry, and three thouſand blacks with fourteen pieces of cannon and one howitzer. On the twenty-ſeventh day of November he inveſted the fort of Wandewaſh: having made a practicable breach, the garriſon, conſiſting of near nine hundred men, ſurrendered priſoners of war; and he found in the place forty-nine pieces of cannon, with a great quantity of ammunition. Then he undertook the ſiege of Carangoly, a fortreſs commanded by Colonel O'Kennely, at the head of one hundred Europeans, and five hundred Sepoys. In a few days he diſmounted the greater part of their guns; and they ſubmitted, on condition that the Europeans ſhould be allowed to march out with the honours of war: but the Sepoys were diſarmed and diſmiſſed.

§ IX. General Lally, alarmed at the progreſs of this brave, vigilant, and enterprizing officer, aſſembled all his forces at Arcot, to the number of two

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thouſand two hundred Europeans, including horſe; three hundred Caffres, and ten thouſand black troops, or Sepoys; with five-and-twenty pieces of cannon. Of theſe he aſſumed the command in perſon; and on the tenth day of January began his march in order to recover Wandewaſh. Colonel Coote, having received intelligence on the twelfth that he had taken poſſeſſion of Conjeveram, endeavoured by a forced march to ſave the place; which they accordingly abandoned at his approach, and purſuing their march to Wandewaſh, inveſted the fort without delay. The Engliſh commander paſſed the river Palla, in order to follow the ſame route; and on the twenty-firſt day of the month underſtanding that a breach was already made, reſolved to give them battle without further delay. The cavalry being formed, and ſupported by five companies of Sepoys, he advanced againſt the enemy's horſe, which being at the ſame time galled by two pieces of cannon, retired with precipitation. Then Colonel Coote, having taken poſſeſſion of a tank which they had occupied, returned to the line, which was by this time formed in order of battle. Seeing the men in high ſpirits, and eager to engage, he ordered the whole army to advance: and by nine in the morning they were within two miles of the enemy's camp, where they halted about half an hour. During this interval, the Colonel reconnoitred the ſituation of the French forces who were very advantageouſly poſted; and made a movement to the right, which obliged them to alter their diſpoſition. They now advanced, in their turn, within three quarters of a mile of the Engliſh line, and the cannonading began with great

great fury on both ſides. About noon their European cavalry coming up with a reſolute air to charge the left of the Engliſh, Colonel Coote brought up ſome companies of Sepoys, and two pieces of cannon, to ſuſtain the horſe, which were ordered to oppoſe them; and theſe advancing on their flank, diſturbed them ſo much that they broke, and were driven by the Engliſh cavalry above a mile from the left, upon the rear of their own army. Meanwhile, both lines continued advancing to each other; and about one o'clock the firing with ſmall arms began with great vivacity. One of the French tumbrils being blown up by an accidental ſhot, the Engliſh commander took immediate advantage of their confuſion. He ordered Major Brereton to wheel Draper's regiment to the left, and fall upon the enemy's flank. This ſervice was performed with ſuch reſolution and ſucceſs, that the left wing of the French was completely routed and fell upon their centre, now cloſely engaged with the left of the Engliſh. About two in the afternoon their whole line gave way, and fled towards their own camp; which, perceiving themſelves cloſely purſued, they precipitately abandoned, together with twenty-two pieces of cannon. In this engagement they loſt about eight hundred men killed and wounded, beſides about fifty priſoners, including Brigadier-General de Buſſy, the Chevalier Godeville Quarter-maſter-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy, three Captains, five Lieutenants, and ſome other officers. On the ſide of the Engliſh two hundred and ſixty-two were killed or wounded, and among the former

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the gallant and accompliſhed Major Brereton, whoſe death was a real loſs to his country.

1759. § X. General Lally having retreated with his broken troops to Pondicherry, the Baron de Vaſſerot was detached towards the ſame place, with a thouſand horſe and three hundred Sepoys, to ravage and lay waſte the French territory. In the mean time the indefatigable Colonel Coote undertook the ſiege of Chilliput, which in two days was ſurrendered by the Chevalier de Tilly; himſelf and his garriſon remaining priſoners of war. Such alſo was the fate of fort Timmery; which being reduced, the Colonel proſecuted his march to Arcot, the capital of the province, againſt the fort of which he opened his batteries on the fifth day of February. When he had carried on his approaches within ſixty yards of the creſt of the glacis, the garriſon, conſiſting of two hundred and fifty Europeans, and near three hundred Sepoys, ſurrendered as priſoners of war; and here the Engliſh commander found two-and-twenty pieces of cannon, four mortars, and a great quantity of all kinds of military ſtores. Thus the campaign was gloriouſly finiſhed with the conqueſt of Arcot; after the French army had been routed and ruined by the diligence of Colonel Coote, whoſe courage, conduct, and activity cannot be ſufficiently admired. The reader will perceive that, rather than interrupt the thread of ſuch an intereſting narration, we have ventured to encroach upon the annals of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty.

§ XI. Having thus followed the Britiſh banners through the glorious tracks they purſued in different parts of Aſia and America, we muſt now convert our

our attention to the continent of Europe, where the English arms, in the course of this year, triumphed with equal lustre and advantage. But first it may be necessary to sketch out the situation in which the belligerent powers were found at the close of winter. The vicissitudes of fortune with which the preceding campaign had been chequered, were sufficient to convince every potentate concerned in the war, that neither side possessed such a superiority in strength or conduct as was requisite to impose terms upon the other. Battles had been fought with various success; and surprising efforts of military skill had been exhibited, without producing one event which tended to promote a general peace, or even engender the least desire of accommodation: on the contrary, the first and most violent transports of animosity had by this time subsided into a confirmed habit of deliberate hatred; and every contending power seemed more than ever determined to protract the dispute; while the neutral states kept aloof, without expressing the least desire of interposing their mediation. Some of them were restrained by considerations of conveniency: and others waited in suspense for the death of the Spanish Monarch, as an event which they imagined would be attended with very important consequences in the southern part of Europe. With respect to the maintenance of the war, whatever difficulties might have arisen in settling funds to support the expense, and finding men to recruit the different armies, certain it is all these difficulties were surmounted before the opening of the campaign. The court of Vienna, though hampered by the narrowness of its finances, still found

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reſources in the fertility of its provinces, in the number and attachment of its ſubjects, who more than any other people in Europe acquieſce in the diſpoſitions of their ſovereign; and, when pay cannot be afforded, willingly contribute free quarters for the ſubſiſtence of the army. The Czarina, though ſhe complained that the ſtipulated ſubſidies were ill paid, nevertheleſs perſiſted in purſuing thoſe favourite aims which had for ſome time influenced her conduct; namely, her perſonal animoſity to the King of Pruſſia, and her deſire of obtaining a permanent intereſt in the German empire. Sweden ſtill made a ſhow of hoſtility againſt the Pruſſian Monarch, but continued to ſlumber over the engagements ſhe had contracted. France, exhauſted in her finances, and abridged of her marine commerce, maintained a reſolute countenance; ſupplied freſh armies for her operations in Weſtphalia; projected new ſchemes of conqueſts; and cajoled her allies with fair promiſes, when ſhe had nothing more ſolid to beſtow. The King of Pruſſia's dominions were generally drained, or in the hands of the enemy: but to balance theſe diſadvantages he kept poſſeſſion of Saxony; and enjoyed his annual ſubſidy from Great-Britain, which effectually enabled him to maintain his armies on a reſpectable footing, and open the campaign with equal eagerneſs and confidence.

§ XII. The Hanoverian army, commanded by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, was ſtrengthened by freſh reinforcements from England, augmented with German recruits, regularly paid, and well ſupplied with every comfort and convenience which foreſight could ſuggeſt, or money procure; yet, in

in ſpite of all the precautions that could be taken, they were cut off from ſome reſources which the French, in the beginning of the year, opened to themſelves by a flagrant ſtroke of perfidy, which even the extreme neceſſities of a campaign can hardly excuſe. On the ſecond day of January, the French regiment of Naſſau preſented itſelf before the gates of Franckfort on the Main, a neutral imperial city; and, demanding a paſſage, it was introduced, and conducted by a detachment of the garriſon through the city, as far as the gate of Saxen-hauſen where it unexpectedly halted, and immediately diſarmed the guards. Before the inhabitants could recover from the conſternation into which they were thrown by this outrageous inſult, five other French regiments entered the place; and here their General the Prince de Soubiſe, eſtabliſhed his head-quarters. How deeply ſoever this violation of the laws of the empire might be reſented by all honeſt Germans, who retained affection for the conſtitutions of their country, it was a ſtep from which the French army derived a very manifeſt and important advantage: for it ſecured to them the courſe of the Main and the Upper Rhine; by which they received, without difficulty or danger, every ſpecies of ſupply from Mentz, Spire, Worms, and even the country of Alſace; while it maintained their communication with the chain formed by the Auſtrian forces and the army of the Empire.

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§ XIII. The ſcheme of operation for the enſuing campaign was already formed between the King of Pruſſia and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; and before the armies took the field ſeveral ſkirmiſhes

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ſkirmiſhes were fought and quarters ſurprized. In the latter end of February, the Prince of Yſembourg detached Major-General Urſt with four battalions and a body of horſe; who, aſſembling in Rhotenbourg, ſurprized the enemy's quarters in the night between the firſt and ſecond day of March and drove them from Hirchfield, Vacha, and all the Heſſian bailiwicks of which they had taken poſſeſſion; but the Auſtrians ſoon returning in greater numbers, and being ſupported by a detachment of French troops from Franckfort, the Allies fell back in their turn. In a few days, however, they themſelves retreated again with great precipitation, though they did not all eſcape. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, with a body of Pruſian Huſſars, fell upon them ſuddenly at Molrichſtadt, where he routed and diſperſed a regiment of Hohenzollern cuiraſſiers, and a battalion of the troops of Wurtzburgh. He next day, which was the firſt of April, advanced with a body of horſe and foot to Meinungen, where he found a conſiderable magazine, took two battalions priſoners, and ſurpriſed a third poſted at Wafungen after having defeated ſome Auſtrian troops that were on the march to its relief. While the Hereditary Prince was thus employed, the Duke of Holſtein, with another body of the Confederates, diſlodged the French from the poſt of Freyinſtenau.

§ XIV. But the great object was, to drive the enemy from Franckfort, before they ſhould receive the expected reinforcements. Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, being determined upon this enterprize aſſembled all his forces near Fulda, to the amount

amount of forty thouſand choice troops, and began his march on the tenth day of April. On the thirteenth he came in ſight of the enemy, whom he found ſtrongly encamped about the village of Bergen, between Franckfort and Hanau. Their General, the Duke de Broglio, counted one of the beſt officers in France with reſpect to conduct and intrepidity, having received intelligence of the Prince's deſign, occupied this poſt on the twelfth; the right of his army being at Bergen, and his centre and flanks ſecured in ſuch a manner, that the Allies could not make their attack any other way but by the village. Notwithſtanding the advantage of their ſituation, Prince Ferdinand reſolved to give them battle, and made his diſpoſitions accordingly. About ten in the morning the grenadiers of the advanced guard began the attack on the village of Bergen with great vivacity; and ſuſtained a moſt terrible fire from eight German battalions, ſupported by ſeveral brigades of French infantry. The grenadiers of the allied army, though reinforced by ſeveral battalions under the command of the Prince of Yſembourg, far from diſlodging the enemy from the village, were, after a very obſtinate diſpute, obliged to retreat in ſome diſorder, but rallied again behind a body of Heſſian cavalry. The Allies being repulſed in three different attacks, their General made a new diſpoſition; and brought up his artillery with which the village, and different parts of the French line, were ſeverely cannonaded. They were not ſlow in retorting an equal fire, which continued till night; when the Allies retreated to Windekin, with the loſs of five pieces of cannon, and about two thouſand

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ſand men, including the Prince of Yſembourg, who fell in the action. The French by the nature of their ſituation, could not ſuffer much; but they were ſo effectually amuſed by the artful diſpoſition of Prince Ferdinand, that inſtead of taking meaſures to haraſs him in his retreat, they carefully maintained their ſituation, apprehenſive of another general attack. Indeed they had great reaſon to be ſatisfied with the iſſue of this battle, without riſking in any meaſure, the advantage which they had gained. It was their buſineſs to remain quiet until their reinforcements ſhould arrive; and this plan they invariably purſued. On the other hand, the Allies, in conſequence of their miſcarriage, were reduced to the neceſſity of acting upon the defenſive, and encountering a great number of difficulties and inconveniences during great part of the campaign, until the miſconduct of the enemy turned the ſcale in their favour. In the mean time the Prince thought proper to begin his retreat in the night towards Fulda, in which his rear ſuffered conſiderably from a body of the enemy's light troops under the command of M. de Blaiſel, who ſurpriſed two ſquadrons of dragoons, and a battalion of grenadiers. The firſt were taken or diſperſed; the laſt eſcaped with the loſs of their baggage. The allied army returned to their cantonments about Munſter; and the Prince began to make preparations for taking the field in earneſt,

§ XV. While the French enjoyed plenty in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorp and Creveldt, by means of the Rhine, the Allies laboured under a death and ſcarcity of every ſpecies of proviſion; becauſe the country which they occupied was already

already exhauſted, and all the ſupplies were brought from an immenſe diſtance. The ſingle article of forage occaſioned ſuch enormous expenſe, as alarmed the adminiſtration of Great-Britain; who in order to prevent miſmanagement and fraud for the future, nominated a member of Parliament inſpector-general of the forage, and ſent him over to Germany in the beginning of the year, with the rank and appointments of a general officer; that the importance of his character, and the nature of his office, might be a check upon thoſe who were ſuſpected of iniquitous appropriations. This gentleman is ſaid to have met with ſuch a cold reception, and ſo many mortifications in the execution of his office, that he was in a very little time ſick of his employment. An inquiry into the cauſes of his reception, and of the practices which rendered it neceſſary to appoint ſuch a ſuperintendant, may be the province of ſome future hiſtorian, when truth may be inveſtigated freely, without any apprehenſion of pains and penalties.

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§ XVI. While great part of the allied army remained in cantonments about Munſter, the French armies on the Upper and Lower Rhine, being put in motion, joined on the third day of June near Marpurgh, under the command of the Mareſchal de Contades, who advanced to the northward, and fixed his head-quarters at Corbach: from whence he detached a body of light troops to take poſſeſſion of Caſſel, which at his approach was abandoned by General Imhoff. The French army being encamped at Stadtberg, the Duke de Broglio, who commanded the right wing, advanced from Caſſel into the territories of Hanover, where he

BOOK III. 1759. he occupied Gottingen without oppoſition; while the allied army aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Lipſtadt, and encamped about Soeſt and Werle. Prince Ferdinand, finding himſelf inferior to the united forces of the enemy, was obliged to retire as they advanced, after having left ſtrong garriſons in Lipſtadt, Retberg, Munſter, and Minden. Theſe precautions, however, ſeemed to produce little effect in his favour. Retberg was ſurpriſed by the Duke De Broglio, who likewiſe took Minden by aſſault; and made General Zaſtrow, with his garriſon of fifteen hundred men priſoners of war; a misfortune conſiderably aggravated by the loſs of an immenſe magazine of hay and corn, which fell into the hands of the enemy. They likewiſe made themſelves maſters of Munſter, inveſted Lipſtadt, and all their operations were hitherto crowned with ſucceſs. The regency of Hanover, alarmed at their progreſs, reſolved to provide for the worſt, by ſending their chancery and moſt valuable effects to Stade; from whence, in caſe of neceſſity, they might be conveyed by ſea to England. In the mean time they exerted all their induſtry in preſſing men for recruiting and reinforcing the army under Prince Ferdinand, who ſtill continued to retire; and on the eleventh day of July removed his head-quarters from Oſnabruck to Bompte, near the Weſer. Here having received advice that Minden was taken by the French, he ſent forwards a detachment to ſecure the poſt of Soltznau on that river, where on the fifteenth he encamped.

§ XVII. The General of the allied army had for ſome time exhibited marks of animoſity towards Lord

Lord George Sackville, the ſecond in command, whoſe extenſive underſtanding, penetrating eye, and inquiſitive ſpirit, could neither be deceived, dazzled, nor ſoothed into tame acquieſcence. He had oppoſed with all his influence, a deſign of retiring towards the frontiers of Brunſwick, in order to cover that country. He ſupported his oppoſition by alledging that it was the enemy's favourite object to cut off their communicatiun with the Weſer and the Elbe; in which ſhould they ſucceed, it would be found impoſſible to tranſport the Britiſh troops to their own country, which was at that time threatened with an invaſion. He therefore inſiſted on the army's retreating, ſo as to keep the communication open with Stade; where, in caſe of emergency, the Engliſh troops might be embarked. By adhering tenaciouſly to this opinion, and exhibiting other inſtances of a prying diſpoſition, he had rendered himſelf ſo diſagreeable to the commander in chief, that, in all appearance, nothing was ſo eagerly deſired as an opportunity of removing him from the ſtation he filled. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ XVIII. Meanwhile the French General, advancing to Minden, encamped in a ſtrong ſituation; having that town on his right, a ſteep hill on his left, a moraſs in front, and a rivulet in rear. The Duke de Broglio commanded a ſeparate body between Hanſbergen and Minden, on the other ſide of the Weſer; and a third, under the Duke de Briſſac, conſiſting of eight thouſand men, occupied a ſtrong poſt by the village of Coveldt, to facilitate the route of the convoys from Paderborn. Prince Ferdinand having moved his camp from Soltznau to Peterſhagen, detached the Hereditary Prince

BOOK III. 1759. Prince on the twenty-eighth day of July to Lubeke, from whence he drove the enemy, and proceeding to Rimſel, was joined by Major-General Dreves, who had retaken Oſnabruck, and cleared all that neighbourhood of the enemy's parties: then he advanced towards Hervorden, and fixed his quarters at Kirchlinneger, to hamper the enemy's convoys from Paderborn. During theſe tranſactions, Prince Ferdinand marched with the allied army in three columns from Peterſhagen to Hille, where it encamped, having a moraſs on the right, the village of Fredewalde on the left, and in front thoſe of Northemmern and Holtzenhauſen. Fifteen battalions and nineteen ſquadrons, with a brigade of heavy artillery, were left under the command of General Wangenheim, on the left, behind the village of Dodenhauſen, which was fortified with ſome redoubts, defended by two battalions. Colonel Luckner, with the Hanoverian huſſars, and a brigade of hunters, ſuſtained by two battalions of grenadiers, was poſted between Buckebourg and Weſer, to obſerve the body of troops commanded by the Duke de Broglio on the other ſide of the river.

§ XIX. On the laſt day of July the Mareſchal de Contades, reſolving to attack the allied army, ordered the corps of Broglio to repaſs the river; and, advancing in eight columns, about midnight, paſſed the rivulet of Barta, that runs along the moraſs, and falls into the Weſer at Minden. At day-break he formed his army in order of battle; part of it fronting the corps of General Wangenheim at Dodenhauſen, and part of it facing Hille; the two wings conſiſting of infantry, and the cavalry

valry being ſtationed in the centre. At three in the morning the enemy began to cannonade the Prince's quarters at Hille, from a battery of ſix cannon, which they had raiſed in the preceding evening on the dike of Eickhorſt. This was probably the firſt intimation he received of their intention. He forthwith cauſed two pieces of artillery to be conveyed to Hille; and ordered the officer of the piquet-guard poſted there to defend himſelf to the laſt extremity: at the ſame time he ſent orders to General Gieſen, who occupied Lubeke, to attack the enemy's poſt at Eickhorſt; and this ſervice was ſucceſsfully performed. The Prince of Anhalt, Lieutenant-General for the day, took poſſeſſion with the reſt of the piquets of the village of Halen, where Prince Ferdinand reſolved to ſupport his right. It was already in the hands of the enemy, but they ſoon abandoned it with precipitation. The allied army, being put in motion, advanced in eight columns, and occupied the ground between Halen and Hemmern, while General Wangenheim's corps filled up the ſpace between this laſt village and Dodenhauſen. The enemy made their principal effort on the left, intending to force the infantry of Wangenheim's corps, and penetrate between it and the body of the allied army. For this purpoſe the Duke de Broglio attacked them with great fury; but was ſeverely checked by a battery of thirty cannon, prepared for his reception by the Count de Buckebourg, gran maſter of the artillery, and ſerved with admirable effect, under his own eye and direction. About five in the morning both armies cannonaded each other; at ſix the fire of muſ-

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quetry began with great vivacity; and the action became very hot towards the right, where ſix regiments of Engliſh infantry, and two battalions of Hanoverian guards, not only bore the whole brunt of the French carabineers and gendarmarie, but abſolutely broke every body of horſe and foot that advanced to attack them on the left and in the centre. The Heſſian cavalry, with ſome regiments of Holſtein, Pruſſian, and Hanoverian dragoons, poſted on the left, performed good ſervice. The cavalry on the right had no opportunity of engaging. They were deſtined to ſupport the infantry of the third line: they conſiſted of the Britiſh and Hanoverian horſe, commanded by Lord George Sackville, whoſe ſecond was the Marquis of Granby. They were poſted at a conſiderable diſtance from the firſt line of infantry, and divided from it by a ſcanty wood that bordered on a heath. Orders were ſent, during the action, to bring them up; but whether theſe orders were contradictory, unintelligible, or imperfectly executed, they did not arrive in time to have any ſhare in the action;* nor,

* That the General was not pleaſed with the behaviour of Lord George Sackville, may be gathered from the following compliment to the Marquis of Granby, implying a ſevere reflection upon his ſuperior in command.

Orders of his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, relative to the behaviour of the troops under him at the famous battle near Minden, on the firſt of Auguſt, 1759.

"His Serene Highneſs orders his greateſt thanks to be given to the whole army, for their bravery and good behaviour yeſterday, particularly to the Engliſh infantry, and the two battalions of Hanoverian guards; to all the cavalry of the left wing; and to General Wangenheim's corps, particularly the regiment of Holſtein, the Heſſian cavalry, the Hanoverian regiment du Corps, and Hammerſtin's; the ſame to all the brigades of heavy artillery. His Serene Highneſs

nor, indeed, were they originally intended for that purpoſe; nor was there the leaſt occaſion for their ſervice; nor could they have come up in time and condition to perform effectual ſervice, had the orders been explicit and conſiſtent, and the commander acted with all poſſible expedition. Be that as it will, the enemy were repulſed in all their attacks with conſiderable loſs: at length they gave way in every part; and about noon, abandoning the field of battle, were purſued to the ramparts of

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Highneſs declares publickly, that next to GOD he attributes the glory of the day to the intrepidity and extraordinary good behaviour of theſe troops, which he aſſures them he ſhall retain the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of as long as he lives; and if ever, upon any occaſion, he ſhall be able to ſerve theſe brave troops, or any of them in particular, it will give him the utmoſt pleaſure. His Serene Highneſs orders his particular thanks to be likewiſe given to General Sporcken, the Duke of Holſtein, Lieutenant Generals Imhoff and Urf. His Serene Highneſs is extremely obliged to the Count de Buckebourg, for his extraordinary care and trouble in the management of the artillery, which was ſerved with great effect; likewiſe to the commanding officers of the ſeveral brigades of artillery, viz. Colonel Browne, Lieutenant Colonel Hutte, Major Haſſe, and the three Engliſh Captains, Philips, Drummond, and Foy. His Serene Highneſs thinks himſelf infinitely obliged to Major Generals Waldegrave and Kingſly, for their great courage, and the good order in which they conducted their brigades. His Serene Highneſs further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant General the Marquis of Granby, that he is perſuaded that, if he had had the good fortune to have had him at the head of the cavalry of the right wing, his preſence would have greatly contributed to make the deciſion of that day more complete and more brilliant. In ſhort, his Serene Highneſs orders that thoſe of his ſuite whoſe behaviour he moſt admired be named, as the Duke of Richmond, Colonel Fitzroy, Captain Ligonier, Colonel Watſon, Captain Wilſon, aide-du-camp to Major General Waldegrave, Adjutant Generals Erſtoff, Bulow, Durendolle, the Count Tobe, and Malerti; his Serene Highneſs having much reaſon to be ſatisfied with their conduct. And his Serene Highneſs deſires and orders the Generals of the army, that upon all occaſions when orders are brought to them by his aides-du-camp, that they may be obeyed punctually, and without delay."

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Minden. In this action they loſt a great number of men, with forty-three large cannon, and many colours and ſtandards; whereas the loſs of the Allies was very inconſiderable, as it chiefly fell upon a few regiments of Britiſh infantry, commanded by the Major-Generals Waldegrave and Kingſley. To the extraordinary proweſs of theſe gallant brigades, and the fire of the Britiſh artillery, which was admirably ſerved by the Captains Philips, Macbean, Drummond, and Foy, the victory was in a great meaſure aſcribed. The ſame night the enemy paſſed the Weſer, and burned the bridges over that river. Next day the garriſon of Minden ſurrendered at diſcretion; and here the victors found a great number of French officers wounded.

§ XX. At laſt the Mareſchal de Contades ſeemed inclined to retreat through the defiles of Wittekendſtein, to Paderborn; but he was fain to change his reſolution, in conſequence of his having received advice, that on the very day of his own defeat the Duke de Briſſac was vanquiſhed by the Hereditary Prince in the neighbourhood of Coveldt, ſo that the paſſage of the mountains was rendered impracticable. The duke de Briſſac had been advantageouſly encamped, with his left to the village of Coveldt, having the Werra in his front, and his right extending to the ſalt-pits. In this advantageous ſituation he was attacked by the Hereditary Prince and General de Kilmanſeg with ſuch vivacity and addreſs that his troops were totally routed, with the loſs of ſix cannon, and a conſiderable number of men killed, wounded or taken priſoners. After the battle of Minden, Colonel Freytag, at the head of the light troops, took,

took, in the neighbourhood of Detmold, all the equipage of the Mareſchal de Contades, the Prince of Condé, and the Duke de Briſſac, with part of their military cheſt and chancery, containing papers of the utmoſt conſequence.*

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§ XXI.

* The following extracts of letters from the Duke de Belleiſle to the Mareſchal de Contades will convey ſome idea of the virtue, policy, and neceſſities of the French miniſtry:

"I am ſtill afraid that Fiſcher ſets out too late: it is, however, very important, and very eſſential that we ſhould raiſe large contributions. I ſee no other reſource for our moſt urgent expenſes, and for refitting the troops, but in the money we may draw from the enemy's country; from whence we muſt likewiſe procure ſubſiſtence of all kinds (independently of the money) that is to ſay, hay, ſtraw, oats for the winter, bread, corn, cattle, horſes, even men, to recruit our foreign troops. The war muſt not be prolonged; and perhaps it may be neceſſary, according to the events which may happen between this time and the end of September, to make a downright deſert before the line of the quarters which it may be thought proper to keep during the winter, in order that the enemy may be under a real impoſſibility of approaching us; at the ſame time reſerving for ourſelves a bare ſubſiſtence on the route which may be the moſt convenient for us to take, in the middle of winter, to beat up or ſeize upon the enemy's quarters. That this object may be fulfilled, I cauſe the greateſt aſſiduity to be uſed in preparing what is neceſſary for having all your troops, without exception, well cloathed, well armed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every reſpect, before the end of November, with new tents; in order that, if it ſhould be adviſeable for the King's political and military affairs you may be able to aſſemble the whole or part of your army, to act offenſively and with vigour, from the beginning of January; and that you may have the ſatisfaction to ſhew your enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act and carry on war, in all ſeaſons, when they have ſuch a General as you are, and a miniſter of the department of war that can foreſee and concert matters with the General.

"You muſt be ſenſible, Sir, that what I ſay to you may become not only uſeful and honourable, but perhaps even neceſſary, with reſpect to what you know, and of which I ſhall ſay more in my private letter.

"M. Duc de BELLEISLE."

After obſerving all the formalities due to the magiſtrates of Cologn, you muſt ſeize on their great artillery by force, telling them

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§ XXI. Prince Ferdinand having garriſoned Minden, marched to Hervorden; and the Hereditary Prince paſſed the Weſer at Hamelen, in order to purſue the enemy, who retreated to Caſſel, and from thence by the way of Marpurg as far as Gieſſen. In a word, they were continually haraſſed by that enterpriſing prince, who ſeized every opportunity of making an impreſſion upon their army; took the greateſt part of their baggage; and compelled them to abandon every place they poſſeſſed in Weſtphalia. The number of his priſoners amounted to fifteen hundred men, beſides the garriſon left at Caſſel, which ſurrendered at diſcretion. He likewiſe ſurpriſed a whole battalion, and defeated a conſiderable detachment under the command of M. d'Armentieres. In the mean time, the allied army advanced in regular marches;

them that you do ſo for their own defence againſt the common enemy of the empire; that you will reſtore them when their city has nothing further to fear, &c. After all, you muſt take every thing you have occaſion for, and give them receipts for it."—

"You muſt, at any rate, conſume all ſorts of ſubſiſtence on the higher Lippe, Paderborn, and Warſburgh; you muſt deſtroy every thing which you cannot conſume, ſo as to make a deſert of all Weſtphalia, from Lipſtadt and Munſter, as far as the Rhine, on one hand: and on the other, from the higher Lippe and Paderborn, as far as Caſſel; that the enemy may find it quite impracticable to direct their march to the Rhine, or the Lower Roer; and this with regard to your army, and with regard to the army under M. de Soubiſe, that they may not have it in their power to take poſſeſſion of Caſſel, and much leſs to march to Marpurg, or to the quarters which he will have along the Lahn, or to thoſe which you will occupy, from the lower part of the left ſide of the Roer, and on the right ſide of the Rhine, as far as Duſſeldorp, and at Cologn."

"You know the neceſſity of conſuming or deſtroying, as far as is poſſible, all the ſubſiſtence, eſpecially the forage, betwixt the Weſer and the Rhine on the one hand, and on the other betwixt the Lippe, the biſhoprick of Paderborn, the Dymel, the Fulda, and the Nerra; and ſo to make a deſert of Weſtphalia and Heſſe."—

"Although

marches; and Prince Ferdinand, having taken poſſeſſion of Caſſel, detached General Imhoff, with a body of troops, to reduce the city of Munſter, which he accordingly began to bombard and cannonade: but d'Armentieres, being joined by a freſh body of troops, from the Lower Rhine, advanced to its relief, and compelled Imhoff to raiſe the ſiege. It was not long, however, before this General was alſo reinforced; then he meaſured back his march to Munſter, and the French commander withdrew in his turn. The place was immediately ſhut up by a cloſe blockade; which, however, did not prevent the introduction of ſup-

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"Although the prince of Waldeck appears outwardly neutral, he his very ill-diſpoſed, and deſerves very little favour. You ought, therefore, to make no ſcruple of taking all you find in that territory: but this muſt be done in an orderly manner, giving receipts, and obſerving the moſt exact diſcipline. All the ſubſiſtence you leave in this country will fall to the enemies' ſhare, who will, by that means, be enabled to advance to the Lahn, and towards the quarters which you are to occupy on the left ſide of the Roer. It is therefore a precaution become in a manner indiſpenſably neceſſary, to carry it all away from thence."—

"The queſtion now is, what plan you ſhall think moſt proper for accompliſhing, in the quick and ſureſt manner, our great purpoſe; which muſt be to conſume, carry off, or deſtroy all the forage and ſubſiſtence of the country which we cannot keep poſſeſſion of."—

"The upper part of the Lippe, and the country of Paderborn, are the moſt plentiful; they muſt, therefore, be eat to the very roots.—

"You did mighty well, to talk in the moſt abſolute tone with regard to the neceſſaries Racroth and Duyſbourg muſt furniſh our troops: it is neceſſary to ſpeak in that tone to Germans; and you will find your account in uſing the ſame to the regencies of the Elector of Cologne, and ſtill more to that of the Palatine.

"After uſing all becoming ceremony, as we have the power in our hands, we muſt make uſe of it, and draw from the country of Bergue what ſhall be neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of the garriſon of Duſſeldorp, and of the light troops, and reſerve what may be brought thither from Alſace and the biſhopricks for a caſe of neceſſity."

plies.

BOOK III.

plies. The city of Munſter being an object of importance, was diſputed with great obſtinacy. Armentieres received reinforcements, and the body commanded by Imhoff was occaſionally augmented; but the ſiege was not formally undertaken till November, when ſome heavy artillery being brought from England, the place was regularly inveſted, and the operations carried on with ſuch vigour, that in a few days the city ſurrendered on capitulation.

1759.

§ XXII. Prince Ferdinand having poſſeſſed himſelf of the town and caſtle of Marpurg, proceeded with the army to Neidar-Weimar, and there encamped; while Contades remained at Gieſſen, on the ſouth ſide of the river Lahn, where he was joined by a colleague in the perſon of the Mareſchal d'Eſtrées. By this time he was become very unpopular among the troops, on account of the defeat at Minden, which he is ſaid to have charged on the miſconduct of Broglio, who recriminated on him in his turn, and ſeemed to gain credit at the court of Verſailles. While the two armies lay encamped in the neighbourhood of each other, nothing paſſed but ſkirmiſhes among the light troops, and little excurſive expeditions. The French army was employed in removing their magazines, and fortifying Gieſſen, as if their intention was to retreat to Frankfort on the Maine, after having conſumed all the forage, and made a military deſert between the Lahn and that river. In the beginning of November, the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio returned from Paris, and aſſumed the command of the army, from whence Contades and d'Eſtrées immediately retired, with ſeveral

other general officers that were ſenior to the new commander. CHAP. XII.

§ XXIII. The Duke of Wirtemberg having taken poſſeſſion of Fulda, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick reſolved to beat up his quarters. For this purpoſe he ſelected a body of troops, and began his march from Marpurg early in the morning on the twenty-eighth day of November. Next night they lay at Augerbach, where they defeated the volunteers of Naſſau: and at one o'clock in the morning of the thirtieth they marched directly to Fulda; where the Duke of Wirtemberg, far from expecting ſuch a viſit, had invited all the faſhionable people in Fulda to a ſumptuous entertainment. The Hereditary Prince, having reconnoitred the avenues in perſon, took ſuch meaſures, that the troops of Wirtemberg, who were ſcattered in ſmall bodies, would have been cut off, if they had not haſtily retired into the town, where, however, they found no ſhelter. The Prince forced open the gates; and they retreated to the other ſide of the town, where four battalions of them were defeated and taken; while the Duke himſelf, with the reſt of his forces, filed off on the other ſide of the Fulda. Two pieces of cannon, two pair of colours and all their baggage, fell into the hands of the victors; and the Hereditary Prince advanced as far as Rupertenrade, a place ſituated on the right flank of the French army. Perhaps this motion haſtened the reſolution of the Duke de Broglio to abandon Gieſſen, and fall back to Friedberg where he eſtabliſhed his head-quarters. The allied army immediately took poſſeſſion of his camp at 1759.

Kleinlinnes

BOOK III. Kleinlinnes and Heuchelam, and ſeemed to make preparations for the ſiege of Gieſſen.

1759. § XXIV. While both armies remained in this poſition, the Duke de Broglio received the ſtaff as Mareſchal of France, and made an attempt to beat up the quarters of the Allies. Having called in all his detachments, he marched up to them on the 25th day of December; but found them ſo well diſpoſed to give him a warm reception, that he thought proper to lay aſide his deſign, and nothing but a mutual cannonade enſued; then he returned to his former quarters. From Kleinlinnes the allied army removed to Corſdoff, where they were cantoned till the beginning of January, when they fell back as far as Marpurg, where Prince Ferdinand eſtabliſhed his head-quarters. The enemy had by this time retrieved their ſuperiority, in conſequence of the Hereditary Prince's being detached with fifteen thouſand men to join the King of Pruſſia at Freyberg, in Saxony. Thus, by the victory at Minden, the dominions of Hanover and Brunſwick were preſerved, and the enemy obliged to evacuate great part of Weſtphalia. Perhaps they might have been driven to the other ſide of the Rhine, had not the General of the Allies been obliged to weaken his army for the ſupport of the Pruſſian monarch, who had met with divers diſaſters in the courſe of this campaign. It was not to any relaxation or abatement of his uſual vigilance and activity that this warlike prince owed the ſeveral checks he received. Even in the middle of winter his troops under General Manteuffel acted with great ſpirit againſt the Swedes in Pomerania. They made themſelves maſters of Damgarten, and

ſeveral

ſeveral other places which the Swedes had garriſoned; and the froſt ſetting in, thoſe who were quartered in the iſle of Uſedom paſſed over the ice to Wolgaſt, which they reduced without much difficulty. They undertook the ſieges of Demmen and Anclam at the ſame time; and the garriſons of both ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, to the number of two thouſand ſeven hundred men, including officers. In Demmen they found four-and-twenty pieces of cannon, with a large quantity of ammunition. In Anclam there was a conſiderable magazine, with ſix-and-thirty cannon, mortars, and howitzers. A large detachment under General Knobloch ſurpriſed Erfurth, and raiſed conſiderable contributions at Gotha, Iſenach, and Fulda; from whence alſo they conveyed all the forage and proviſions to Saxe-Naumberg. In the latter end of February, the Pruſſian Major-General Woberſnow marched with a ſtrong body of troops from Glogau in Sileſia to Poland; and, advancing by way of Liſſa, attacked the caſtle of the Prince Sulkowſki; a Poliſh grandee, who had been very active againſt the intereſt of the Pruſſian monarch. After ſome reſiſtance he was obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion, and was ſent priſoner with his whole garriſon to Sileſia. From hence Woberſnow proceeded to Poſna, where he made himſelf maſter of a conſiderable magazine, guarded by two thouſand Coſſacks, who retired at his approach; and having deſtroyed ſeveral others, returned to Sileſia. In April, the fort of Penamunde, in Pomerania, was ſurrendered to Manteuffel; and about the ſame time a detachment of Pruſſian troops bombarded Schwerin, the capital of

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of Mecklenburgh. Meanwhile reinforcements were ſent to the Ruſſian army in Poland, which in April began to aſſemble upon the Viſtula. The court of Peterſburgh had likewiſe begun to equip a large fleet, by means of which the army might be ſupplied with military ſtores and proviſions; but this armament was retarded by an accidental fire at Revel, which deſtroyed all the magazines and materials for the ſhip-building to an immenſe value.

§ XXV. About the latter end of March the King of Pruſſia aſſembled his army at Rhonſtock, near Strigau; and advancing to the neighbourhood of Landſhut, encamped at Bolchenhayne. On the other hand, the Auſtrian Army, under the command of Mareſchal Daun, was aſſembled at Munchengratz, in Bohemia; and the campaign was opened by an exploit of General Beck, who ſurpriſed and made priſoners a battalion of Pruſſian grenadiers, poſted under Colonel Duringſheven, at Griefenberg, on the frontiers of Sileſia. This advantage, however, was more than counterbalanced by the activity and ſucceſs of Prince Henry, brother to the Pruſſian King, who commanded the army which wintered in Saxony. About the middle of April he marched in two columns towards Bohemia, forced the paſs of Peterſwalde, deſtroyed the Auſtrian magazine at Aſſig, burned their boats upon the Elbe, ſeized the forage and proviſion which the enemy had left at Lowoſitz and Leutmeritz, and demoliſhed a new bridge which they had built for their convenience. At the ſame time General Hulſen attacked the paſs of Paſsberg, guarded by General Reynard, who was taken, with two thouſand men, including fifty officers: then he

he advanced to Satz, in hopes of ſecuring the Au- CHAP. XII.
ſtrian magazines; but theſe the enemy conſumed, 1759.
that they might not fall into his hands, and retired towards Prague with the utmoſt precipitation.

§ XXVI. Prince Henry, having happily atchieved theſe adventures, and filled all Bohemia with alarm and conſternation, returned to Saxony, and diſtributed his troops in quarters of refreſhment, in the neighbourhood of Dreſden. In a few days, however, they were again put in motion, and marched to Obelgeburgen; from whence he continued his route through Voightland, in order to attack the army of the empire in Franconia. He accordingly entered this country by way of Hoff, on the ſeventh of May, and next day ſent a detachment to attack General Macguire, who commanded a body of Imperialiſts at Aſch, and ſuſtained the charge with great gallantry: but finding himſelf in danger of being overpowered by numbers, he retired in the night towards Egra. The army of the Empire, commanded by the Prince de Deux-Ponts, being unable to cope with the Pruſſian General in the field, retired from Cullembach to Bamberg, and from thence to Nuremberg, where, in all probability, they would not have been ſuffered to remain unmoleſted, had not Prince Henry been recalled to Saxony. He had already taken Cronach and the caſtle of Rotenberg, and even advanced as far as Bamberg, when he received advice that a body of Auſtrians, under General Gemingen, had penetrated into Saxony. This diverſion effectually ſaved the army of the Empire, as Prince Henry immediately returned to the Electorate, after having laid the Biſhoprick

of

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of Bamberg and the Marquiſate of Cullembach under contribution, deſtroyed all the magazines provided for the Imperial army, and ſent fifteen hundred priſoners to Leipſick. A party of Imperialiſts, under Count Palfy, endeavoured to haraſs him in his retreat; but they were defeated near Hoff, with conſiderable ſlaughter: nevertheleſs, the Imperial army, though now reduced to ten thouſand men, returned to Bamberg; and as the Pruſſians approached the frontiers of Saxony, the Auſtrian General, Gemmingen, retired into Bohemia. During all theſe tranſactions, the Mareſchal Count Daun remained with the grand Auſtrian army at Schurtz, in the circle of Koninſgratz; while the Pruſſians, commanded by the King in perſon, continued quietly encamped between Landſhut and Schweidnitz. General Fouquet commanded a large body of troops in the ſouthern part of Sileſia: but theſe being moſtly withdrawn, in order to oppoſe the Ruſſians, the Auſtrian General, De Fille, who hovered on the frontiers of Moravia, with a conſiderable detachment, took advantage of this circumſtance; and advancing into Sileſia, encamped within ſight of Neiſs.

§ XXVII. As mutual calumny and recrimination of all kinds were not ſpared on either ſide, during the progreſs of this war, the enemies of the Pruſſian monarch did not fail to charge him with cruelties committed at Schwerin, the capital of Mecklenburgh, which his troops had bombarded, plundered of its archives, cannon, and all its youth fit to carry arms, who were preſſed into his ſervice: he beſides taxed the duchy at ſeven thouſand men, and a million of crowns, by way of contribution.

tribution. He was alſo accuſed of barbarity, in iſſuing an order for removing all the priſoners from Berlin to Spandau; but this ſtep he juſtified, in a letter to his miniſters of foreign courts, delaring that he had provided for all the officers that were his priſoners the beſt accommodation, and permitted them to reſide in the capital; that ſome of them had groſsly abuſed the liberty they enjoyed, by maintaining illicit correſpondence, and other practices equally offenſive, which had obliged him to remove them to the town of Spandau: he deſired however, that the town might not be confounded with the fortreſs of that name, from which it was entirely ſeparated, and in which they would enjoy the ſame eaſe they had found at Berlin, though under more vigilant inſpection. His conduct on this occaſion, he ſaid was ſufficiently authoriſed, not only by the law of nations, but alſo by the example of his enemies, inaſmuch as the Empreſs-Queen had never ſuffered any of his officers, who had fallen into her hands to reſide at Vienna; and the court of Ruſſia had ſent ſome of them as far as Caſan. He concluded with ſaying, that, as his enemies had let ſlip no opportunity of blackening his moſt innocent proceedings, he had thought proper to acquaint his miniſters with his reaſons for making this alteration with regard to his priſoners, whether French, Auſtrians, or Ruſſians.

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§ XXVIII. In the beginning of June, the King of Pruſſia, underſtanding that the Ruſſian army had begun their march from the Viſtula, ordered the ſeveral bodies of his troops, under Hulſen and Woberſnow, reinforced by detachments from

BOOK III. 1759. his other armies, to join the forces under Count Dohna, as General in chief, and march into Poland. Accordingly, they advanced to Meritz, where the Count having publiſhed a declaration,* he

* *The following declarations were publiſhed by Count Dohna, the Pruſſian General, on his entering Poland with a body of Pruſſian troops.*

On the 15th of June.

HIS Pruſſian Majeſty, finding himſelf under a neceſſity to cauſe part of his armies to enter the territories of the republick of Poland, in order to protect them againſt the threatened invaſion of the enemy; declares, that

It muſt not be underſtood that his Majeſty, by this ſtep taken, intends to make any breach in the regard he has always had for the illuſtrious republick of Poland, or to leſſen the good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between them: but, on the contrary, to ſtrengthen the ſame, in expectation that the illuſtrious republick will on its part, act with the like neighbourly and friendly goodwill as is granted to the enemy, than which nothing more is deſired

The nobility, gentry, and magiſtracy, in their reſpective diſtricts, between the frontiers of Pruſſia, ſo far as beyond Poſen, are required to furniſh all kinds of proviſions, corn, and forage neceſſary to ſupport an army of 40,000 men, with the utmoſt diſpatch, with an aſſurance of being paid ready money for the ſame. But if, contrary to expectation, any deficiency ſhould happen in ſupplying this demand, his Majeſty's troops will be obliged to forage, and uſe the ſame means as thoſe taken by the enemy for their ſubſiſtence.

In confidence, therefore, that the ſeveral juriſdictions upon the Pruſſian frontiers, within the territories of Poland, will exert themſelves to comply with this demand as ſoon as poſſible, for the ſubſiſtence of the royal army of Pruſſia, they are aſſured that thereby all diſorders will be prevented, and whatever is delivered will be paid for in ready money.

On the 17th of June.

IT was with the greateſt aſtoniſhment that the King, my moſt gracious Lord and Maſter, heard that ſeveral of his own ſubjects had ſuffered themſelves to be ſeduced from their allegience ſo far as to enter into the ſervice of a potentate with whom he is at war; his Majeſty, therefore, makes known by theſe preſents, that all of his ſubjects ſerving in the enemy's armies, who ſhall be taken with arms in their hands, ſhall, agreeably to all laws, be ſentenced to be hanged without

he continued his march towards Poſna, where he found the Ruſſian army under Count Soltikoff ſtrongly encamped, having in their rear that city and the river Warta, and in their front a formidable entrenchment mounted with a great number of cannon. Count Dohna judging it impracticable to attack them in this ſituation with any proſpect of ſucceſs, endeavoured to intercept their convoys to the Eaſtward; but, for want of proviſion, was in a little time obliged to return towards the Oder: then the Ruſſians advanced to Zullichaw, in Sileſia. The King of Pruſſia thinking

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without mercy, as traitors to their king and country. Of which all whom it may concern are deſired to take notice, &c.

On the 22d of June.

WE invite and deſire that the nobility, archbiſhops, biſhops, abbeys, convents, ſeignories, magiſtrates, and inhabitants of the republick of Poland, on the road to Poſnania, and beyond it, would repair in perſon, or by deputies, in the courſe of this week, or as ſoon after as poſſible, to the Pruſſian head-quarters there to treat with the commander in chief, or the commiſſary at war, for the delivery of forage and proviſions for the ſubſiſtence of the army, to be paid for with ready money.

We promiſe and aſſure ourſelves, that no perſon in Poland will attempt to ſeduce the Pruſſian troops to deſert; that no aſſiſtance will be given them in ſuch perfidious practices; that they will neither be ſheltered, concealed, nor lodged; which would be followed by very diſagreeable conſequences: we expect, on the contrary, that perſons of all ranks and conditions will ſtop any run-away or deſerter, and deliver him up at the firſt advanced poſt, or at the head-quarters; and all expenſes attending the ſame ſhall be paid, and a reaſonable gratification ſuperadded.

If any one hath inclination to enter into the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, with an intention to behave well and faithfully, he may apply to the head-quarters, and be aſſured of a capitulation for three or four years.

If any Prince or member of the republick of Poland be diſpoſed to aſſemble a body of men, and to join in a troop, or in a company of the Pruſſian army, to make a common cauſe with it, he may depend on a gracious reception, and that due regard will be ſhewn to his merit, &c.

Count

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Count Dohna had been rather too cautious, conſidering the emergency of his affairs, gave him leave to retire for the benefit of his health; and conferred his command upon General Wedel, who reſolved to give the Ruſſians battle without delay. Thus determined, he marched againſt them in two columns; and, on the twenty-third day of July, attacked them at Kay, near Zullichaw, where, after a very obſtinate engagement, he was repulſed with great loſs, Woberſnow being killed and Manteuffel wounded in the action; and in a few days the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of Frankfort upon the Oder.

§ XXIX. By this time the armies of Count Daun and the king of Pruſſia had made ſeveral motions. The Auſtrians having quitted their camp at Schurtz, advanced towards Zittau in Luſatia, where having halted a few days, they reſumed their march, and encamped at Gorlithayn, between Sudenberg and Mark-Diſſau. His Pruſſian Majeſty, in order to obſerve their motions, marched by the way of Hertzberg to Lahn; and his vanguard ſkirmiſhed with that of the Auſtrians commanded by Laudohn, who entered Sileſia by the way of Griffenberg. The Auſtrian General was obliged to retreat with loſs; while the King penetrated into Sileſia, that he might be at hand to act againſt the Ruſſians, whoſe progreſs was now become the chief object of his apprehenſion. He no ſooner received intimation that Wedel had been worſted, than he marched with a ſelect body of ten thouſand men from his camp in Sileſia, in order to take upon him the command of Wedel's army, leaving the reſt of his forces ſtrongly encamped,

encamped under the direction of his brother Prince Henry, who had joined him before this event. Count Daun being appriſed of the King's intention, and knowing the Ruſſians were very defective in cavalry, immediately detached a body of twelve thouſand horſe to join them, under the command of Laudohn; and theſe, penetrating in two columns through Sileſia and Luſatia, with ſome loſs, arrived in the Ruſſian camp at a very critical juncture. Meanwhile the King of Pruſſia joined General Wedel on the fourth day of Auguſt at Muhlroſe, where he aſſumed the command of the army: but finding it greatly inferior to the enemy, he recalled General Finck, whom he had detached ſome time before, with a body of nine thouſand men, to oppoſe the progreſs of the Imperialiſts in Saxony: for when Prince Henry joined his brother in Sileſia, the army of the empire had entered that electorate. Thus reinforced, the number of the King's army at Muhlroſe did not exceed fifty thouſand; whereas the Ruſſians were more numerous by thirty thouſand. They had choſen a ſtrong camp at the village of Cunerſdorf, almoſt oppoſite to Franckfort upon the Oder, and increaſed the natural ſtrength of their ſituation by entrenchments mounted with a numerous artillery. In other circumſtances it might have been deemed a raſh and ridiculous enterprize, to attack ſuch an army under ſuch complicated diſadvantages: but here was no room for heſitation. The King's affairs ſeemed to require a deſperate effort; and perhaps he was partly impelled by ſelf-confidence and animoſity.

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§ XXX. Having determined to hazard an attack, he made his diſpoſition, and on the twelfth day of Auguſt, at two in the morning, his troops were in motion. The army being formed in a wood, advanced towards the enemy; and about eleven the action was begun with a ſevere cannonade. This having produced the deſired effect, he charged the left wing of the Ruſſian army with his beſt troops formed in columns. After a very obſtinate diſpute the enemy's entrenchments were forced with great ſlaughter, and ſeventy pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Pruſſians. A narrow defile was afterwards paſſed, and ſeveral redoubts that covered the village of Cunerſdorf were taken by aſſault, one after another: one half of the taſk was not yet performed: the Ruſſians made a firm ſtand at the village; but they were overborne by the impetuoſity of the Pruſſians, who drove them from poſt to poſt up to the laſt redoubts they had to defend. As the Ruſſians kept their ground until they were hewn down in their ranks, this ſucceſs was not acquired without infinite labour, and a conſiderable expenſe of blood. After a furious conteſt of ſix hours, fortune ſeemed to declare ſo much in favour of the Pruſſians, that the King diſpatched the following billet to the Queen at Berlin: "Madam, we have driven the "Ruſſians from their entrenchments. In two "hours expect to hear of a glorious victory." This intimation was premature, and ſubjected the writer to the ridicule of his enemies. The Ruſſians were ſtaggered, not routed. General Soltikoff rallied his troops, and reinforced his left wing under cover of a redoubt, which was erected on an

eminence called the Jews Burying-ground; and here they ſtood in order of battle, with the moſt reſolute countenance; favoured by the ſituation, which was naturally difficult of acceſs, and now rendered almoſt impregnable by the fortification, and a numerous artillery, ſtill greatly ſuperior to that of the Pruſſians. Had the King contented himſelf with the advantage already gained, all the world would have acknowledged he had fought againſt terrible odds with aſtoniſhing proweſs; and that he judiciouſly deſiſted, when he could no longer perſevere without incurring the imputation of being actuated by phrenzy or deſpair. His troops had not only ſuffered ſeverely from the enemy's fire, which was cloſe, deliberate, and well directed; but they were fatigued by the hard ſervice, and fainting with the heat of the day, which was exceſſive. His general officers are ſaid to have reminded him of all theſe circumſtances: and to have diſſuaded him from hazarding an attempt attended with ſuch danger and difficulty as even an army of freſh troops could hardly hope to ſurmount. He rejected this ſalutary advice, and ordered his infantry to begin a new attack; which being an enterprize beyond their ſtrength, they were repulſed with great ſlaughter. Being afterwards rallied, they returned to the charge: they miſcarried again, and their loſs was redoubled. Being thus rendered unfit for further ſervice, the cavalry ſucceeded to the attack; and repeated their unſucceſsful efforts until they were almoſt broke, and entirely exhauſted. At this critical juncture, the whole body of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian cavalry, which had hitherto remained

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inactive, and were therefore freſh, and in ſpirits, fell in among the Pruſſian horſe with great fury, broke their line at the firſt charge; and forcing them back upon the infantry, threw them into ſuch diſorder as could not be repaired. The Pruſſian army being thus involved in confuſion, was ſeized with a panick, and in a few minutes totally defeated and diſperſed; notwithſtanding the perſonal efforts of the King, who hazarded his life in the hotteſt parts of the battle, led on his troops three times to the charge, had two horſes killed under him, and his clothes in ſeveral parts penetrated with muſquet-balls. His army being routed, and the greater part of his Generals either killed or diſabled by wounds, nothing but the approach of night could have ſaved him from total ruin. When he abandoned the field of battle, he diſpatched another billet to the Queen, couched in theſe terms: "Remove from Berlin with the "Royal Family. Let the archives be carried to "Potſdam. The town may make conditions "with the enemy." The horror and confuſion which this intimation produced at Berlin may be eaſily conceived: horror the more aggravated, as it ſeized them in the midſt of their rejoicings occaſioned by the firſt diſpatch; and this was ſtill more dreadfully augmented, by a ſubſequent indiſtinct relation, importing that the army was totally routed, the King miſſing, and the enemy in full march to Berlin. The battle of Cunerſdorf was by far the moſt bloody action that had happened ſince the commencement of hoſtilities. The carnage was truly horrible: above twenty thouſand Pruſſians lay dead on the field: and among theſe General Putkammer. The Generals Seidlitz, Itzenplitz,

Itzenplitz, Hulſen, Finck, and Wedel, the Rrince of Wirtemberg, and five Major-Generals, were wounded. The loſs of the enemy amounted to ten thouſand. It muſt be owned that, if the King was prodigal of his own perſon, he was likewiſe very free with the lives of his ſubjects. At no time, ſince the days of ignorance and barbarity, were the lives of men ſquandered away with ſuch profuſion as in the courſe of this German war. They were not only unneceſſarily ſacrificed in various exploits of no conſequence, but laviſhly expoſed to all the rigour and diſtemper of winter campaigns, which were introduced on the continent, in deſpite of nature, and in contempt of humanity. Such are the improvements of warriors without feeling! ſuch the refinements of German diſcipline! On the day that ſucceeded the defeat at Cunerſdorf, the King of Pruſſia, having loſt the beſt part of his army, together with his whole train of artillery, re-paſſed the Order, and encamped at Retwin; from whence he advanced to Fuſtenwalde, and ſaw with aſtoniſhment the forbearance of the enemy. Inſtead of taking poſſeſſion of Berlin, and overwhelming the wreck of the King's troops, deſtitute of cannon, and cut off from all communication with Prince Henry, they took no ſtep to improve the victory they had gained. Laudohn retired with his horſe immediately after the battle; and Count Soltikoff marched with part of the Ruſſians into Luſatia, where he joined Daun, and held conſultations with that General. Perhaps the ſafety of the Pruſſian Monarch was owing to the jealouſy ſubſiſting among his enemies. In all probability, the court

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court of Vienna would have been chagrined to ſee the Ruſſians in poſſeſſion of Brandenburg, and therefore thwarted their deſigns upon that electorate. The King of Pruſſia had now reaſon to be convinced, that his ſituation could not juſtify ſuch a deſperate attack as that in which he had miſcarried at Cunerſdorf; for if the Ruſſians did not attempt the reduction of his capital, now that he was totally defeated, and the flower of his army cut off, they certainly would not have aſpired at that conqueſt while he lay encamped in the neighbourhood with fifty thouſand veterans, inured to war, accuſtomed to conquer, confident of ſucceſs, and well ſupplied with proviſion, ammunition, and artillery. As the victors allowed him time to breathe, he improved this interval with equal ſpirit and ſagacity. He re-aſſembled and refreſhed his broken troops; he furniſhed his camp with cannon from the arſenal at Berlin, which likewiſe ſupplied him with a conſiderable number of recruits: he recalled General Kleiſt, with five thouſand men, from Pomerania; and in a little time retrieved his former importance.

§ XXXI. The army of the Empire having entered Saxony, where it reduced Leipſick, Torgau, and even took poſſeſſion of Dreſden itſelf, the King detached ſix thouſand men under General Wunch, to check the progreſs of the Imperialiſts in that electorate; and perceiving the Ruſſians intended to beſiege Great Glogau, he, with the reſt of his army, took poſt between them and that city, ſo as to fruſtrate their deſign. While the four great armies, commanded by the King of Pruſſia, General Soltikoff, Prince Henry, and Count Daun, lay

lay encamped in Luſatia, and on the borders of Sileſia, watching the motions of each other, the war was carried on by detachments with great vivacity. General Wunch having retaken Leipſick. and joined Finck at Eulinbourg, the united body began their march towards Dreſden; and a detachment from the army of the Empire, which had encampęd near Dobelin, retired at their approach. As they advanced to Noſſin, General Haddick abandoned the advantageous poſts he occupied near Roth-Scemberg; and, being joined by the whole army of the Empire, reſolved to attack the Pruſſian Generals, who now encamped at Corbitz near Meiſſen: accordingly, on the twenty-firſt day of September, he advanced againſt them, and endeavoured to diſlodge them by a furious cannonade, which was mutally maintained from morning to night, when he found himſelf obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs; leaving the field of battle, with about five hundred priſoners, in the hands of the Pruſſians. CHAP. XII. 1795.

§ XXXII. This advantage was ſucceeded by another exploit of Prince Henry, who, on the twenty-third day of the month, quitted his camp at Hornſdorf, near Gorlitz; and, after an incredible march of eleven German miles, by the way of Rothenberg, arrived, about five in the afternoon, at Hoyerſwerda, where he ſurpriſed a body of four thouſand men, commanded by General Vehla, killed ſix hundred, and made twice that number priſoners; including the commander himſelf. After this achievement he joined the corps of Finck and Wunch; while Mareſchal Daun likewiſe abandoned his camp in Luſatia, and made a forced march

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march to Dreſden, in order to fruſtrate the Prince's ſuppoſed deſign on that capital. The Ruſſians, diſappointed in their ſcheme upon Glogau, had repaſſed the Order at Neuſalze, and were encamped at Frauſtad; General Laudohn, with a body of Auſtrians, lay at Sclichtingſkeim; and the King of Pruſſia at Koben; all three on or near the banks of that river. Prince Henry, perceiving his army almoſt ſurrounded by Auſtrian detachments, ordered General Finck to drive them from Vogelſang, which they abandoned accordingly; and ſent Wunch, with ſix battalions and ſome cavalry, acroſs the Elbe, to join the corps of General Rebentiſh at Wirtemberg, whither he retired from Duben at the approach of the Auſtrians. On the twenty-ninth day of October the Duke d'Aremberg, with ſixteen thouſand Auſtrians, decamped from Dammitch, in order to occupy the heights near Pretſch, and was encountered by General Wunch; who, being poſted on two riſing grounds, cannonaded the Auſtrians on their march with conſiderable effect; and the Prince took twelve hundred priſoners, including Lieutenant-General Gemmington, and twenty inferior officers, with ſome cannon, great part of their tents, and a large quantity of baggage. The Duke was obliged to change his route, while Wunch marched from Duben to Eulenburg; and General Waſſerſleben occupied Strehla, where next day the whole army encamped. In this ſituation the Prince remained till the ſixteenth day of November; when, being in danger of having his communication with Torgau cut off by the enemy, he removed to a ſtrong camp, where his left flank

was

was covered with that city and the river Elbe: his right being ſecured by a wood, and great part of his front by an impaſſable moraſs. Here he was reinforced with about twenty thouſand men from Sileſia, and joined by the King himſelf, who forthwith detached General Finck, with nineteen battalions and thirty-five ſquadrons, to take poſſeſſion of the defiles of Maxen and Ottendorf, with a view to hinder the retreat of the Auſtrians to Bohemia. This motion obliged Daun to retire to Plauen; and the King advanced to Wilſdurf, imagining that he had effectually ſucceeded in his deſign. Letters were ſent to Berlin and Magdebourg, importing that the Count Daun would be forced to hazard a battle, as he had now no reſource but in victory. Finck had no ſooner taken poſt on the hill near the village of Maxen, than the Auſtrian General ſent officers to reconnoitre his ſituation, and immediately reſolved to attack him with the corps de reſerve under the Baron de Sincere, which was encamped in the neighbourhood of Dippodeſwalda. It was forthwith divided into four columns, which filed off through the neighbouring woods; and the Pruſſians never dreamed of their approach until they ſaw themſelves entirely ſurrounded. In this emergency they defended themſelves with their cannon and muſquetry until they were overpowered by numbers, and their battery was taken: then they retired to another riſing ground, where they rallied, but were driven from eminence to eminence; until, by favour of the night, they made their laſt retreat to Falkenhayn. In the mean time, Count Daun had made ſuch diſpoſitions, that at day-break General Finck

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BOOK III. found himſelf entirely incloſed, without the leaſt poſſibility of eſcaping, and ſent a trumpet to Count Daun, to demand a capitulation. This was granted in one ſingle article; importing, That he and eight other Pruſſian Generals, with the whole body of troops they commanded, ſhould be received as priſoners of war. He was obliged to ſubmit; and his whole corps, amounting to nineteen battalions and thirty-five ſquadrons, with ſixty-four pieces of cannon, fifty pair of colours, and twenty-five ſtandards, fell into the hands of the Auſtrian Generals. The misfortune was the more mortifying to the King of Pruſſia, as it implied a cenſure on his conduct, for having detached ſuch a numerous body of troops to a ſituation where they could not be ſuſtained by the reſt of his army. On the other hand, the court of Vienna exulted in this victory as an infallible proof of Daun's ſuperior talents; and, in point of glory and advantage, much more than an equivalent for the loſs of the Saxon army, which, though leſs numerous, capitulated in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, after having held out ſix weeks againſt the whole power of the Pruſſian Monarch. General Hulſen had been detached, with about nine battalions and thirty ſquadrons, to the aſſiſtance of Finck: but he arrived at Klingenberg too late to be of any ſervice; and, being recalled, was next day ſent to occupy the important poſt of Freyberg. 1759.

§ XXXIII. The defeat of General Finck was not the only diſaſter which befel the Pruſſians at the cloſe of this campaign. General Diercke, who was poſted with ſeven battalions of infantry, and

and a thouſand horſe, on the right bank of the Elbe, oppoſite to Meiſſen, finding it impracticable to lay a bridge of pontoons acroſs the river, on account of the floating ice, was obliged to tranſport his troops in boats; and when all were paſſed except himſelf, with the rear-guard, conſiſting of three battalions, he was, on the third day of December, in the morning, attacked by a ſtrong body of Auſtrians, and taken, with all his men, after an obſtinate diſpute. The King of Pruſſia, weakened by theſe two ſucceſſive defeats, that happened in the rear of an unfortunate campaign, would hardly have been able to maintain his ground at Freyberg, had he not been at this juncture reinforced by the body of troops under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. As for Daun, the advantages he had gained did not elevate his mind above the uſual maxims of his cautious diſcretion. Inſtead of attacking the King of Pruſſia, reſpectable and formidable even in adverſity, he quietly occupied the ſtrong camp at Pirna, where he might be at hand to ſuccour Dreſden, in caſe it ſhould be attacked, and maintain his communication with Bohemia.

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§ XXXIV. By this time the Ruſſians had retired to winter-quarters in Poland; and the Swedes, after a fruitleſs excurſion in the abſence of Manteuffel, retreated to Stralſund and the iſle of Rugen. This campaign, therefore, did not prove more deciſive than the laſt. Abundance of lives were loſt, and great part of Germany was expoſed to rapine, murder, famine, deſolation, and every ſpecies of miſery that war could engender. In vain the confederating powers of Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Sweden,

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Sweden, united their efforts to cruſh the Pruſſian Monarch. Though his army had been defeated, and he himſelf totally overthrown with great ſlaughter, in the heart of his own dominions; though he appeared in a deſperate ſituation, environed by hoſtile armies, and two conſiderable detached bodies of his troops were taken or deſtroyed; yet he kept all his adverſaries at bay till the approach of winter, which proved his beſt auxiliary; and even maintained his footing in the electorate of Saxony, which ſeemed to be the prize conteſted between him and the Auſtrian General. Yet, long before the approach of winter, one would imagine he muſt have been cruſhed between the ſhock of ſo many adverſe hoſts, had they been intent upon cloſing him in, and heartily concurred for his deſtruction: but, inſtead of urging the war with accumulated force, they acted in ſeparate bodies, and with jealous eye ſeemed to retard the progreſs of each other. It was not, therefore, to any compunction, or kind of forbearance, in the court of Vienna, that the inactivity of Daun was owing. The reſentment of the Houſe of Auſtria ſeemed, on the contrary, to glow with redoubled indignation; and the majority of the Germanick body ſeemed to enter with warmth into her quarrel.*

§ XXXV.

* The obſtinacy of the powers in oppoſition to Great-Britain and Pruſſia appeared ſtill more remarkable in their ſlighting the following declaration, which Duke Louis of Brunſwick delivered to their miniſters at the Hague, in the month of December, after Quebeck was reduced, and the fleet of France totally defeated:

"Their Britannick and Pruſſian Majeſties, moved with compaſſion at the miſchief which the war that has been kindled for ſome years has already occaſioned, and muſt neceſſarily produce, would

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§ XXXV. When the proteſtant ſtates in arms againſt the court of Vienna were put under the ban of the Empire, the Evangelical body, though without the concurrence of the Swediſh and Daniſh miniſters, iſſued an arret at Ratiſbon, in the month of November of the laſt year, and to this annexed the twentieth article of the capitulation ſigned by the Emperor at the election, in order to demonſtrate that the proteſtant ſtates claimed nothing but what was agreeable to the conſtitution. They declared that their aſſociation was no more than a mutual engagement, by which they obliged themſelves to adhere to the laws, without ſuffering, under any pretext, that the power of putting under the ban of the Empire ſhould reſide wholly in the Emperor. They affirmed that this power was renounced, in expreſs terms, by the capitulation: they, therefore, refuſed to admit, as legal, any ſentence in the ban deficient in the requiſite conditions; and inferred that, according to law, neither the Elector of Brandenburgh, nor the Elector of Hanover, nor the Duke of Wolfenbuttel, nor the Landgrave of Heſſe, nor the Count of Lippe-Buckebourg, ought to be preſcribed. The Imperial proteſtant cities having acceded to this arret

would think themſelves wanting to the duties of humanity, and particularly to their tender concern for the preſervation and well-being of their reſpective kingdoms and ſubjects, if they neglected the proper means to put a ſtop to the progreſs of ſo ſevere a calamity, and to contribute to the re-eſtabliſhment of publick tranquillity. In this view, and in order to manifeſt the purity of their intentions, in this reſpect, their ſaid Majeſties have determined to make the following declaration, viz.

"That they are ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to the place which ſhall be thought moſt proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a ſolid and general peace with thoſe whom the belligerent parties ſhall think fit to authoriſe, on their part, for the attaining ſo ſalutary an end"

or

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or declaration, the Emperor, in a reſcript, required them to retract their acceſſion to the reſolution of their Evangelick body; which, it muſt be owned, was altogether inconſiſtent with their former acceſſion to the reſolutions of the diet againſt the King of Pruſſia. This reſcript having produced no effect, the arret was anſwered in February by an Imperial decree of commiſſion carried to the dictature, importing, that the Imperial court could not longer heſitate about the execution of the ban, without infringing that very article of the capitulation which they had ſpecified: that the invalidity of the arret was manifeſt, inaſmuch as the Electors of Brandenburgh and Brunſwick, the Dukes of Saxe-Gotha and Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, were the very perſons who diſturbed the Empire; this, therefore, being an affair in which they themſelves were parties, they could not poſſibly be qualified to concur in a reſolution of this nature: beſides, the number of the other ſtates which had acceded was very inconſiderable: for theſe reaſons, the Emperor could not but conſider the reſolution in queſtion as an act whereby the general peace of the Empire was diſturbed, both by the parties that had incurred the ban, and the ſtates which had joined them, in order to ſupport and favour their frivolous pretenſions. His Imperial Majeſty expreſſed his hope and confidence, that the other Electors, Princes, and States of the Empire, would vote the ſaid reſolution to be null and of no force; and never ſuffer ſo ſmall a number of States, who, were adherents of and abettors to the diſturbers of the Empire, to prejudice the rights and prerogatives

tives of the whole Germanick body; to abuſe the name of the aſſociated ſtates of the Augſbourg confeſſion, in order forcibly to impoſe a *factum*, entirely repugnant to the conſtitution of the Empire; to deprive their co-eſtates of the right of voting freely, and thereby endeavouring totally to ſubvert the ſyſtem of the Germanick body. Theſe remarks will ſpeak for themſelves to the reflection of the unprejudiced reader.

§ XXXVI. The implacability of the court of Vienna was equalled by nothing but the perſeverance of the French miniſtry. Though their numerous army had not gained one inch of ground in Weſtphalia, the campaign on that ſide having ended exactly where it had begun: though the chief ſource of their commerce in the Weſt-Indies had fallen into the hands of Great Britain, and they had already laid their account with the loſs of Quebeck: though their coffers rung with emptineſs, and their confederates were clamorous for ſubſidies; they ſtill reſolved to maintain the war in Germany: this was doubtleſs the moſt politick reſolution to which they could adhere; becauſe their enemies, inſtead of exerting all their efforts where there was almoſt a certainty of ſucceſs, kindly condeſcended to ſeek them where alone their whole ſtrength could be advantageouſly employed, without any great augmentation of their ordinary expenſe. Some of the ſprings of their national wealth were indeed exhauſted, or diverted into other channels: but the ſubjects declared for a continuation of the war, and the neceſſities of the ſtate were ſupplied by the loyalty and attachment of the people. They not only acquieſced in the bankruptcy

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bankruptcy of publick credit, when the court ſtopped payment of the intereſt on twelve different branches of the national debt, but they likewiſe ſent in large quantities of plate to be melted down, and coined into ſpecie, for the maintenance of the war. All the bills drawn on the Government by the colonies were proteſted, to an immenſe amount, and a ſtop was put to all the annuities granted at Marſeilles on ſums borrowed for the uſe of the marine. Beſides the conſiderable ſavings occaſioned by theſe acts of State-bankruptcy, they had reſources of credit among the merchants of Holland, who beheld the ſucceſs of Great Britain with an eye of jealouſy; and were moreover inflamed againſt her with the moſt rancorous reſentment, on account of the captures which had been made of their Weſt-India ſhips by the Engliſh cruiſers.

§ XXXVII. In the month of February, the merchants of Amſterdam, having received advice that the cargoes of their Weſt-India ſhips, detained by the Engliſh, would, by the Britiſh courts of judicature, be declared lawful prizes, as being French property, ſent a deputation, with a petition to the States General, entreating them to uſe their interceſſion with the court of London, repreſenting the impoſſibility of furniſhing the proofs required in ſo ſhort a time as that preſcribed by the Britiſh Admiralty; and that, as the iſland of St. Euſtatia, had but one road, and there was no other way of taking in cargoes but that of Overſchippen,* to which the Engliſh had objected, a condemnation of theſe ſhips, as legal prizes, would give the

* The method called Overſchippen is that of uſing French boats to load Dutch veſſels with the produce of France.

finiſhing

finiſhing ſtroke to the trade of the colony. Whatever remonſtrances the States-General might have made on this ſubject to the miniſtry of Great Britain, they had no effect upon the proceedings of the court of Admiralty, which continued to condemn the cargoes of the Dutch ſhips as often as they were proved to be French property; and this reſolute uniformity in a little time intimidated the ſubjects of Holland from perſevering in this illicit branch of commerce. The enemies of England in that republick, however, had ſo far prevailed that in the beginning of the year the ſtates of Holland had paſſed a formal reſolution to equip five-and-twenty ſhips of war; and orders were immediately diſpatched to the officers of the Admiralty to complete the armament with all poſſible expedition. In the month of April, the States-General ſent over to London three miniſters extraordinary, to make repreſenations, and remove if poſſible the cauſes of miſunderſtanding that had ariſen between Great Britain and the United Provinces. They delivered their credentials to the King, with a formal harangue; they ſaid his Majeſty would ſee, by the contents of the letter they had the honour to preſent, how ardently their High Mightineſſes deſired to cultivate the ſincere friendſhip which had ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, ſo neceſſary for their common welfare and preſervation: they expreſſed an earneſt wiſh that they might be happy enough to remove thoſe difficulties which had for ſome time ſtruck at this friendſhip, and cauſed ſo much prejudice to the principal ſubjects of the Republick; who, by the commerce they carried on, conſtituted its greateſt

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ſtrength, and chief ſupport. They declared their whole confidence was placed in his Majeſty's equity, for which the Republick had the higheſt regard; and in the good-will he had always expreſſed towards a ſtate which on all occaſions had intereſted itſelf in promoting his glory; a ſtate which was the guardian of the precious truſt bequeathed by a Princeſs ſo dear to his affection. "Full of "this confidence (ſaid they) we preſume to flatter "ourſelves that your Majeſty will be graciouſly "pleaſed to liſten to our juſt demands; and we ſhall "endeavour, during the courſe of our miniſtry, to "merit your approbation, in ſtrengthening the "bonds by which the two nations ought to be for "ever united."—In anſwer to this oration, the King aſſured them that he had always regarded their High Mightineſſes as his beſt friends. He ſaid, if difficulties had ariſen concerning trade, they ought to be conſidered as the conſequences of a burthenſome war which he was obliged to wage with France. He deſired they would aſſure their High Mightineſſes, that he ſhould endeavour, on his part, to remove the obſtacles in queſtion; and expreſſed his ſatisfaction that they (the deputies) were come over with the ſame diſpoſition.—What repreſentations theſe deputies made, further than complaints of ſome irregularities in the conduct of the Britiſh ſea-officers, we cannot pretend to ſpecify: but as the ſubject in diſpute related entirely to the practice of the courts of judicature, it did not fall properly under the cognizance of the Government, which hath no right to interfere with the adminiſtration of juſtice. In all probability, the ſubjects of Holland were by no means pleaſed with the

the ſucceſs of this negociation, for they murmured againſt the Engliſh nation without ceaſing. They threatened and complained by turns; and eagerly ſeized all opportunities of diſplaying their partiality in favour of the enemies of Great-Britain. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ XXXVIII. In the month of September Major General Yorke, the Britiſh miniſter at the Hague, preſented a memorial to the States-General, remonſtrating, that the merchants of Holland carried on a contraband trade in favour of France, by tranſporting cannon and warlike ſtores from the Baltick to Holland, in Dutch bottoms, under the borrowed names of private perſons; and then conveying them by the inland rivers and canals, or through the Dutch fortreſſes, to Dunkirk, and other places of France. He deſired that the King his maſter might be made eaſy on that head, by their putting an immediate ſtop to ſuch practices, ſo repugnant to the connections ſubſiſting by treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, as well as to every idea of neutrality. He obſerved that the attention which his Majeſty had lately given to their repreſentations againſt the exceſſes of the Engliſh privateers, by procuring an act of Parliament which laid them under proper reſtrictions, gave him a good title to the ſame regard on the part of their High Mightineſſes. He reminded them that their trading towns felt the good effects of theſe reſtrictions; and that the freedom of navigation which their ſubjects enjoyed amidſt the troubles and diſtractions of Europe, had conſiderably augmented their commerce. He obſerved that ſome return ought to be made to ſuch ſolid proofs of the King's friendſhip and modera-

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tion; at leaſt, the merchants, who were ſo ready to complain of England, ought not to be countenanced in exceſſes which would have juſtified the moſt rigorous examination of their conduct. He recalled to their memories that, during the courſe of the preſent war, the King had ſeveral times applied to their High Mightineſſes, and to their miniſters, on the liberty they had given to carry ſtores through the fortreſſes of the republick for the uſe of France, to invade the Britiſh dominions: and though his Majeſty had paſſed over in ſilence many of theſe inſtances of complaiſance to his enemy, he was no leſs ſenſible of the injury; but he choſe rather to be a ſufferer himſelf, than to increaſe the embarraſſment of his neighbours, or extend the flames of war. He took notice that even the court of Vienna had, upon more than one occaſion, employed its intereſt with their High Mightineſſes, and lent its name to obtain paſſes for warlike ſtores and proviſions for the French troops, under colour of the Barrier-Treaty, which it no longer obſerved: nay, after having put France in poſſeſſion of Oſtend and Nieuport, in manifeſt violation of that treaty, and without any regard to the rights which they and the King his maſter had acquired in that treaty, at the expenſe of ſo much blood and treaſure.

§ XXXIX. The memorial ſeems to have made ſome impreſſion on the States-General, as they ſcrupled to allow the artillery and ſtores belonging to the French King to be removed from Amſterdam: but theſe ſcruples vaniſhed entirely on the receipt of a counter-memorial preſented by the Count d'Affry, the French ambaſſador, who

mingled ſome effectual threats with his expoſtulation. He deſired them to remember, that, during the whole courſe of the war, the French King had required nothing from their friendſhip that was inconſiſtent with the ſtricteſt impartiality; and, if he had deviated from the engagements ſubſiſting between him and the republick, it was only by granting the moſt eſſential and lucrative favours to the ſubjects of their High Mightineſſes. He obſerved that the Engliſh, notwithſtanding the inſolence of their behaviour to the republick, had derived, on many occaſions, aſſiſtance from the protection their effects had found in the territories of the United Provinces; that the artillery, ſtores, and ammunition belonging to Weſſel were depoſited in their territories, which the Hanoverian army in paſſing the Rhine had very little reſpected: that when they repaſſed that river, they had no other way of ſaving their ſick and wounded from the hands of the French, than by embarking them in boats, and conveying them to places where the French left them unmoleſted, actuated by their reſpect for the neutrality of the republick: that part of their magazines was ſtill depoſited in the towns of the United Provinces; where alſo the enemies of France had purchaſed and contracted for very conſiderable quantities of gunpowder. He told them that, though theſe and ſeveral other circumſtances might have been made the ſubject of the juſteſt complaints, the King of France did not think it proper to require that the freedom and independency of the ſubjects of the republick ſhould be reſtrained in branches of commerce, that were not inconſiſtent with its neutrality, perſuaded that the faith

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1759. tranſient diſadvantages. He gave them to underſtand that the King his maſter had ordered the Generals of his army carefully to avoid encroaching on the territory of the republick, and transferring thither the theatre of war, when his enemies retreated that way before they were forced to paſs the Rhine. After ſuch queſtionable marks of regard, he ſaid, his King would have the juſteſt ground of complaint, if, contrary to expectation, he ſhould hear that the artillery and ſtores belonging to him were detained at Amſterdam. Thirdly, he declared that ſuch detention would be conſtrued as a violation of the neutrality; and demanded, in the name of the King his maſter, that the artillery and ſtores ſhould, without delay, be forwarded to Flanders by the canals of Amſterdam and the inland navigation. This laſt argument was ſo concluſive, that they immediately granted the neceſſary paſſports; in conſequence of which the cannon were conveyed to the Auſtrian Netherlands.

§ XL. The powers in the ſouthern parts of Europe were too much engroſſed with their own concerns to intereſt themſelves deeply in the quarrels that diſtracted the German empire. The King of Spain, naturally of a melancholy complexion and delicate conſtitution, was ſo deeply affected with the loſs of his Queen, who died in the courſe of the preceding year, that he renounced all company, neglected all buſineſs, and immured himſelf in a chamber at Villa-Vicioſa, where he gave a looſe to the moſt extravagant ſorrow. He abſtained

ſtained from food and reſt until his ſtrength was quite exhauſted. He would neither ſhift himſelf, nor allow his beard to be ſhaved; he rejected all attempts of conſolation; and remained deaf to the moſt earneſt and reſpectful remonſtrances of thoſe who had a right to render their advice. In this caſe, the affliction of the mind muſt have been reinforced by ſome peculiarity in the conſtitution. He inherited a melancholy taint from his father, and this ſeems to have been dreaded as a family diſeaſe; for the Infant Don Louis, who likewiſe reſided in the palace of Villa-Vicioſa, was fain to amuſe himſelf with hunting, and other diverſions, to prevent his being infected with the King's diſorder, which continued to gain ground, notwithſtanding all the efforts of medicine. The Spaniſh nation, naturally ſuperſtitious, had recourſe to ſaints and relicks: but they ſeemed inſenſible to all their devotion. The King, however, in the midſt of all his diſtreſs, was prevailed upon to make his will, which was written by the Count de Valparaiſo, and ſigned by the Duke de Bejar, High-Chancellor of the kingdom. The exorbitancy of his grief, and the mortifications he underwent, ſoon produced an incurable malady, under which he languiſhed from the month of September in the preceding year till the tenth of Auguſt in the preſent, when he expired. In his will he had appointed his brother Don Carlos, King of Naples, ſucceſſor to the crown of Spain; and nominated the Queen Dowager as regent of the kingdom until that prince ſhould arrive. Accordingly ſhe aſſumed the reins of government; and gave directions for the funeral of the deceaſed King, who was interred with great pomp

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1759. § XLI. As the death of this prince had been long expected, ſo the politicians of Europe had univerſally prognoſticated that his demiſe would be attended with great commotions in Italy. It had been agreed among the ſubſcribing powers to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, that in caſe Don Carlos ſhould be advanced in the courſe of ſucceſſion to the throne of Spain, his brother Don Philip ſhould ſucceed him on the throne of Naples; and the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, which now conſtituted his eſtabliſhment, ſhould revert to the Houſe of Auſtria. The King of Naples had never acceded to this article; therefore he paid no regard to it on the death of his elder brother; but retained both kingdoms, without minding the claims of the Empreſs-Queen, who he knew was at that time in no condition to ſupport her pretenſions. Thus the German war proved a circumſtance very favourable to his intereſt and ambition. Before he embarked for Spain, however, he took ſome extraordinary ſteps, which evinced him a ſound politician and ſagacious legiſlator. His eldeſt ſon Don Philip, who had now attained the thirteenth year of his age, being found in a ſtate of incurable ideotiſm,* he wiſely and reſolutely removed

* *Abſtract of the report made to his Catholick Majeſty by the phyſicians appointed to examine the Prince Royal, his eldeſt ſon, in conſequence of which his Royal Highneſs was declared incapable of ſucceeding to the throne of Spain. Tranſlated from the original publiſhed at Naples, Sept.* 27.

1. Though his Royal Highneſs Don Philip is thirteen years old, he is of low ſtature; and yet the King his father, and the Queen his mother, are both of a very proper height.

2. His

moved him from the ſucceſſion, without any regard to the pretending right of primogeniture, by a ſolemn act of abdication, and the ſettlement of the crown of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third ſon, Don Ferdinand. In this extraordinary act he obſerves, That, according to the ſpirit of the treaties of this age, Europe required that the ſovereignty of Spain ſhould be ſeparated from that of Italy, when ſuch a

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2. His Royal Highneſs has ſome contraction in his joints; though he can readily move, and make uſe of them upon all occaſions.

3. His Royal Highneſs is apt to ſtoop and to hold down his head, as people of weak eyes often do.

4. The Prince moſt evidently ſquints; and his eyes frequently water and are gummy, particularly his left eye: though we cannot ſay he is blind, but are rather certain of the contrary, as his Royal Highneſs can without doubt diſtinguiſh objects, both as to their colour and ſituation.

5. In his natural functions, and the moſt common ſenſations, he is ſometimes indifferent to things that are convenient for him, and at other times is too warm and impetuous. In general, his paſſions are not reſtrained by reaſon.

6. The Prince has an obſtinate averſion to ſome kind of common food, ſuch as fruits, ſweetmeats, &c.

7. All ſorts of noiſe or ſound diſturb and diſconcert him; and it has the ſame effect whether it be ſoft and harmonious, or harſh and diſagreeable.

8. The impreſſions that he receives from pain or pleaſure are neither ſtrong nor laſting; and he is utterly unacquainted with all the punctilios of politeneſs and good breeding.

9. As to facts and places, he ſometimes remembers them, and ſometimes not; but he ſeems not to have the leaſt idea of the miſteries of our holy religion.

10. He delights in childiſh amuſements; and thoſe which are the moſt boiſterous pleaſe him beſt. He is continually changing them, and ſhifting from one thing to another.

Signed by Don Francis Beniore, chief phyſician to the King and kingdom; Don Emmanuel de la Roſa, phyſician to the Queen: and the phyſicians Cæſar Ciribue, Don Thomas Pinto, Don Francis Sarrao, and Don Dominique San Serverino.

ſeparation

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ſeparation could be effected without tranſgreſſing the rules of juſtice: that the unfortunate Prince-Royal having been deſtitute of reaſon and reflection ever ſince his infancy, and no hope remaining that he could ever acquire the uſe of theſe faculties, he could not think of appointing him to the ſucceſſion, how agreeable ſoever ſuch a diſpoſition might be to nature and his paternal affection: he was therefore conſtrained, by the Divine Will, to ſet him aſide, in favour of his third ſon Don Ferdinand, whoſe minority obliged him to veſt the management of theſe realms in a regency, which he accordingly appointed, after having previouſly declared his ſon Ferdinand from that time emancipated and freed not only from all obedience to his paternal power, but even from all ſubmiſſion to his ſupreme and ſovereign authority. He then declared that the minority of the Prince ſucceeding to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies ſhould expire with the fifteenth year of his age, when he ſhould act as ſovereign, and have the entire power of the adminiſtration. He next eſtabliſhed and explained the order of ſucceſſion in the male and female line; on condition that the monarchy of Spain ſhould never be united with the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies. Finally, he tranſferred and made over to the ſaid Don Ferdinand theſe kingdoms, with all that he poſſeſſed in Italy; and this ordinance, ſigned and ſealed by himſelf and the Infant Don Ferdinand, and counter-ſigned by the counſellors and ſecretaries of ſtate, in quality of members of the Regency, received all the uſual forms of authenticity. Don Carlos having taken theſe precautions for the benefit of his third ſon,

whom he left King of Naples, embarked with the reſt of his family on board a ſquadron of Spaniſh ſhips, which conveyed him to Barcelona. There he landed in the month of October, and proceeded to Madrid; where, as King of Spain, he was received amidſt the acclamations of his people. He began his reign, like a wiſe Prince, by regulating the interior œconomy of his kingdom; by purſuing the plan adopted by his predeceſſor; by retaining the miniſtry under whoſe auſpices the happineſs and commerce of his people had been extended; and, with reſpect to the belligerent Powers, by ſcrupulouſly adhering to that neutrality from whence theſe advantages were in a great meaſure derived. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ XLII. While he ſerenely enjoyed the bleſſings of proſperity, his neighbour the King of Portugal was engroſſed by a ſpecies of employment which of all others muſt be the moſt diſagreeable to a Prince of ſentiment, who loves his people; namely, the trial and puniſhment of thoſe conſpirators by whoſe atrocious attempt his life had been ſo much endangered. Among theſe were numbered ſome of the firſt noblemen of the kingdom, irritated by diſappointed ambition, inflamed by bigotry, and exaſperated by revenge. The principal conſpirator, Don Joſeph Maſcarenhas and Lencaſtre, Duke de Aveiro, Marquis of Torres Novas, and Conde of Santa Cruz, was hereditary lord-ſteward of the King's houſehold, and preſident of the palace-court, or laſt tribunal of appeal in the kingdom; ſo that he poſſeſſed the firſt office at the palace, and the ſecond of the realm. Franciſco de Aſſiz, Marquis of Tavora, Conde of St. John

BOOK III. 1759. John and Alvor, was general of the horſe, and head of the third noble houſe of the Tavoras, the moſt illuſtrious family in the kingdom, deriving their origin from the ancient Kings of Leon: he married his kinſwoman, who was Marchioneſs of Tavora in her own right, and by this marriage acquired the Marquiſate. Louis Bernardo de Tavora was their eldeſt ſon, who, by virtue of a diſpenſation from the Pope, had eſpouſed his own aunt, Donna Thereſa de Tavora. Joſeph Maria de Tavora, his youngeſt brother, was alſo involved in the guilt of his parents. The third principal concerned was Don Jeronymo de Attaide, Conde of Attouguia, himſelf a relation, and married to the eldeſt daughter of the Marquis of Tavora. The characters of all theſe perſonages were unblemiſhed and reſpectable, until this machination was detected. In the courſe of inveſtigating this dark affair, it appeared that the Duke de Aveiro had conceived a perſonal hatred to the King, who had diſappointed him in a projected match between his ſon and a ſiſter of the Duke de Cadaval, a minor, and prevented his obtaining ſome commanderies which the late Duke de Aveiro had poſſeſſed: that this nobleman, being determined to gratify his revenge againſt the perſon of his Sovereign, had exerted all his art and addreſs in ſecuring the participation of the malcontents: that with this view he reconciled himſelf to the Jeſuits, with whom he had been formerly at variance, knowing they were at this time implacably incenſed againſt the King, who had diſmiſſed them from their office of penitentiaries at court, and branded them with other marks of diſgrace, on account of their

their illegal and rebellious practices in South America: the Duke, moreover, insinuated himself into the confidence of the Marchioness of Tavora, notwithstanding an inveterate rivalship of pride and ambition, which had long subsisted between the two families. Her resentment against the King was inflamed by the mortification of her pride in repeated repulses, when she solicited the title of Duke for her husband. Her passions were artfully fomented and managed by the Jesuits, to whom she had resigned the government of her conscience; and they are said to have persuaded her that it would be a meritorious action to take away the life of a prince who was an enemy to the church and a tyrant to his people. She, being reconciled to the scheme of assassination, exerted her influence in such a manner as to inveigle her husband, her sons and son-in-law, into the same infamous design, and yet this lady had been always remarkable for her piety, affability, and sweetness of disposition. Many consultations were held by the conspirators at the colleges of the Jesuits, St. Antoa, and St. Roque, as well as at the houses of the Duke and the Marquis. At last they resolved that the King should be assassinated; and employed two ruffians, called Antonio Alvarez and Joseph Policarpio, for the execution of this design, the miscarriage of which we have related among the transactions of the preceding year. In the beginning of January, before the circumstances of the conspiracy were known, the Counts de Oberas and de Ribeira Grande were imprisoned in the castle of St. Julian, on a suspicion arising from their freedom of speech. The Duchess de Aveiro, the

BOOK III. 1759. the Counteſs of Attouguia, and the Marchioneſs of Alorna, with their children, were ſent to different nunneries; and eight Jeſuits were take into cuſtody. A council being appointed for the trial of the priſoners, the particulars we have related were brought to light by the torture; and ſentence of death was pronounced and executed upon the convicted criminals. Eight wheels were fixed upon a ſcaffold raiſed in the ſquare oppoſite to the houſe where the priſoners had been confined; and the thirteenth of January was fixed for the day of execution. Antonio Alverez Ferreira, one of the aſſaſſins who had fired into the King's equipage, was fixed to a ſtake at one corner of the ſcaffold; and at the other was placed the effigies of his accomplice, Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo, who had made his eſcape. The Marchioneſs of Tavora, being brought upon the ſcaffold between eight and nine in the morning, was beheaded at one ſtroke, and then covered with a linen cloth. Her two ſons, and her ſon-in-law, the Count of Attouguia, with three ſervants of the Duke de Aveiro, were firſt ſtrangled at one ſtake, and afterwards broke upon wheels, where their bodies remained covered; but the Duke and the Marquis, as chiefs of the conſpiracy, were broke alive, and underwent the moſt excruciating torments. The laſt that ſuffered was the aſſaſſin Alvarez, who being condemned to be burnt alive, the combuſtibles which had been placed under the ſcaffold were ſet on fire, the whole machine with their bodies conſumed to aſhes, and theſe aſhes thrown into the ſea. The eſtates of the three unfortunate noblemen were confiſcated, and their dwelling houſes razed to the ground.

ground. The name of Tavora was ſuppreſſed for ever by a publick decree; but that of Maſcarenhas ſpared, becauſe the Duke de Aveiro was a younger branch of the family. A reward of ten thouſand crowns was offered to any perſon who ſhould apprehend the aſſaſſin who had eſcaped: then the embargo was taken off the ſhipping. The King and Royal Family aſſiſted at a publick *Te Deum* ſung in the chapel of Noſſa Senhora de Livramento; on which occaſion the King, for the ſatisfaction of his people, waved his handkerchief with both hands, to ſhew he was not maimed by the wounds he had received. If ſuch an attempt upon the life of a king was infamouſly cruel and perfidious, it muſt be owned that the puniſhment inflicted upon the criminals was horrible to human nature. The attempt itſelf was attended with ſome circumſtances that might have ſtaggered belief, had it not appeared but too plain that the King was actually wounded. One would imagine that the Duke de Aveiro, who was charged with deſigns on the crown, would have made ſome preparation for taking advantage of the confuſion and diſorder which muſt have been produced by the King's aſſaſſination; but we do not find that any thing of this nature was premeditated. It was no more than a deſperate ſcheme of perſonal revenge, conceived without caution, and executed without conduct: a circumſtance the more extraordinary, if we ſuppoſe the conſpirators were actuated by the councils of the Jeſuits, who have ever been famous for fineſſe and dexterity. Beſides, the diſcovery of all the particulars was founded upon confeſſion extorted by the rack, which at beſt is a ſuſpicious evidence.

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1759. evidence. Be that as it will, the Portugueſe government, without waiting for a bull from the Pope, ſequeſtered all the eſtates and effects of the Jeſuits in that kingdom, which amounted to conſiderable ſums, and reduced the individuals of the ſociety to a very ſcanty allowance. Complaints of their conduct having been made to the Pope, he appointed a congregation to examine into the affairs of the Jeſuits in Portugal. In the mean time the Court of Liſbon ordered a conſiderable number of them to be embarked for Italy, and reſolved that no Jeſuits ſhould hereafter reſide within its realms. When theſe tranſports arrived at Civita-Vecchia, they were, by the Pope's order, lodged in the Dominican and Capuchin convents of that city, until proper houſes could be prepared for their reception at Tivoli and Freſcati. The moſt guilty of them, however, were detained in cloſe priſon in Portugal; reſerved in all probability, for a puniſhment more adequate to their enormities.

§ XLIII. England ſtill continued to enjoy the bleſſings of peace, even amidſt the triumphs of war. In the month of November the ſeſſion of Parliament was opened by commiſſion; and, the Commons attending in the Houſe of Peers, the Lord-Keeper harangued the Parliament to this effect:—He gave them to underſtand that his Majeſty had directed him to aſſure them that he thought himſelf peculiarly happy in being able to convoke them in a ſituation of affairs ſo glorious to his crown, and advantageous to his kingdoms: that the King ſaw and devoutly adored the hand of Providence, in the many ſignal ſucceſſes both by

by ſea and land with which his arms had been bleſſed in the courſe of the laſt campaign: that he reflected with great ſatisfaction on the confidence which the Parliament had placed in him, by making ſuch ample proviſions, and entruſting him with ſuch extenſive powers for carrying on a war, which the defence of their valuable rights and poſſeſſions, together with the preſervation of the commerce of his people, had rendered both juſt and neceſſary. He enumerated the late ſucceſſes of the Britiſh arms, the reduction of Goree on the coaſt of Africa, the conqueſt of ſo many important places in America, the defeat of the French army in Canada, the reduction of their capital city of Quebeck, effected with ſo much honour to the courage and conduct of his Majeſty's officers and forces, the important advantage obtained by the Britiſh ſquadron off Cape Lagos, and the effectual blocking up for ſo many months the principal part of the French navy in their own harbours: events which muſt have filled the hearts of all his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects with the ſincereſt joy; and convinced his parliament that there had been no want of vigilance or vigour on his part, in exerting thoſe means which they, with ſo much prudence and publick-ſpirited zeal, had put into his Majeſty's hands. He obſerved that the national advantages had extended even as far as the Eaſt-Indies, where, by the Divine bleſſing, the dangerous deſigns of his Majeſty's enemies had miſcarried, and that valuable branch of commerce had received great benefit and protection. That the memorable victory gained over the French at Minden had long made a deep impreſſion on the

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minds of his Majeſty's people: that, if the criſis in which the battle was fought, the ſuperior number of the enemy, the great and able conduct of his Majeſty's General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, were conſidered, that action muſt be the ſubject of laſting admiration and thankfulneſs: that if any thing could fill the breaſts of his Majeſty's good ſubjects with ſtill further degrees of exultation, it would be the diſtinguiſhed and unbroken valour of the Britiſh troops, owned and applauded by thoſe whom they overcame. He ſaid the glory they had gained was not merely their own; but, in a national view, was one of the moſt important circumſtances of our ſucceſs, as it muſt be a ſtriking admonition to our enemies with whom they have to contend. He told them that his Majeſty's good brother and ally, the King of Pruſſia, attacked and ſurrounded by ſo many conſiderable powers, had, by his magnanimity and abilities, and the bravery of his troops, been able, in a ſurpriſing manner, to prevent the miſchiefs concerted with ſuch united force againſt him. He declared, by the command of his Sovereign, that as his Majeſty entered into this war not from views of ambition, ſo he did not wiſh to continue it from motives of reſentment: that the deſire of his Majeſty's heart was to ſee a ſtop put to the effuſion of Chriſtian blood: that whenever ſuch terms of peace could be eſtabliſhed as ſhould be juſt and honourable for his Majeſty and his allies; and by procuring ſuch advantages as, from the ſucceſſes of his Majeſty's arms, might in reaſon and equity be expected, ſhould bring along with them full ſecurity for the future; his Majeſty would rejoice to ſee the repoſe of Europe reſtored

restored on such solid and durable foundations; and his faithful subjects, to whose liberal support and unshaken firmness his Majesty owed so much, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace and tranquillity: but, in order to this great and desirable end, he said his Majesty was confident the Parliament would agree with him, that it was necessary to make ample provision for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmost vigour. He assured the Commons that the great supplies they had granted in the last session of Parliament had been faithfully employed for the purposes for which they were granted; but the uncommon extent of the war, and the various services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure success to his Majesty's measures, had unavoidably occasioned extraordinary expenses. Finally, he repeated the assurances from the throne of the high satisfaction his Majesty took in that union and good harmony which was so conspicuous among his good subjects; he said, his Sovereign was happy in seeing it continued and confirmed; he observed that experience had shewn how much the nation owed to this union, which alone could secure the true happiness of his people.

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§ XLIV. We shall not anticipate the reader's own reflection, by pretending to comment upon either the matter or the form of this harangue, which however produced all the effect which the Sovereign could desire. The Houses, in their respective addresses, seemed to vie with each other in expressions of attachment and complacency. The peers professed their utmost readiness to concur in the effectual support of such further mea-

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sures as his Majesty, in his great wisdom, should judge necessary or expedient for carrying on the war with vigour, in all parts, and for disappointing and repelling any desperate attempts which might be made upon these kingdoms. The Commons expressed their admiration of that true greatness of mind which disposed his Majesty's heart in the midst of prosperities to wish a stop put to the effusion of Christian blood, and to see tranquillity restored. They declared their entire reliance on his Majesty's known wisdom and firmness, that this desirable object, whenever it should be obtained, would be upon terms just and honourable for his Majesty and his allies; and, in order to effect that great end, they assured him they would cheerfully grant such supplies as should be found necessary to sustain, and press with effect, all his extensive operations against the enemy. They did not fail to re-echo the speech, as usual; enumerating the trophies of the year, and extolling the King of Prussia for his consummate genius, magnanimity, unwearied activity, and unshaken constancy of mind. Very great reason indeed had his Majesty to be satisfied with an address of such a nature from the House of Commons, in which opposition lay strangled at the foot of the minister; in which those demagogues, who had raised themselves to reputation and renown by declaiming against continental measures, were become so perfectly reconciled to the object of their former reprobation, as to cultivate it even with a degree of enthusiasm unknown to any former administration, and lay the nation under such contributions in its behalf, as no other ministry

durſt ever meditate. Thus diſpoſed, it was no wonder they admired the moderation of their Sovereign, in offering to treat of peace, after above a million of men had periſhed by the war, and twice that number been reduced to miſery; after whole provinces had been depopulated, whole countries ſubdued, and the victors themſelves almoſt cruſhed by the trophies they had gained. CHAP. XII. 1759.

§ XLV. Immediately after the addreſſes were preſented, the Commons reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole Houſe; and, having unanimouſly voted a ſupply to his Majeſty, began to take the particulars into conſideration. This committee was continued till the twelfth of May, when that whole buſineſs was accompliſhed. For the ſervice of the enſuing year they voted ſeventy thouſand ſeamen, including eighteen thouſand three hundred and fifty-five marines; and for their maintenance allotted three millions ſix hundred and forty thouſand pounds. The number of land forces, including the Britiſh troops in Germany, and the invalids, they fixed at fifty-ſeven thouſand two hundred and ninety-four men, and granted for their ſubſiſtence one million three hundred eighty-three thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-eight pounds and ten pence. For maintaining other forces in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the Eaſt-Indies, they allowed eight hundred forty-ſix thouſand one hundred and ſixty-eight pounds, nineteen ſhillings: for the expenſe of four regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, ſerving in North-America, they voted thirty-five thouſand ſeven hundred and forty-four pounds, eight ſhillings, and four-pence. For pay to the General

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1759. General and general ſtaff-officers, and officers of the hoſpital for the land forces, they aſſigned fifty-four thouſand four hundred and fifty-four pounds, eleven ſhillings, and nine pence. They voted for the expenſe of the militia in South and North Britain the ſum of one hundred two thouſand and ſix pounds, four ſhillings, and eight pence. They granted for the maintenance of thirty-eight thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty men, being the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttel, Saxe-Gotha, and Buckebourg, retained in the ſervice of Great-Britain, the ſum of four hundred forty-ſeven thouſand eight hundred eighty-two pounds, ten ſhillings, and five pence halfpenny; and for nineteen thouſand Heſſian troops, in the ſame pay, they gave three hundred ſixty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred twenty-five pounds, one ſhilling, and ſix pence. They afterwards beſtowed the ſum of one hundred eight thouſand and twelve pounds, twelve ſhillings, and ſeven pence, for defraying the additional expenſe of augmentations in the troops of Hanover and Heſſe, and the Britiſh army ſerving in the Empire. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to ſea officers; for carrying on the building of two hoſpitals, one near Goſport, and the other in the neighbourhood of Plymouth; for the ſupport of the Hoſpital at Greenwich; for purchaſing ground, erecting wharfs, and other accommodations neceſſary for refitting the fleets at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia; for the charge of the Office of Ordnance, and defraying the extraordanary expenſe incurred by that office in the courſe of the laſt year, they allowed ſeven hundred eighty-one thouſand four hundred and eighty-nine pounds, ſix

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ſix ſhillings, and ſix pence. Towards paying off the navy debt, buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of the King's ſhips, together with the charges of tranſport-ſervice, they granted one million ſeven hundred and one thouſand ſeventy-eight pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and ſix pence. For defraying the extraordinary expenſes of the land forces and other ſervices not provided for by Parliament, comprehending the penſions for the widows of reduced officers, they allotted the ſum of nine hundred fifty-five thouſand three hundred and forty-four pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and five pence half-penny. They voted one million to empower his Majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum, raiſed in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, and charged upon the firſt aids or ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion of Parliament. They gave ſix hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds for enabling his Majeſty to make good his engagements with the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to a new convention between him and that Monarch, concluded on the ninth day of November in the preſent year. Fifteen thouſand pounds they allowed upon account, towards enabling the principal officers of his Majeſty's Ordnance to defray the neceſſary charges and expenſes of taking down and removing the preſent magazine for gunpowder, ſituated in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, and of erecting it in ſome leſs dangerous ſituation. Sixty thouſand pounds they gave, to enable his Majeſty to fulfil his engagements with the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, purſuant to the ſeparate article of a treaty between the two powers, renewed in the month of November; the ſum to be paid

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paid as his Moſt Serene Highneſs ſhould think it moſt convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which the Landgrave might again fix his reſidence in his own dominions, and by his preſence give freſh courage to his faithful ſubjects. Five hundred thouſand pounds they voted upon account, as a preſent ſupply towards defrayng the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, tain of artillery, wood, ſtraw, proviſions, and coningencies of his Majeſty's combined army uncer the command of Prince Ferdinand. To the foundling Hoſpital they granted five thouſand pounds; and fifteen thouſand for improving, widenin;, and enlarging, the paſſage over and through London Bridge. To replace divers ſums taken from the ſinking fund, they granted two hundred twoty-five thouſand two hundred and eighty-one pouns, nineteen ſhillings, and four pence. For the ſuſiſtence of reduced officers, including the allowances to the ſeveral officers and private men of the two troops of horſe-guards, and regiment of horſe reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, they voted thirty-eight thouſand five hundred and ninety-ſeven pounds, nine ſhillings. Upon account, for the ſupport of the colonies of Nova-Scotia and Georgia, they granted twenty-one thouſand ſix hundred ninety-four pounds, two ſhillings, and two pence. For enabling the King to give a proper compenſation to the provinces in North-America, for the expenſes they might incur in levying and maintaining troops, according as the vigour and activity of thoſe reſpective provinces ſhould be thought by his Majeſty to merit, they advanced the

the ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. The East India Company they gratified with twenty thouſand pounds, towards enabling them to defray the expenſe of a military force in their ſettlements, in lieu of a battalion of the King's troops now returned to Ireland. Twenty-five thouſand pounds were provided for the payment of the out-penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital. For ſubſequent augmentation of the Britiſh forces, ſince the firſt eſtimate of guards and garriſons for the enſuing year was preſented, they allowed one hundred thirty-four thouſand one hundred thirty-nine pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings, and four pence. They further voted, upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling Hoſpital to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice the children admitted into the ſaid charity, the ſum of forty-ſeven thouſand two hundred and eighty-five pounds. For defraying the expenſe of maintaining the militia in South and North Britain, to the twenty-fourth day of December of the enſuing year, they voted an additional grant of two hundred ninety thouſand eight hundred and twenty-ſix pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and eight pence: and, moreover, they granted fourſcore thouſand pounds, upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and clothing of the unembodied militia for the year, ending on the twenty-fifth day of March in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one. For reimburſing the colony of New-York their expenſes in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them for his Majeſty's ſervice, in the campaign of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, they

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1759. they allowed two thouſand nine hundred and ſeventy-ſeven pounds, ſeven ſhillings, and eight pence; and for maintaining the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, they renewed the grant of ten thouſand pounds. For the maintenance and augmentation of the troops of Brunſwick in the pay of Great-Britain for the enſuing year, purſuant to an ulterior convention concluded and ſigned at Paderborn on the fifth day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, they granted the ſum of ninety thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-nine pounds, eight ſhillings, and eleven pence farthing; and for the troops of Heſſe-Caſſel in the ſame pay, during the ſame period, they allotted one hundred and one thouſand ninety-ſix pounds, three ſhillings, and two pence. For the extraordinary expenſes of the land forces, and other ſervices, incurred from the twenty-fourth day of November in the preſent year to the twenty-fourth of December following, and not provided for, they granted the ſum of four hundred twenty thouſand one hundred and twenty pounds, one ſhilling. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of this preſent year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine, they aſſigned the ſum of ſeventy-five thouſand one hundred and ſeventy pounds, three pence farthing. For printing the Journals of the Houſe of Commons they gave five thouſand pounds; and ſix hundred thirty four pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and ſeven pence, as intereſt, at the rate of four per centum per annum, from the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt in the preſent year to the ſame day of April next, for the ſum of twenty-three

three thouſand eight hundred pounds, eleven ſhillings, and eleven pence, remaining in the Office of Ordnance, and not paid into the hands of the deputy of the King's Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer, as directed by an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, to make compenſation for lands and hereditaments purchaſed for his Majeſty's ſervice at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, by reaſon of doubts and difficulties which had ariſen touching the execution of the ſaid act. For defraying the extraordinary charge of the Mint during the preſent year, they allowed eleven thouſand nine hundred and forty pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and ten pence; and two thouſand five hundred pounds upon account, for paying the debts claimed and ſuſtained upon a forfeited eſtate in North-Britain. They likewiſe allowed twelve thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy-four pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and ten pence, for defraying the charge of a regiment of light-dragoons, and of an additional company to the corps commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan. Finally, they voted one million upon account, to enable the King to defray any extraordinary expenſes of the war, incurred or to be incurred for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty; and to take all ſuch meaſures as might be neceſſary to defeat any enterprize or deſign of his enemies, as the exigency of affairs might require. On the whole, the ſum total granted in this ſeſſion of Parliament amounted to fifteen million five hundred three thouſand five hundred and ſixty-three pounds, fifteen ſhillings, and nine pence halfpenny: a ſum ſo enormous, whether we conſider the nation that raiſed

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BOOK III. raiſed it, or the purpoſes for which it was raiſed, that every Briton of a ſedate mind, attached to
1759 the intereſt and welfare of his country, muſt reflect upon it with equal aſtoniſhment and concern: a ſum conſiderably more than double the largeſt ſubſidy that was granted in the reign of Queen Anne, when the nation was in the zenith of her glory, and retained half the powers of Europe in her pay: a ſum almoſt double of what any former adminiſtration durſt have aſked; and near double of what the moſt ſanguine calculators, who lived in the beginning of this century, thought the nation could give without the moſt imminent hazard of immediate bankruptcy. Of the immenſe ſupply which we have particulariſed, the reader will perceive that two millions three hundred forty-four thouſand four hundred and eighty-ſix pounds, ſixteen ſhillings, and ſeven pence three farthings, were paid to foreigners for ſupporting the war in Germany, excluſive of the money expended by the Britiſh troops in that country, the number of which amounted, in the courſe of the enſuing year, to twenty thouſand men: a number the more extraordinary, if we conſider they were all tranſported to that continent during the adminiſtration of thoſe who declared in Parliament (the words ſtill ſounding in our ears) that not a man, nor even half a man, ſhould be ſent from Great-Britain to Germany, to fight the battles of any foreign elector. Into the expenſe of the German war ſuſtained by Great-Britain, we muſt alſo throw the charge of tranſporting the Engliſh troops; the article of forage, which alone amounted, in the courſe of the laſt campaign, to one million two hundred thouſand

ſand pounds, beſides pontage, waggons, horſes, and many other contingencies. To the German war we may alſo impute the extraordinary expenſe incurred by the actual ſervice of the militia, which the abſence of the regular troops rendered in a great meaſure neceſſary; and the loſs of ſo many hands withdrawn from induſtry, from huſbandry, and manufacture. The loſs ſuſtained by this connection was equally grievous and apparent; the advantage accruing from it, either to Britain or Hanover, we have not diſcernment ſufficient to perceive, conſequently cannot be ſuppoſed able to explain.

§ XLVI. The committee of ways and means, having duly deliberated on the articles of ſupply, continued ſitting from the twenty-ſecond day of November to the fourteenth of May, during which period they eſtabliſhed the neceſſary funds to produce the ſums which had been granted. The land-tax at four ſhillings in the pound, and the malt-tax, were continued, as the ſtanding revenue of Great-Britain. The whole proviſion made by the committee of ways and means amounted to ſixteen millions one hundred thirty thouſand five hundred and ſixty-one pounds, nine ſhillings, and eight pence, exceeding the grants for the ſervice of the year, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, in the ſum of ſix hundred twenty-ſix thouſand nine hundred ninety-ſeven pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and ten pence halfpenny. This exceſs, however, will not appear extraordinary, when we conſider that it was deſtined to make good the premium of two hundred and forty thouſand pounds to the ſubſcribers upon the eight million

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1759. lion loan, as well as the deficiencies in the other grants, which never fail to make a conſiderable article in the ſupply of every ſeſſion. That theſe gigantick ſtrides towards the ruin of publick credit were ſuch as might alarm every well-wiſher to his country will perhaps more plainly appear in the ſum total of the national debt, which, including the incumbrance of one million charged upon the civil liſt revenue, and provided for by a tax upon ſalaries and penſions payable out of that revenue, amounted, at this period, to the tremendous ſum of one hundred eight millions four hundred ninety-three thouſand one hundred fifty-four pounds, fourteen ſhillings, and eleven pence one farthing. A comfortable reflection this to a people involved in the moſt expenſive war that ever was waged, and already burthened with ſuch taxes as no other nation ever bore!

§ XLVII. It is not at all neceſſary to particularize the acts that were founded upon the reſolutions touching the ſupply. We ſhall only obſerve that, in the act for the land-tax, and in the act for the malt-tax, there was a clauſe of credit, empowering the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury to raiſe the money which they produced by loans on Exchequer-bills, bearing an intereſt of four per cent. per annum, that is, one per cent. higher than the intereſt uſually granted in time of peace. While the Houſe of Commons deliberated on the bill for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral duties upon malt, and for raiſing a certain ſum of money to be charged on the ſaid duties, a petition was preſented by the maltſters of Ipſwich and parts adjacent againſt an additional duty on the ſtock of malt

in

in hand: but no regard was paid to this remonſtrance; and the bill, with ſeveral new amendments, paſſed through both Houſes, under the title of "An Act for granting to his Majeſty ſeveral duties upon malt, and for raiſing the ſum of eight millions by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the ſaid duties; and to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn making into malt; and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer-bills, tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders loſt, burned, or otherwiſe deſtroyed." The other three bills that turned wholly on the ſupply were paſſed in common courſe, without the leaſt oppoſition in either Houſe, and received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion. The firſt of theſe, intitled, "A bill for enabling his Majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum of money for the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned," contained a clauſe of approbation, added to it by inſtruction; and the Bank was enabled to lend the million which the commiſſioners of the Treaſury were empowered by the act to borrow, at the intereſt of four pounds per cent. The ſecond, granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the ſinking fund, for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, comprehending a clauſe of credit for borrowing the money thereby granted; and another clauſe, empowering the Bank to lend it without any limitation of intereſt; and the third, enabling his Majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum of money towards diſcharging the debt of the navy, and for naval ſervices during the enſuing year, enacted, that the Exchequer bills thereby to be iſſued ſhould not

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not be received, or pass to any receiver or collector of the publick revenue, or at the receipt of the Exchequer, before the twenty-sixth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

§ XLVIII. As the act of the preceding session, prohibiting the malt-distillery, was to expire at Christmas, the Commons, thinking it necessary to consider of proper methods for laying the malt distillery under such regulations as might prevent, if possible, its being prejudicial to the health and morals of the people, began as early as the month of November to deliberate on this affair; which being under agitation, petitions were presented to the House by several of the principal inhabitants of Spitalfields; the mayor and commonalty of New Sarum; the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Colchester: the mayor, aldermen, and common council of King's Lynn in Norfolk; the mayor, and bailiffs of Berwick upon Tweed; representing the advantages accruing from the prohibition of the malt distillery, and praying the continuance of the act by which it was prohibited. On the other hand, counter-petitions were offered by the mayor, magistrates, merchants, manufacturers, and other gentlemen of the city of Norwich; by the land-owners and holders of the south-west part of Essex; and by the freeholders of the shires of Ross and Cromartie, in North-Britain: alledging, that the scarcity of corn, which had made it necessary to prohibit the malt-distillery, had ceased; and that the continuing the prohibition beyond the necessity which had required it would be a great loss and discourage-

diſcouragement to the landed intereſt; they therefore prayed that the ſaid diſtillery might be again opened, under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as the Houſe ſhould think proper. Theſe remonſtrances being taken into conſideration, and divers accounts peruſed, the Houſe unanimouſly agreed that the prohibition ſhould be continued for a limited time; and a bill being brought in, purſuant to this reſolution, paſſed through both Houſes, and received the Royal aſſent; by which means the prohibition of the malt-diſtillery was continued till the twenty-fourth day of December in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty, unleſs ſuch continuation ſhould be abridged by any other act to be paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion.

§ XLIX. The committee, having examined a great number of accounts and papers relating to ſpirituous liquors, agreed to four reſolutions, importing, that the preſent high price of ſpirituous liquors is a principal cauſe of the diminution in the home conſumption thereof, and hath greatly contributed to the health, ſobriety, and induſtry of the common people: that, in order to continue for the future the preſent high price of all ſpirits uſed for home conſumption, a large additional duty ſhould be laid upon all ſpirituous liquors whatſoever diſtilled within or imported into Great-Britain: that there ſhould be a drawback of the ſaid additional duties upon all ſpirituous liquors diſtilled in Great-Britain, which ſhould be exported; and that an additional bounty ſhould be granted, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all ſpirituous liquors drawn from corn in Great-Britain. A great many accounts being peruſed,

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and witneſſes examined, relating to the diſtillery, a bill was brought in, to prevent the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors, by laying an additional duty thereupon; and to encourage the exportation of Britiſh made ſpirits. Conſiderable oppoſition was made to the bill, on the opinion that the additional duty propoſed was too ſmall; and that, among the reſolutions, there was not ſo much as one that looked like a proviſion or reſtriction for preventing the pernicious abuſe of ſuch liquors. Nay, many perſons affirmed, that what was propoſed looked more like a ſcheme for increaſing the publick revenues, than a ſalutary meaſure to prevent exceſs. The merchants and manufacturers of the town of Birmingham petitioned for ſuch reſtrictions. The Lord-mayor, aldermen, and common-council of London preſented a petition by the hands of the two ſheriffs, ſetting forth, that the petitioners had, with great pleaſure, obſerved the happy conſequences produced upon the morals, behaviour, induſtry, and health of the lower claſs of people, ſince the prohibition of the malt diſtillery: that the petitioners, having obſerved a bill was brought in to allow the diſtilling of ſpirits from corn, were apprehenſive that the encouragement given to the diſtillers thereof would prove detrimental to the commercial intereſts of the nation; and they conceived the advantages propoſed to be allowed upon the exportation of ſuch ſpirits, being ſo much above the value of their commodity, would lay ſuch a temptation for ſmuggling and perjury as no law could prevent. They expreſſed their fears, that, ſhould ſuch a bill paſs into a law, the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors would not only debilitate

and enervate the labourers, manufacturers, ſailors, ſoldiers, and all the lower claſs of people, and thereby extinguiſh induſtry, and that remarkable intrepidity which had lately ſo eminently appeared in the Britiſh nation, which muſt always depend on the vigour and induſtry of its people; but alſo its liberty and happineſs, which cannot be ſupported without temperance and morality, would run the utmoſt riſk of being deſtroyed. They declared themſelves alſo apprehenſive, that the extraordinary conſumption of bread-corn by the ſtill would not only raiſe the price, ſo as to oppreſs the lower claſs of people, but would raiſe ſuch a bar to the exportation thereof, as to deprive the nation of a great influx of money, at that time eſſential towards the maintaining of an expenſive war, and therefore highly injure the landed and commercial intereſt: they therefore prayed that the preſent prohibition of diſtilling ſpirits from corn might be continued, or that the uſe of wheat might not be allowed in diſtillation. This remonſtrance was corroborated by another, to the ſame purpoſe, from ſeveral merchants, manufacturers, and traders reſiding in and near the city of London; and ſeemed to have ſome weight with the Commons, who made ſeveral amendments in the bill, which they now intituled, "A bill for preventing the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors, by laying additional duties thereon; for ſhortening the prohibition for making low wines and ſpirits from wheat; for encouraging the exportation of Britiſh made ſpirits, and preventing the fraudulent relanding or importation thereof." Thus altered and amended, it paſſed on a diviſion; and, making its way through

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the Houſe of Lords, acquired the Royal ſanction. Whether the law be adequate to the purpoſes for which it was enacted, time will determine. The beſt way of preventing the exceſs of ſpirituous liquors would be to lower the exciſe on beer and ale, ſo as to enable the poorer claſs of labourers to refreſh themſelves with a comfortable liquor for nearly the ſame expenſe that will procure a quantity of Geneva ſufficient for intoxication; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that a poor wretch will expend his laſt penny upon a draft of ſmall beer, without ſtrength or the leaſt ſatisfactory operation, when for the half of that ſum he can purchaſe a cordial, that will almoſt inſtantaneouſly allay the ſenſe of hunger and cold, and regale his imagination with the moſt agreeable illuſions. Malt was at this time ſold cheaper than it was in the firſt year of King James I. when the Parliament enacted, that no inn-keeper, victualler, or ale-houſe-keeper, ſhould ſell leſs than a full quart of the beſt ale or beer, or two quarts of the ſmall, for one penny, under the penalty of twenty ſhillings. It appears, then, that in the reign of King James the ſubject paid but fourpence for a gallon of ſtrong beer, which now coſts one ſhilling; and, as the malt is not increaſed in value, the difference in the price muſt be entirely owing to the taxes on beer, malt, and hops, which are indeed very grievous, though perhaps neceſſary. The duty on ſmall beer is certainly one of the heavieſt taxes impoſed upon any ſort of conſumption that cannot be conſidered as an article of luxury. Two buſhels of malt, and two pounds of hops, are required to make a barrel of good ſmall beer, which was formerly ſold for ſix ſhillings;

lings; and the taxes payable on ſuch a barrel amounted to three ſhillings and ſix pence; ſo that the ſum total of the impoſition on this commodity was equal to a land-tax of eleven ſhillings and eight pence in the pound.

§ L. Immediately after the reſolution relating to the prohibition of ſpirits from wheat, a motion was made, and leave given, to bring in a bill to continue, for a time limited, the act of the laſt ſeſſion, permitting the importation of ſalted beef from Ireland. This permiſſion was accordingly extended to the twenty-fourth day of December in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one. In all probability this ſhort and temporary continuance was propoſed by the favourers of the bill, in order to avoid the clamour and oppoſition of prejudice and ignorance, which would have been dangerouſly alarmed, had it been rendered perpetual. Yet, as undoubted evidence had proved before the committee, while the bill was depending, that the importation had been of great ſervice to England, particularly in reducing the price of ſalted beef for the uſe of the navy, perhaps no conſideration ought to have prevented the legiſlature from perpetuating the law; a meaſure that would encourage the graziers of Ireland to breed and fatten horned cattle, and certainly put a ſtop to the practice of exporting ſalted beef from that kingdom to France, which undoubtedly furniſhes the traders of that kingdom with opportunities exporting wool to the ſame country.

§ LI. As ſeveral lieutenants of counties had, for various reaſons, ſuſpended all proceedings in the execution of the laws relating to the militia for

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for limited times, which ſuſpenſions were deemed inconſiſtent with the intent of the legiſlature, a bill was now brought in, to enable his Majeſty's lieutenants of the ſeveral counties of England and Wales to proceed in the execution of the militia laws, notwithſtanding any adjournments. It was enacted, that, as the ſpeedy execution of laws for regulating the militia was moſt eſſentially neceſſary at this juncture to the peace and ſecurity of the kingdom, every lieutenant of the place where ſuch ſuſpenſion had happened ſhould, within one month after the paſſing of this act, proceed as if there had been no ſuch ſuſpenſion; and ſummon a meeting for the ſame purpoſe once in every ſucceeding month until a ſufficient number of officers, qualified and willing to ſerve, ſhould be found, or until the expiration of the act for the better ordering the militia forces. The eſtabliſhment of regular militia in South-Britain could not fail to make an impreſſion upon the patriots of Scotland. They were convinced, from reaſon and experience, that nothing could more tend to the peace and ſecurity of their country than ſuch an eſtabliſhment in North-Britain, the inhabitants of which had been peculiarly expoſed to inſurrections, which a well-regulated militia might have prevented, or ſtifled in the birth; and their coaſt had been lately alarmed by a threatened invaſion, which nothing but the want of ſuch an eſtabliſhment had rendered formidable to the natives. They thought themſelves entitled to the ſame ſecurity which the legiſlature had provided for their fellow-ſubjects in South-Britain, and could not help being uneaſy at the proſpect of ſeeing themſelves

ſelves left unarmed, and expoſed to injuries both foreign and domeſtick, while the ſword was put in the hands of their ſouthern neighbours. Some of the members who repreſented North-Britain in Parliament, moved by theſe conſiderations, as well as by the earneſt injunctions of their conſtituents, reſolved to make a vigorous effort, in order to obtain the eſtabliſhment of a regular militia in Scotland. In the beginning of March it was moved, and reſolved, that the Houſe would, on the twelfth day of the month, reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the laws in being which relate to the militia in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland. The reſult of that inquiry was that theſe laws were ineffectual. Then a motion was made for leave to bring in a bill for the better ordering of the militia forces in North-Britain, and, though it met with great oppoſition, was carried by a large majority. The principal Scottiſh members of the Houſe were appointed, in conjunction with others, to prepare the bill, which was ſoon printed, and reinforced by petitions preſented by the gentlemen, juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of the ſupply for the ſhire of Ayr; and by the freeholders of the ſhires of Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Forfar. They expreſſed their approbation of the eſtabliſhed militia in England, and their ardent wiſh to ſee the benefit of that wiſe and ſalutary meaſure extended to North-Britain. This was an indulgence they had the greater reaſon to hope for, as by the articles of the Union they were undoubtedly entitled to be on the ſame footing with their brethren of England; and as the legiſlature muſt now be convinced of the neceſſity of ſome-

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ſome ſuch meaſures, by the conſternation lately produced in their defenceleſs country, from the threatened invaſion of a handful of French free-booters. Theſe remonſtrances had no weight with the majority in the Houſe of Commons, who, either unable or unwilling to make proper diſtinctions between the ill and well affected ſubjects of North-Britain, rejected the bill, as a very dangerous experiment in favour of a people among whom ſo many rebellions had been generated and produced. When the motion was made for the bill's being committed, a warm debate enſued, in the courſe of which many Scottiſh members ſpoke in behalf of their country with great force of argument, and a very laudable ſpirit of freedom. Mr. Elliot, in particular, one of the Commiſſioners of the Board of Admiralty, diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a noble flow of eloquence, adorned with all the graces of oratory, and warmed with the true ſpirit of patriotiſm. Mr. Oſwald, of the Treaſury, acquitted himſelf with great honour on the occaſion; ever nervous, ſteady and ſagacious, independent though in office, and invariable in purſuing the intereſt of his country. It muſt be owned, for the honour of North Britain, that all her repreſentatives, except two, warmly contended for this national meaſure, which was carried in the negative by a majority of one hundred and ſix, though the bill was exactly modelled by the late act of Parliament for the eſtabliſhment of the militia in England.

§ LII. Even this inſtitution, though certainly laudable and neceſſary, was attended with ſo many unforeſeen difficulties, that every ſeſſion of Parliament

ment ſince it was firſt eſtabliſhed has produced new acts for its better regulation. In April, leave was given to prepare a bill for limiting, confining, and better regulating the payment of the weekly allowances made by act of Parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to ſupport themſelves during the abſence of militia-men embodied, and ordered out into actual ſervice; as well as for amending and improving the eſtabliſhment of the militia, and leſſening the number of officers entitled to pay within that part of Great-Britain called England. While this bill was under conſideration, the Houſe received a petition from the mayor, aldermen, town-clerk, ſheriffs, gentlemen, merchants, clergy, tradeſmen, and others, inhabitants of the ancient city of Lincoln, repreſenting, That by an act paſſed relating to the militia it was provided, that, when any militia-men ſhould be ordered out into actual ſervice, leaving families unable to ſupport themſelves during their abſence, the overſeers of the pariſh where ſuch families reſide ſhould allow them ſuch weekly ſupport as ſhould be preſcribed by any one juſtice of the peace, which allowance ſhould be reimburſed out of the country ſtock. They alledged, that a conſiderable number of men, inhabitants of the ſaid city, had entered themſelves to ſerve in the militia of the county of Lincoln, as volunteers, for ſeveral pariſhes and perſons; yet their families were, nevertheleſs, ſupported by the county ſtock of the city and county of the city of Lincoln. They took notice of the bill under deliberation, and prayed that if it ſhould paſs into a law, they might have ſuch relief in the premiſes, as to the Houſe ſhould

ſeem

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ſeem meet. Regard was had to this petition in the amendments to the bill*, which paſſed through both Houſes, and received the Royal aſſent by commiſſion. During the dependance of this bill another was brought in, to explain ſo much of the militia act, paſſed in the thirty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign, as related to the money to be given to private militia-men, upon their being ordered out into actual ſervice. By this law it was enacted, that the guinea, which by the former act was due to every private man of every regiment or company of militia, when ordered out into actual ſervice, ſhould be paid to every man that ſhall

* By this law it was enacted, that, if any militia-man who ſhall have been accepted and enrolled as a ſubſtitute, hired man, or volunteer, before the paſſing of the act, or who ſhall have been choſen by lot, whether before or after the paſſing of the act, ſhall, when embodied, or called out into actual ſervice, and ordered to march, leave a family unable to ſupport themſelves, the overſeers ſhall, by order of ſome one juſtice of the peace, pay out of the poor's rates of ſuch pariſh a weekly allowance to ſuch family, according to the uſual and ordinary price of labour and huſbandry there; viz. for one child under the age of ten years, the price of one day's labour; for two children under the age aforeſaid, the price of two days' labour; for three or four children under the age aforeſaid, the price of three days' labour; for five or more children under the age aforeſaid, the price of four days' labour; and for the wife of ſuch militia-man, the price of one day's labour; but that the families of ſuch men only as ſhall be choſen by lot, and of the ſubſtitutes, hired men, and volunteers already accepted and enrolled, ſhall, after the paſſing of this act, receive any ſuch weekly allowance. For removing the grievance complained of in the above petition, it is enacted, that, where treaſurers ſhall reimburſe to overſeers any money, in purſuance of this act, on account of the weekly allowance to the family of any militia-man ſerving in the militia of any county or place other than that wherein ſuch family ſhall dwell, they are to tranſmit an account thereof, ſigned by ſome juſtice for the place where ſuch family ſhall dwell, to the treaſurer of the county, &c. in the militia whereof ſuch militia-man ſhall ſerve, who is thereupon to pay him the ſum ſo reimburſed to ſuch overſeers, and the ſame to be allowed in his accounts.

afterwards

afterwards be enrolled into ſuch regiment or company whilſt in actual ſervice; that no man ſhould be entitled to his clothes for his own uſe, until he ſhould have ſerved three years, if unembodied, or one year, if embodied, after the delivery of the clothes; and that the full pay of the militia ſhould commence from the date of his Majeſty's warrant for drawing them out. The difficulties which theſe ſucceſſive regulations were made to obviate will be amply recompenſed by the good effects of a national militia, provided it be employed in a national way, and for national purpoſes: but if the militia are embodied and the different regiments that compoſe it are marched from the reſpective counties to which they belong; if the men are detained for any length of time in actual ſervice, at a diſtance from their families, when they might be employed at home in works of induſtry, for the ſupport of their natural dependents; the militia becomes no other than an addition to, or augmentation of, a ſtanding army, enliſted for the term of three years. The labour of the men is loſt to the community; they contract the idle habits and diſſolute manners of the other troops; their families are left as incumbrances on the community: and the charge of their ſubſiſtence is at leaſt as heavy as that of maintaining an equal number of regular forces. It would not, we apprehend, be very eaſy to account for the Government's ordering the regiments of militia to march from their reſpective counties, and to do duty for a conſiderable length of time at a great diſtance from their own homes, unleſs we ſuppoſe this meaſure was taken to create in the people a diſguſt to the inſtitution

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tution of the militia, which was an eſtabliſhment extorted from the Secretary by the voice of the nation. We may add, that ſome of the inconveniences attending a militia will never be totally removed, while the perſons drawn by lot for that ſervice are at liberty to hire ſubſtitutes; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that men of ſubſtance will incur the danger, fatigue, and damage of ſervice in perſon, while they can hire among the loweſt claſs of people mercenaries of deſperate fortune and abandoned morals, who will greedily ſeize the opportunity of being paid for renouncing that labour by which they were before obliged to maintain themſelves and their family connection: it would, therefore, deſerve the conſideration of the legiſlature, whether the privilege of hiring ſubſtitutes ſhould not be limited to certain claſſes of men, who are either raiſed by their rank in life above the neceſſity of ſerving in perſon, or engaged in ſuch occupations as cannot be intermitted without prejudice to the commonwealth. It muſt be allowed, that the regulation in this new act, by which the families of ſubſtitutes are deprived of any relief from the pariſh, will not only diminiſh the burthen of the poor's rates, but alſo, by raiſing the price of mercenaries, oblige a greater number of the better ſort to ſerve in perſon. Without all doubt, the fewer ſubſtitutes that are employed, the more dependence may be placed upon the militia in the preſervation of our rights and privileges, and the more will the number of the diſciplined men be increaſed; becauſe at the expiration of every three years the lot-men muſt be changed, and new militia-men choſen; but the ſubſtitutes

ſubſtitutes will, in all probability, continue for life in the ſervice, provided they can find lot-men to hire them at every rotation. The reader will forgive our being ſo circumſtantial upon the regulations of an inſtitution, which we cannot help regarding with a kind of enthuſiaſtick affection.

§ LIII. In the latter end of November, the Houſe of Commons received a petition from ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen and other inhabitants of Eaſt Greenwich, and places adjacent, in Kent, repreſenting, that in the ſaid pariſh, within a quarter of a mile of the town diſtinguiſhed by a royal palace and royal hoſpital for ſeamen, there was a magazine, containing great quantities of gunpowder, frequently to the amount of ſix thouſand barrels: that, beſides the great danger which muſt attend all places of that kind, the ſaid magazine ſtood in an open field, uninclоſed by any fortification or defence whatſoever, conſequently expoſed to treachery and every other accident. They alledged, that, if, through treachery, lightning, or any other accident, this magazine ſhould take fire, not only their lives and properties, but the palace and hoſpital, the King's yards and ſtores at Deptford and Woolwich, the banks and navigation of the Thames, with the ſhips ſailing and at anchor in that river, would be inevitably deſtroyed, and inconceivable damage would accrue to the cities of London and Weſtminſter. They, moreover, obſerved that the magazine was then in a dangerous condition, ſupported on all ſides by props that were decayed at the foundation; that in caſe it ſhould fall, the powder would, in all probability, take fire, and produce the dreadful calamities

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calamities above recited: they therefore prayed that the magazine might be removed to ſome more convenient place, where any accident would not be attended with ſuch diſmal conſequences. The ſubject of this remonſtrance was ſo preſſing and important, that a committee was immediately appointed to take the affair into conſideration, and procure an eſtimate for purchaſing lands, and erecting a powder-magazine, at Purfleet, in Eſſex, near the banks of the river, together with a guard-houſe, barracks, and all other neceſſary conveniences. While the report of the committee laid upon the table for the peruſal of the members, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his Majeſty's command, acquainted the Houſe, that the King, having been informed of the ſubject-matter of the petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the Commons. Leave was immediately given to prepare a bill founded on the reſolutions of the committee; which, having been duly conſidered, altered, and amended, paſſed through both Houſes to the foot of the throne, where it obtained the Royal ſanction. The magazine was accordingly removed to Purfleet, an inconſiderable and ſolitary village, where there will be little danger of accident, and where no great damage would attend an exploſion: but, in order to render this poſſible exploſion ſtill leſs dangerous, it would be neceſſary to form the magazine of ſmall diſtinct apartments, totally independent of each other; that, in caſe one ſhould be accidentally blown up, the reſt might ſtand unaffected. The ſame plan ought to be adopted in the conſtruction of all combuſtible ſtores ſubject to conflagration. The marine

marine bill, and mutiny bill, as annual regulations, were prepared in the uſual form, paſſed both Houſes without oppoſition, and received the Royal aſſent. CHAP. XII. 1739.

§ LIV. The next affair that engroſſed the deliberation of the Commons was a meaſure relating to the internal œconomy of the metropolis. The ſheriffs of London delivered a petition from the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, in common-council aſſembled, repreſenting that ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, within the city of London and liberties thereof, were too narrow and incommodious for the paſſing and repaſſing as well of foot-paſſengers as of coaches, carts, and other carriages, to the prejudice and inconvenience of the owners and inhabitants of houſes, and to the great hindrance of buſineſs, trade, and commerce. They alledged that theſe defects might be remedied, and ſeveral new ſtreets opened within the ſaid city and liberties, to the great eaſe, ſafety, and convenience of paſſengers, as well as to the advantage of the publick in general, if they, the petitioners, were enabled to widen and enlarge the narrow ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, to open and lay out ſuch new ſtreets and ways, and to purchaſe the ſeveral houſes, buildings, and grounds which might be neceſſary for theſe purpoſes. They took notice that there were ſeveral houſes within the city and liberties, partly erected over the ground of other proprietors; and others, of which the ſeveral floors or apartments belonged to different perſons; ſo that difficulties and diſputes frequently aroſe amongſt the ſaid ſeveral owners and proprietors, about pulling down or rebuild-

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ing the party-walls and premiſes; that ſuch rebuilding was often prevented or delayed, to the great injury and inconvenience of thoſe owners who were deſirous to rebuild; that it would therefore be of publick benefit, and frequently prevent the ſpreading of the fatal effects of fire, if ſome proviſion were made by law, as well for determining ſuch diſputes in a ſummary way, as for explaining and amending the laws then in being relating to the building of party-walls. They therefore prayed that leave might be given to bring in a bill for enabling the petitioners to widen and enlarge the ſeveral ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, and to open new ſtreets and ways to be therein limited and preſcribed; as well as for determining, in a ſummary way, all diſputes ariſing about the rebuilding of houſes or tenements within the ſaid city and liberties, wherein ſeveral perſons have an intermixed property; and for explaining and amending the laws in being relating to theſe particulars. A committee being appointed to examine the matter of this petition, agreed to a report, upon which leave was given to prepare a bill, and this was brought in accordingly. Next day a great number of citizens repreſented, in another petition, that the pavement of the city and liberties was often damaged, by being broken up for the purpoſes of amending or new laying water-pipes belonging to the proprietors of water-works; and praying that proviſion might be made in the bill then depending, to compel thoſe proprietors to make good any damage that ſhould be done to the pavement by the leaking or burſting of the water-pipes, or opening the pavement for alterations.

tions. In conſequence of this repreſentation, ſome amendments were made in the bill, which paſſed through both Houſes, and was enacted into a law, under the title of "An act for widening "certain ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, within the "city of London and liberties thereof; and for "opening certain new ſtreets and ways within "the ſame, and for other purpoſes therein men-"tioned."*

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§ LV. The inhabitants of Weſtminſter had long laboured under the want of a fiſh-market, and complained that the price of this ſpecies of proviſion was kept up at an exorbitant rate by the fraudulent combination of a few dealers, who engroſſed the whole market at Billingſgate, and de-

* The openings to be made, and the paſſages to be improved and enlarged, were aſcertained by two ſchedules annexed to the act. With reſpect to the houſes, buildings, and grounds to be purchaſed, the mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city, in common-council aſſembled, or a committee appointed by them, were empowered to fix the price by agreement with the reſpective proprietors, or otherwiſe by a jury in the uſual manner. With regard to party-walls, the act ordains, that the proprietor of either adjoining houſe may compel the proprietor of the other to agree to its being pulled down and rebuilt, and to pay a moiety of the expenſe, even though it ſhould not be neceſſary to pull down or rebuild either of their houſes: that all party-walls ſhall be at leaſt two bricks and a half in thickneſs in the cellar, and two bricks thick upwards to the top of the garret-floor. It enacts, that, if any decayed houſe belong to ſeveral proprietors, any one of them, who is deſirous to rebuild, may oblige the others to concur, and join with him in the expenſe, or purchaſe their ſhares at a price to be fixed by a jury. If any houſe ſhould hereafter be preſented by any inqueſt, or grand jury, in London, as being in a ruinous condition, the court of mayor and aldermen is, by this act, empowered to pull it down at the expenſe of the ground-landlord. As to damaged pavements, not ſufficiently repaired by the proprietors of the water-works, any juſtice of the peace in London is veſted with power upon their refuſing or delaying to make it good, to cauſe it to be effectually relaid with good materials at their expenſe.

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ſtroyed great quantities of fiſh, in order to enhance the value of thoſe that remained. An act of Parliament had paſſed, in the twenty-ſecond year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, for eſtabliſhing a free market for the ſale of fiſh in Weſtminſter; and, ſeven years after that period, it was found neceſſary to procure a ſecond, for explaining and amending the firſt; but neither effectually anſwered the purpoſes of the legiſlature. In the month of January, of the preſent ſeſſion, the Houſe took into conſideration a petition of the ſeveral fiſhermen trading to Billingſgate-market, repreſenting the hardſhips to which they were expoſed by the ſaid acts; particularly forfeitures of veſſels and cargoes, incurred by the negligence of ſervants who had omitted to make the particular entries which the two acts preſcribed. This petition being examined by a committee, and the report being made, leave was given to bring in a new bill, which ſhould contain effectual proviſion for the better ſupplying the cities of London and Weſtminſter with fiſh, and for preventing the abuſes of the fiſhmongers. It was intituled, "A bill to repeal ſo much of an act paſſed in the twenty-ninth of George II. concerning a free market for fiſh at Weſtminſter, as requires fiſhermen to enter their fiſhing veſſels at the office of the ſearcher of the Cuſtoms at Graveſend, and to regulate the ſale of fiſh at the firſt hand in the fiſh-markets in London and Weſtminſter; and to prevent ſaleſmen of fiſh buying fiſh to ſell again on their own account; and to allow bret and turbot, brill and pearl, although under the reſpective dimenſions mentioned in a former act, to be imported and ſold:

ſold; and to puniſh perſons who ſhall take or ſell any ſpawn, brood, or fry fiſh, unſizeable fiſh, or fiſh out of ſeaſon, or ſmelts under the ſize of five inches, and for other purpoſes." Though this and the former bill, relating to the ſtreets and houſes of London, are inſtances that evince the care and attention of the legiſlature, even to minute particulars of the internal œconomy of the kingdom, we can hardly conſider them as objects of ſuch dignity and importance as to demand the deliberations of the Parliament, but think they naturally fall within the cognizance of the municipal magiſtracy. After all, perhaps the moſt effectual method for ſupplying Weſtminſter with plenty of fiſh, at reaſonable rates, would be to execute with rigour the laws already enacted againſt foreſtalling and regrating, an expedient that would ſoon diſſolve all monopolies and combinations among the traders; to increaſe the number of markets in London and Weſtminſter; and to eſtabliſh two general markets at the Nore, one on each ſide of the river, where the fiſhing veſſels might unload their cargoes, and return to ſea without delay. A number of light boats might be employed to convey freſh fiſh from theſe marts to London and Weſtminſter, where all the different fiſh-markets might be plentifully ſupplied at a reaſonable expenſe; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that, while the freſh fiſh are brought up the river in the fiſhing ſmacks themſelves, which can hardly ſave the tides to Billingſgate, they will ever dream of carrying their cargoes above bridge; or that the price of fiſh can be conſiderably lowered, while the fiſhing veſſels loſe ſo much time in running up to Graveſend or Billingſgate.

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§ LVI. The annual committee being appointed to inquire what laws were expired or near expiring, agreed to certain reſolutions; upon which a bill was prepared, and obtained the royal aſſent, importing a continuation of ſeveral laws, namely, the ſeveral clauſes mentioned of the acts in the fifth and eighth of George I. againſt the clandeſtine running of uncuſtomed goods, except the clauſes relating to quarantine; the act paſſed in the third of George II. relating to the carrying rice from Carolina; the act of the ſeventh of the ſame reign, relating to cochineal and indigo; and that of the twelfth of George II. ſo far as it related to the importation of printed books. There was alſo a law enacted, to continue to the twenty-ninth day of September in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſeven, an act paſſed in the twelfth year of Queen Anne, for encouraging the making of ſail-cloth, by a duty of one penny per ell laid upon all foreign-made ſails and ſail-cloth imported, and a bounty in the ſame proportion granted upon all home-made ſail-cloth and canvas fit for or made into ſails, and exported; another act was paſſed, for continuing certain laws relating to the additional number of one hundred hackney coaches and chairs, which law was rendered perpetual. The next law we ſhall mention was intended to be one of the moſt important that ever fell under the cognizance of the legiſlature: it was a law that affected the freedom, dignity, and independency of Parliaments. By an act paſſed in the ninth year of the reign of Queen Anne, it was provided that no perſon ſhould be choſen a member of Parliament who did not poſſeſs

poſſeſs in England or Wales an eſtate, freehold or copyhold, for life, according to the following qualifications: for every knight of a ſhire ſix hundred pounds per annum, over and above what will ſatisfy all incumbrances; and three hundred pounds per annum for every citizen, burgeſs, and baron of the cinque ports. It was alſo decreed, that the return of any perſon not thus qualified ſhould be void: and that every candidate ſhould, at the reaſonable requeſt of any other candidate at the time of election, or of two or more perſons who had a right to vote, take an oath preſcribed to eſtabliſh his qualifications. This reſtraint was by no means effectual. So many oaths of different kinds had been preſcribed ſince the Revolution, that they began to loſe the effect they were intended to have on the minds of men; and, in particular, political perjury grew ſo common, that it was no longer conſidered as a crime. Subterfuges were diſcovered, by means of which this law relating to the qualifications of candidates was effectually eluded. Thoſe, who were not actually poſſeſſed of ſuch eſtates, procured temporary conveyances from their friends and patrons, on condition of their being reſtored and cancelled after the election. By this ſcandalous fraud the intention of the legiſlature was fruſtrated, the dignity of Parliament proſtituted, the example of perjury and corporation extended, and the vengeance of Heaven ſet at defiance. Through this infamous channel the miniſtry had it in their power to thruſt into Parliament a ſet of venal beggars, who, as they depended upon their bounty, would always be obſequious to their will, and vote according to direction,

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direction, without the leaſt regard to the dictates of conſcience, or to the advantage of their country. The miſchiefs attending ſuch a vile colluſion, and in particular the undue influence which the crown muſt have acquired from the practice, were either felt or apprehended by ſome honeſt patriots, who, after divers unſucceſsful efforts, at length preſented to the Houſe a bill, importing that every perſon who ſhall be elected a member of the Houſe of Commons, ſhould, before he preſumed to take his ſeat, deliver to the clerk of the Houſe, at the table, while the Commons are ſitting, and the Speaker in the chair, a paper or ſchedule, ſigned by himſelf, containing a rental or particular of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, whereby he makes out his qualification, ſpecifying the nature of his eſtate, whether meſſuage, land, rent, tythe, or what elſe; and, if ſuch eſtate conſiſts of meſſuages, lands, or tythes, then ſpecifying in whoſe occupation they are; and if in rent, then ſpecifying the names of the owners or poſſeſſors of the lands and tenements out of which ſuch rent is iſſuing, and alſo ſpecifying the pariſh, townſhip, or precinct and county, in which the ſaid eſtate lies, and the value thereof; and every ſuch perſon ſhall, at the ſame time, alſo take and ſubſcribe the following oath, to be fairly written at the bottom of the paper or ſchedule: "I, A. B. do ſwear that "the above is a true rental; and that I truly, "and *bonâ fide*, have ſuch an eſtate, in law or equi- "ty, to and for my own uſe and benefit, of and in "the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, above "deſcribed, over and above what will ſatisfy and "clear all incumbrances that may affect the ſame;

" and that ſuch eſtate hath not been granted or " made over to me fraudulently, on purpoſe to " qualify me to be a member of this Houſe. So " help me GOD !" It was provided that the ſaid paper or ſchedule, with the oath aforeſaid, ſhould be carefully kept by the clerk, to be inſpected by the members of the Houſe of Commons, without fee or reward: that if any perſon, elected to ſerve in any future parliament, ſhould preſume to ſit or vote as a member of the Houſe of Commons before he had delivered in ſuch a paper or ſchedule, and taken the oath aforeſaid, or ſhould not be qualified according to the true intent or meaning of this act, his election ſhould be void; and every perſon ſo ſitting and voting ſhould forfeit a certain ſum, to be recovered by ſuch perſons as ſhould ſue for the ſame by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, whereon no eſſoign, privilege, protection, or wager of law ſhould be allowed, and only one imparlance; that if any perſon ſhould have delivered in, and ſworn to, his qualification as aforeſaid, and taken his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, yet at any time after ſhould, during the continuance of ſuch Parliament, ſell, diſpoſe of, alien, or any otherwiſe incumber the eſtate, or any part thereof compriſed in the ſchedule, ſo as to leſſen or reduce the ſame under the value of the qualification by law directed, every ſuch perſon, under a certain penalty, muſt deliver in a new or further qualification, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, and ſwear to the ſame in manner before directed, before he ſhall again preſume to ſit or vote as a member of the Houſe of Commons; that, in caſe any action, ſuit, or

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or information ſhould be brought, in purſuance of this act, againſt any member of the Houſe of Commons, the clerk of the Houſe ſhall, upon demand, forthwith deliver a true and atteſted copy of the paper or ſchedule ſo delivered in to him as aforeſaid by ſuch members to the plaintiff or proſecutor, or his attorney or agent, paying a certain ſum for the ſame; which, being proved a true copy, ſhall be admitted to be given in evidence upon the trial of any iſſue in any ſuch action. Provided always, that nothing contained in this act ſhall extend to the eldeſt ſon or heir-apparent of any Peer or Lord of Parliament, or of any perſon qualified to ſerve as knight of the ſhire, or to the members for either of the univerſities in that part of Great-Britain called England, or to the members for that part of Great-Britain called Scotland. Such was the ſubſtance of the bill, as originally preſented to the Houſe of Commons; but it was altered in ſuch a manner as we are afraid will fail in anſwering the ſalutary purpoſes for which it was intended by thoſe who brought it into the Houſe. Notwithſtanding the proviſions made in the act as it now ſtands, any miniſter or patron may ſtill introduce his penſioners, clerks, and creatures, into the Houſe, by means of the old method of temporary conveyance, though the farce muſt now be kept up until the member ſhall have delivered in his ſchedule, taken his oath, and his ſeat in Parliament; then he may deliver up the conveyance, or execute a re-conveyance, without running any riſque of loſing his ſeat, or of being puniſhed for his fraud and perjury. The extenſive influence of the crown, the general corruptibility

of

of individuals, and the obſtacles ſo induſtriouſly thrown in the way of every ſcheme contrived to vindicate the independency of Parliaments, muſt have produced very mortifying reflections in the breaſt of every Briton warmed with the genuine love of his country. He muſt have perceived that all the bulwarks of the conſtitution were little better than buttreſſes of ice, which would infallibly thaw before the heat of miniſterial influence, when artfully concentrated; that either a miniſter's profeſſions of patriotiſm were inſincere, or his credit inſufficient to effect any eſſential alteration in the unpopular meaſures of government; and that, after all, the liberties of the nation could never be ſo firmly eſtabliſhed, as by the power, generoſity, and virtue, of a patriot King. This inference could not fail to awaken the remembrance of that amiable Prince, whom fate untimely ſnatched from the eager hopes and warm affection of a whole nation, before he had it in his power to manifeſt and eſtabliſh his favourite maxim, "That a monarch's glory was inſeparably connected with the happineſs of his people."*

§ LVII.

* The following declaration made to the chiefs of the oppoſition will render the memory of the late Prince of Wales dear to lateſt poſterity:

HIS Royal Highneſs has authoriſed Lord T. and Sir F. D. to give the moſt poſitive aſſurances to the gentlemen in the oppoſition of his upright intentions; that he is thoroughly convinced of the diſtreſſes and calamities that have befallen, and every day are more likely to befal this country; and therefore invites all well-wiſhers to this country and its conſtitution to coaleſce and unite with him, and upon the following principle only:

His Royal Highneſs promiſes, and will declare it openly, that it is his intention totally to aboliſh any diſtinctions for the future of parties; and as far as lies in his power, and as ſoon as it does lie in his

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§ LVII. On the first day of February, a motion was made and leave given, to bring in a bill for enabling his Majesty to make leases and copies of offices, lands, and hereditaments, parcel of his duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same: accordingly it passed through both houses without opposition; and enacted that all leases and grants made, or to be made, by his Majesty, within seven years next ensuing, in or annexed to the said duchy, under the limitations therein mentioned,

his power, to take away for ever all proscription from any set of men whatever who are friends to the constitution; and, therefore, will promote for the present, and when it is in his power will immediately grant,

First, a bill to empower all gentlemen to act as justices of peace paying land-tax for 300*l. per annum*, in any county where he intends to serve.

Secondly, His Royal Highness promises, in like manner, to support and forthwith grant, whenever he shall have it in his power, a bill to create and establish a numerous and effectual militia throughout the kingdom.

Thirdly, His Royal Highness promises, in like manner, to promote and support, and likewise grant when it is in his power, a bill to exclude all military officers in the land-service under the degree of colonels of regiments, and in the sea-service under the degree of rear-admirals, from sitting in the House of Commons.

Fourthly, His Royal Highness promises that he will, when in his power, grant inquiries into the great number of abuses in offices, and does not doubt of the assistance of all honest men, to enable him to correct the same for the future.

Fifthly, His Royal Highness promises, and will openly declare, that he will make no agreement with, or join in the support of, any administration whatever, without previously obtaining the above-mentioned points in behalf of the people, and for the sake of good government. Upon these conditions, and these conditions only, His Royal Highness thinks he has a right not to doubt of having a most cordial support from all those good men who mean their country and this constitution well, and that they will become his and his family's friends, and unite with him to promote the good government of this country; and that they will follow

tioned, ſhould be good and effectual in law againſt his Majeſty, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, and againſt all other perſons that ſhould hereafter inherit the ſaid duchy, either by an act of Parliament, or any limitation whatſoever. This act appears the more extraordinary, as the Prince of Wales, who has a ſort of right by preſcription to the duchy of Cornwall, was then of age, and might have been put in poſſeſſion of it by the paſſing of a patent. The Houſe having peruſed an account of the produce of the fund eſtabliſhed for paying annuities

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low him, upon theſe principles, both in court and out of court; and if he ſhould live to form an adminiſtration, it ſhould be compoſed, without diſtinction, of men of dignity, knowledge, and probity. His Royal Highneſs further promiſes to accept of no more, if offered to him, than 800,000*l.* for his civil liſt, by way of rent-charge.

Anſwer to the foregoing propoſal.

THE lords and gentlemen to whom a paper has been communicated, containing his Royal Highneſs the Prince's gracious intentions upon ſeveral weighty and important points, of the greateſt conſequence to the honour and intereſt of his Majeſty's government, and abſolutely neceſſary for the reſtoring and perpetuating the true uſe and deſign of Parliament, the purity of our excellent conſtitution, and the happineſs and welfare of the whole nation, do therein with the greateſt ſatisfaction obſerve, and moſt gratefully acknowledge, the uprightneſs and generoſity of his Royal Highneſs's noble ſentiments and reſolutions. And therefore beg leave to return their moſt dutiful and humble thanks for the ſame; and to aſſure his Royal Highneſs that they will conſtantly and ſteadily uſe their utmoſt endeavours to ſupport thoſe his wiſe and ſalutary purpoſes, that the throne may be ſtrengthened, religion and morality encouraged, faction and corruption deſtroyed, the purity and eſſence of Parliament reſtored, and the happineſs and welfare of our conſtitution preſerved.

When the above anſwer was returned to the Prince, there were preſent,

The Duke of B.— The Earl of L.— The Earl of S.— The Earl of T.— The Earl of W.— The Earl of S.— Lord F.— Lord W.— Sir Wat. Wil. Wynne.— Sir John H. C.— Sir Walter B.— Sir Robert C.— Mr. F.— Mr. P.— Mr. C.

granted

BOOK III. granted in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine, with the charge on that fund on the fifth day of January in the ſucceeding year, it appeared that there had been a conſiderable deficiency in the ſaid fund on the fifth day of July preceding, and this had been made good out of the ſinking fund, by a reſolution of the ſeventh of February, already particulariſed. They therefore inſtructed the Committee of Ways and Means to conſider ſo much of the annuity and lottery act paſſed in the preceding ſeſſion as related to the three per centum annuities, amounting to the ſum of ſeven millions five hundred and ninety thouſand pounds, granted in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine; and alſo to conſider ſo much of the ſaid act as related to the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandiſe to be imported into this kingdom, and the additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate. The committee having taken theſe points into deliberation, agreed to the two reſolutions we have already mentioned with reſpect to the conſolidation; and a bill was brought in for adding thoſe annuities granted in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine to the joint ſtock of three per centum annuities, conſolidated by the acts of the twenty-fifth, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, and thirty-ſecond year of his Majeſty's reign, and for ſeveral duties therein mentioned, to the ſinking fund. The committee was afterwards empowered to receive a clauſe for cancelling ſuch lottery-tickets as were made forth in purſuance of an act paſſed in the thirtieth year of his Majeſty's reign, and were not then diſpoſed of: a clauſe for this purpoſe was accordingly

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cordingly added to the bill, which paſſed through both Houſes without oppoſition, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion. CHAP. XII. 1760.

§ LVIII. On the twenty-ninth day of April, Lord North preſented to the Houſe a bill for encouraging the exportation of rum and ſpirits of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Britiſh ſugar plantations, from Great-Britain, and of Britiſh ſpirits made from melaſſes; a bill which in a little time acquired the ſanction of the Royal aſſent. Towards the end of April, Admiral Townſhend preſented a bill for the more effectual ſecuring the payment of ſuch prize and bounty monies as were appropriated to the uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital by an act paſſed in the twenty-ninth year of his Majeſty's reign. As by that law no time was limited, or particular method preſcribed, for giving notifications of the day appointed for the payment of the ſhares of the prizes and bounty money; and many agents had neglected to ſpecify, in the notification given in the London Gazette for payment of ſhares of prizes condemned in the courts of Admiralty in Great-Britain, the particular day or time when ſuch payments were to commence, whereby it was rendered difficult, if not impoſſible, to aſcertain the time when the Hoſpital at Greenwich became entitled to the unclaimed ſhares, of conſequence could not enjoy the full benefit of the act; the bill now prepared imported, that, from and after the firſt day of September in the preſent year, all notifications of the payment of the ſhares of prizes taken by any of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and condemned in Great-Britain, and from and after the firſt day of February in the year one thouſand ſeven

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ſeven hundred and ſixty-one, all notifications of the payment of the ſhares and prizes taken and condemned in any other of his Majeſty's dominions in Europe, or in any of the Britiſh plantations in America; and from and after the twenty-fifth day of December, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-one, all notifications of the payment of the ſhares of prizes, taken and condemned in any other of his Majeſty's dominions, ſhall be reſpectively given and publiſhed in the following manner: if the prize be condemned in any court of Admiralty in Great-Britain, ſuch notification, under the agent's hand, ſhall be publiſhed in the London Gazette; and if condemned in any court of Admiralty in any other of his Majeſty's dominions, ſuch notification ſhall be publiſhed in like manner in the Gazette, or other news-paper of publick authority, of the iſland or place where the prize is condemned; and, if there ſhall be no Gazette, or ſuch news-paper, publiſhed there, then in ſome or one of the publick news-papers of the place; and ſuch agents ſhall deliver to the collector, cuſtomer, or ſearcher, or his lawful deputy, and, if there ſhall be no ſuch officer, then to the principal officer or officers of the place where the prize is condemned, or to the lawful deputy of ſuch principal officers, two of the Gazettes or other news-papers in which ſuch notifications are inſerted; and, if there ſhall not be any publick news-papers in any ſuch iſland or place, the agent ſhall give two ſuch notifications in writing, under his hand: and every ſuch collector, or other officer as aforeſaid, ſhall ſubſcribe his name on both the ſaid Gazettes, news-papers, or written notifications;

tions; and, by the firſt ſhip which ſhall ſail from thence to any port of Great-Britain, ſhall tranſmit to the treaſurer or deputy-treaſurers of the ſaid Royal Hoſpital one of the ſaid notifications, with his name ſo ſubſcribed, to be there regiſtered; and ſhall faithfully preſerve and keep the other, with his name thereon ſubſcribed, in his own cuſtody; and in every notification as aforeſaid the agent ſhall ſpecify his place of abode, and the preciſe day of the month and year appointed for the payment of the reſpective ſhares to the captors; and all notifications with reſpect to prizes condemned in Great-Britain ſhall be publiſhed in the London Gazette three days at leaſt before any ſhare of ſuch prize ſhall be paid; and, with reſpect to prizes condemned in any other part of his Majeſty's dominions, ſuch notifications ſhall be delivered to the ſaid collector, or other officers as aforeſaid, three days at leaſt before any ſhare of ſuch prizes ſhall be paid. It was likewiſe enacted, that the agents for the diſtribution of bounty-bills ſhould inſert, and publiſh under their hands, in the London Gazette, three days at leaſt before payment, publick notifications of the day and year appointed for ſuch payment, and alſo inſert therein their reſpective places of abode. The bill, even as it now ſtands, is liable to the ſeveral objections. It may be dangerous to leave the money of the unclaimed ſhares ſo long as three years in the hands of the agent, who, together with his ſecurities, may prove inſolvent before the expiration of that term: then the time preſcribed to the ſailors, within which their claim is limited, appears to be too ſhort, when we conſider that they may be ſo circumſtanced, turned

over

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over to another ſhip, and conveyed to a diſtant part of the globe, that they ſhall have no opportunity to claim payment; and ſhould three years elapſe before they could make application to the agent, they would find their bounty or prize-money appropriated to the uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital; nay, ſhould they die in the courſe of the voyage, it would be loſt to their heirs and executors, who, being ignorant of their title, could not poſſibly claim within the time limited.

§ LIX. A committee having been appointed to inquire into the original ſtandards of weights and meaſures in the kingdom of England, to conſider the laws relating thereto, and to report their obſervations thereupon, together with their opinion of the moſt effectual means for aſcertaining and enforcing uniform and certain ſtandards of weights and meaſures, they prepared copies, models, patterns, and multiples, and preſented them to the Houſe; then they were locked up by the clerk of the Houſe; and Lord Carysfort preſented a bill, according to order, for enforcing uniformity of weights and meaſures to the ſtandards by law to be eſtabliſhed; but this meaſure, which had been ſo long in dependence, was not yet fully diſcuſſed, and the ſtandards and weights were reſerved to another occaſion. A law was made for reviving and continuing ſo much of an act paſſed in the twenty-firſt year of his Majeſty's reign as relates to the more effectual trial and puniſhment of high-treaſon in the Highlands of Scotland; and alſo for continuing two other acts, paſſed in the nineteenth and twenty-firſt years of his Majeſty's reign, ſo far as they relate to the more effectual diſarming

the Highlands of Scotland, and ſecuring the peace thereof; and to allow further time for making affidavits of the execution of articles or contracts of clerks to attornies or ſolicitors, and filing thereof. The King having been pleaſed to pardon George Keith, Earl Mariſchal of Scotland, who had been attainted for rebellion in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixteen, the Parliament confirmed this indulgence, by paſſing an act to enable the ſaid George Keith, late Earl Mariſchal, to ſue or entertain any action or ſuit, notwithſtanding his attainder, and to remove any diſability in him, by reaſon of the ſaid attainder, to take or inherit any real or perſonal eſtate that might or ſhould hereafter deſcend or come to him, or which he was entitled to in reverſion or remainder before his attainder. This nobleman, univerſally reſpected for his probity and underſtanding, had been employed as ambaſſador to the court of France by the King of Pruſſia, and was actually at this juncture in the ſervice of that monarch, who in all probability interceded with the King of England in his behalf. When his pardon had paſſed the ſeal, he repaired to London, and was preſented to his Majeſty, by whom he was very graciouſly received.

§ LX. Theſe, and a good number of other bills of leſs importance, both private and public, were paſſed into laws by commiſſion, on the twenty-ſecond day of May, when the lord-keeper of the great ſeal cloſed the ſeſſion with a ſpeech to both Houſes. He began with an aſſurance that his Majeſty looked back on their proceedings with entire ſatisfaction. He ſaid, the duty and affection

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which they had expreſſed for the King's perſon and government, the zeal and unanimity they had ſhewed in maintaining the true intereſt of their country could only be equalled by what his Majeſty had formerly experienced from his Parliament. He told them it would have given his Majeſty the moſt ſenſible pleaſure, had he been able to aſſure them that his endeavours to promote a general peace had met with more ſuitable returns. He obſerved that his Majeſty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the King of Pruſſia, had choſen to give their enemies proofs of this equitable diſpoſition, in the midſt of a ſeries of glorious victories; an opportunity the moſt proper to take ſuch a ſtep with dignity, and to manifeſt to all Europe the purity and moderation of his views. After ſuch a conduct, he ſaid, the King had the comfort to reflect that the further continuance of the calamities of war could not be imputed to him or his allies; that he truſted in the bleſſing of heaven upon the juſtice of his arms, and upon thoſe ample means which the zeal of the Parliament in ſo good a cauſe had wiſely put into his hands, that his future ſucceſſes in carrying on the war would not fall ſhort of the paſt; and that, in the event, the publick tranquillity would be reſtored on ſolid and durable foundations. He acquainted them that his Majeſty had taken the moſt effectual care to augment the combined army in Germany; and at the ſame time to keep up ſuch a force at home as might fruſtrate any attempts of the enemy to invade theſe kingdoms; ſuch attempts as had hitherto ended only in their own confuſion. He took notice that the royal navy

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was never in a more flouriſhing and reſpectable condition; and the ſignal victory obtained laſt winter over the French fleet on their own coaſt had given luſtre to his Majeſty's arms, freſh ſpirit to his maritime forces, and reduced the naval ſtrength of France to a very low ebb. He gave them to underſtand that his Majeſty had diſpoſed his ſquadrons in ſuch a manner as might beſt conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his own dominions, both in Europe and America; to the preſerving and purſuing his conqueſts; as well as to the protection of the trade of his ſubjects, which he had extremely at heart. He told the Commons, that nothing could relieve his Majeſty's Royal mind, under the anxiety he felt for the burthens of his faithful ſubjects, but the publick-ſpirited cheerfulneſs with which their Houſe had granted him ſuch large ſupplies, and his conviction that they were neceſſary for the ſecurity and eſſential intereſt of his kingdoms; he therefore returned them his hearty thanks for theſe ſupplies, and aſſured them they ſhould be duly applied to the purpoſes for which they had been given. Finally, he recommended to both Houſes the continuance of that union and good harmony which he had obſerved with ſo much pleaſure, and from which he had derived ſuch important effects. He deſired they would ſtudy to promote theſe deſirable objects, to ſupport the King's government, and the good order of their reſpective counties, and conſult their own real happineſs and proſperity.

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CHAP. XIII.

§ I. *Remarkable detection of a murder by William Andrew Horne.* § II. *Popular clamour againſt Lord George Sackville. His addreſs to the public.* § III. *He demands a court-martial.* § IV. *Subſtance of the charge againſt him.* § V. *His defence.* § VI. *Remarks on it.* § VII. *Sentence of the court-martial.* § VIII. *Earl Ferrers apprehended for murder.* § IX. *Tried by the Houſe of Peers.* § X. *Convicted.* § XI. *And executed at Tyburn.* § XII. *Aſſaſſination of Mr. Mathews, by one Stirn, a Heſſian.* § XIII. *New bridge begun at Black-friars. Conflagration in Portſmouth-yard.* § XIV. *Number of Ships taken by the enemy. Progreſs of Monſ. Thurot.* § XV. *He makes a deſcent at Carrickfergus.* § XVI. *Is ſlain, and his ſhips taken.* § XVII. *Exploit of Captain Kennedy.* § XVIII. *Remarkable adventure of five Iriſh ſeamen.* § XIX. *The Ramillies man of war wrecked upon the Bolthead.* § XX. *Treaty with the Cherokees. Hoſtilities recommenced.* § XXI. *Their towns deſtroyed by Colonel Montgomery.* § XXII. *His expedition to the middle ſettlements.* § XXIII. *Fate of the garriſon at Fort Loudown.* § XXIV. *The Britiſh intereſt eſtabliſhed on the Ohio.* § XXV. *The French undertake the ſiege of Quebeck.* § XXVI. *Defeat Brigadier Murray, and oblige him to retire into the town.* § XXVII. *Quebeck beſieged.* § XXVIII. *The enemies ſhipping deſtroyed.* § XXIX. *They abandon the ſiege.* § XXX. *General Amherſt reduces the French fort at the iſle*

Iſle Royal. § XXXI. *And takes Montreal.* § XXXII. *French ſhips deſtroyed in the bay of Chaleurs. Total reduction of Canada.* § XXXIII. *Demolition of Louiſbourg.* § XXXIV. *Inſurrection of the negroes in Jamacia.* § XXXV. *Action at ſea off Hiſpaniola.* § XXXVI. *Gallant behaviour of the Captains Obrien and Taylor in the Leward Iſlands.* § XXXVII. *Tranſactions in the Eaſt-Indies.* § XXXVIII. *Achievements in the bay of Quiberon.* § XXXIX. *Admiral Rodney deſtroys ſome veſſels on the coaſt of France.* § XL. *Preparations for a ſecret expedition.* § XLI. *Aſtronomers ſent to the Eaſt-Indies.* § XLII. *Earthquakes in Syria.* § XLIII. *Wiſe conduct of the Catholick King.* § XLIV. *Affairs of Portugal.* § XLV. *Turkiſh ſhip of the line carried into Malta.* § XLVI. *Patriot-ſchemes of the King of Denmark.* § XLVII. *Memorial preſented by the Britiſh Ambaſſador to the States-General.* § XLVIII. *State of the powers at war.* § XLIX. *Death of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel.* § L. *Offers made by the neutral powers of a place for holding a congreſs.* § LI. *Skirmiſhes in Weſtphalia during the winter.* § LII. *Exactions by the French in Weſtphalia.* § LIII. *Skirmiſh to the advantage of the Allies at Vacha.* § LIV. *Situation of the French armies.* § LV. *Exploit of Colonel Luckner at Butzbach.* § LVI. *The French advance to Neuſtadt.* § LVII. *Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick defeated at Corbach.* § LVIII. *But retrieves his honour at Exdorf.* § LIX. *Victory obtained by the Allies at Warburg.* § LX. *The Hereditary Prince beats up the quarters of the French at Zeirenberg.* § LXI. *Petty advantages on both ſides.* § LXII. *The Hereditary Prince*

Prince marches to the Lower Rhine. § LXIII. *Is worſted at Campen.* § LXIV. *And repaſſes the Rhine.* § LXV. *Attempt of the enemy againſt him.* § LXVI. *Advantages gained by M. de Stainville.* § LXVII. *The Allies and French go into winter-quarters.*

BOOK III. 1760.

§ I. THE ſucceſſes of the laſt campaign had fluſhed the whole nation with the moſt elevated hope of future conqueſt, and the government was enabled to take every ſtep which appeared neceſſary to realize that ſanguine expectation: but the war became every day more and more Germaniſed. Notwithſtanding the immenſe ſums that were raiſed for the expences of the current year; notwithſtanding the great number of land-forces maintained in the ſervice, and the numerous fleets that filled the harbours of Great-Britain; we do not find that one freſh effort was made to improve the advantages ſhe had gained upon her own element or for puſhing the war on national principles: for the reduction of Canada was no more than the conſequence of the meaſures which had been taken in the preceding campaign. But, before we record the progreſs of the war, it may be neceſſary to ſpecify ſome domeſtic occurrences that for a little while engroſſed the publick attention. In the month of December, in the preceding year, William Andrew Horne, a gentleman of ſome fortune in Derbyſhire, was executed at Nottingham, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, for the murder of an infant, born of his own ſiſter in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty-four. On the third day after the birth, this

this brutal ruffian thruſt the child into a linen bag, and, accompanied by his own brother on horſe-back, conveyed it to Anneſty, in Nottingham-ſhire, where it was next day found dead under a hay-ſtack. Though this cruel ruſtick knew how much he laid at the mercy of his brother, whom he had made privy to this affair, far from endeavouring to engage his ſecreſy by offices of kindneſs and marks of affection, he treated him as an alien to his blood; not barely with indifference, but even with the moſt barbarous rigour. He not only defrauded him of his right, but exacted of him the loweſt menial ſervices; beheld him ſtarving in a cottage, while he lived himſelf in affluence; and refuſed to relieve with a morſel of charity the children of his own brother begging at his gate. It was the reſentment of this pride and barbarity which, in all likelihood, firſt impelled the other to revenge. He pretended qualms of conſcience, and diſcloſed the tranſaction of the child to ſeveral individuals. As the brother was univerſally hated for the inſolence and brutality of his diſpoſition, information was given againſt him, and a reſolution formed to bring him to condign puniſhment. Being informed of this deſign, he tampered with his brother, and deſired that he would retract, upon the trial, the evidence he had given before the juſtices. Though the brother rejected this ſcheme of ſubornation, he offered to withdraw himſelf from the kingdom, if he might have five pounds to defray the expence of his removal. So ſordidly avaricious was the other, that he refuſed to advance this miſerable pittance, though he knew his own life depended upon his compliance. He

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was accordingly apprehended, tried, and convicted on his brother's evidence; and then he confeſſed the particulars of expoſing the infant. He denied, indeed, that he had any thought the child would periſh, and declared he intended it as a preſent to the gentleman at whoſe gate it was laid: but, as he appeared to be a hardened miſcreant, devoid of humanity, ſtained with the complicated crimes of tyranny, fraud, rapine, inceſt, and murder, very little credit is due to his declaration. In the courſe of the ſame month, part of Weſtminſter was grievouſly alarmed by a dreadful conflagration which broke out in the houſe of a cabinet-maker near Covent-Garden, raged with great fury, and reduced near twenty houſes to aſhes. Many others were damaged, and ſeveral perſons either burned in their apartments, or buried under the ruins. The bad conſequences of this calamity were in a great meaſure alleviated by the humanity of the public, and the generous compaſſion of the Prince of Wales, who contributed liberally to the relief of the ſufferers.

§ II. But no ſubject ſo much engroſſed the converſations and paſſions of the public as did the caſe of Lord George Sackville, who had by this time reſigned his command in Germany, and returned to England; the country which, of all others, it would have been his intereſt to avoid at this juncture, if he was really conſcious of the guilt the imputation of which his character now ſuſtained. With the firſt tidings of the battle fought at Minden the defamation of this officer arrived. He was accuſed of having diſobeyed orders, and his conduct repreſented as infamous in every particular. Theſe

Theſe were the ſuggeſtions of a vague report which no perſon could trace to its origin; yet this report immediately gave birth to one of the moſt inflammatory pamphlets that ever was exhibited to the public. The firſt charge had alarmed the people of England, jealous in honour, ſudden and raſh in their reſentments, and obſtinately adhering to the prejudices they have eſpouſed. The implied accuſation in the orders of Prince Ferdinand, and the combuſtible matter ſuperadded by the pamphlet-writer, kindled up ſuch a blaze of indignation in the minds of the people, as admitted of no temperament or controul. An abhorrence and deteſtation of Lord George Sackville, as a coward and a traitor, became the univerſal paſſion, which acted by contagion, infecting all degrees of people from the cottage to the throne; and no individual, who had the leaſt regard for his own character and quiet, would venture to preach up moderation, or even adviſe a ſuſpenſion of belief until more certain information could be received. Freſh fuel was continually thrown in by obſcure authors of pamphlets and news-papers, who ſtigmatized and inſulted with ſuch virulent perſeverance, that one would have imagined they were actuated by perſonal motives, not retained by mercenary bookſellers, againſt that unfortunate nobleman. Not ſatisfied with inventing circumſtances to his diſhonour, in his conduct on the laſt occaſion, they pretended to take a retroſpective view of his character, and produced a number of anecdotes to his prejudice, which had never before ſeen the light, and but for this occaſion had probably never been known. Not that all the writings which appeared on this ſubject contained

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tained freſh matters of aggravation againſt Lord George Sackville. Some writers, either animated by the hope of advantage, or hired to betray the cauſe which they undertook to defend, entered the liſts as profeſſed champions of the accuſed, aſſumed the pen in his behalf, devoid of ſenſe, unfurniſhed with materials, and produced performances which could not fail to injure his character among all thoſe who believed that he countenanced their endeavours, and ſupplied them with the facts and arguments of his defence. Such preciſely was the ſtate of the diſpute when Lord George arrived in London. While Prince Ferdinand was crowned with laurel; while the King of Great Britain approved his conduct, and, as the moſt glorious mark of that approbation, inveſted him with the order of the garter; while his name was celebrated through all England, and extolled, in the warmeſt expreſſions of hyperbole, above all the heroes of antiquity; every mouth was opened in execration of the late commander of the Britiſh troops in Germany. He was now made acquainted with the particulars of his imputed guilt, which he had before indiſtinctly learned. He was accuſed of having diſobeyed three ſucceſſive orders he had received from the General, during the action at Minden, to advance with the cavalry of the right wing, which he commanded, and ſuſtain the infantry that were engaged; and, after the cavalry were put in motion, of having halted them unneceſſarily, and marched ſo ſlow, that they could not reach the place of action in time to be of any ſervice; by which conduct the opportunity was loſt of attacking the enemy when they gave way, and rendering

rendering the victory more glorious and decisive. The first step which Lord George took towards his own vindication with the publick was in printing a short address, intreating them to suspend their belief, with respect to his character, until the charge brought against him should be legally discussed by a court-martial; a trial which he had already solicited, and was in hopes of obtaining.

§ III. Finding himself unable to stem the tide of popular prejudice, which flowed against him with irresistible impetuosity, he might have retired in quiet and safety, and left it to ebb at leisure. This would have been generally deemed a prudential step, by all those who consider the unfavourable medium through which every particular of his conduct must have been viewed at that juncture, even by men who cherished the most candid intentions; when they reflected upon the power, influence, and popularity of his accuser; the danger of aggravating the resentment of the Sovereign, already too conspicuous; and the risk of hazarding his life on the honour and integrity of witnesses, who might think their fortunes depended upon the nature of the evidence they should give. Notwithstanding those suggestions, Lord George, seemingly impatient of the imputation under which his character laboured, insisted upon the privilege of a legal trial, which was granted accordingly, after the judges had given it as their opinion that he might be tried by a court-martial, though he no longer retained any commission in the service. A court of general officers being appointed and assembled to inquire into his conduct, the judge-advocate gave him to understand

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ſtand that he was charged with having diſobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand, relative to the battle of Minden. That the reader may have the more diſtinct idea of the charge, it is neceſſary to remind him that Lord George Sackville commanded the cavalry of the right wing, conſiſting of Hanoverian and Britiſh horſe, diſpoſed in two lines, the Britiſh being at the extremity of the right, extending to the village of Hartum; the Hanoverian cavalry forming the left, that reached almoſt to an open wood or grove, which divided the horſe from the line of infantry, particularly from that part of the line of infantry conſiſting of two brigades of Britiſh foot, the Hanoverian guards, and Hardenberg's regiment. This was the body of troops which ſuſtained the brunt of the battle with the moſt incredible courage and perſeverance. They of their own accord advanced to attack the left of the enemy's cavalry, through a moſt dreadful fire of artillery and ſmall arms, to which they were expoſed in front and flank; they withſtood the repeated attacks of the whole French gendarmerie, whom at length they totally routed, together with a body of Saxon troops on their left; and to their valour the victory was chiefly owing. The ground from which theſe troops advanced was a kind of heath or plain, which opened a conſiderable way to the left, where the reſt of the army was formed in order of battle; but on the right it was bounded by the wood, on the other ſide of which the cavalry of the right wing was poſted, having in front the village of Halen, from whence the French had been driven by the piquets in the army there poſted, and in front of them a windmill,

windmill, ſituated in the middle ſpace between them and a battery placed on the left of the enemy. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ IV. Early in the morning Captain Malhorti had, by order of Prince Ferdinand, poſted the cavalry of the right wing in the ſituation we have juſt deſcribed; the village of Hartum with incloſures on the right, a narrow wood on the left, the village of Halen in their front, and a windmill in the middle of an open plain, which led directly to the enemy. In this poſition Lord George Sackville was directed to remain, until he ſhould receive further orders; and here it was thoſe orders were given which he was ſaid to have diſobeyed. Indeed he was previouſly charged with having neglected the orders of the preceding evening, which imported that the horſes ſhould be ſaddled at one in the morning, though the tents were not to be ſtruck, nor the troops under arms, until they ſhould receive further orders. He was accuſed of having diſobeyed theſe orders, and of having come late into the field, after the cavalry was formed. Captain Winchingrode, aid-du-camp to Prince Ferdinand, declared upon oath, that, while the infantry of the right wing were advancing towards the enemy for the ſecond time, he was ſent with orders to Lord George Sackville to advance with the cavalry of the right wing, and ſuſtain the infantry, which was going to engage, by forming the horſe under his command, upon the heath, in a third line behind the regiments; that he delivered theſe orders to Lord George Sackville, giving him to underſtand that he ſhould march the cavalry through the wood or trees on

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his left to the heath, where they were to be formed; that, on his return to the heath, he met Colonel Fitzroy riding at full gallop towards Lord George; and that he (Winchingrode) followed him back, in order to haſten the march of the cavalry. Colonel Ligonier, another of the Prince's aides-du-camp, depoſed that he carried orders from the General to Lord George to advance with the cavalry, in order to profit from the diſorder which appeared in the enemy's cavalry; that Lord George made no anſwer to theſe orders, but, turning to the troops, commanded them to draw their ſwords and march; that the Colonel, ſeeing them advance a few paces on the right forward, told his Lordſhip he muſt march to the left; that in the mean time Colonel Fitzroy arriving with orders for the Britiſh cavalry only to advance, Lord George ſaid the orders were contradictory; and Colonel Ligonier replied, they differed only in numbers, but the deſtination of his march was the ſame, to the left. Colonel Fitzroy, the third aide-du-camp to Prince Ferdinand, gave evidence, that, when he told Lord George it was the Prince's order for the Britiſh cavalry to advance towards the left, his Lordſhip obſerved that it was different from the order brought by Colonel Ligonier, and he could not think the Prince intended to break the line; that he aſked which way the cavalry was to march, and who was to be their guide; that when he (the aide-du-camp) offered to lead the column through the wood on the left, his Lordſhip ſeemed ſtill diſſatisfied with the order, ſaying, it did not agree with the order brought by Colonel Ligonier, and deſired to be conducted in perſon

perſon to the Prince, that he might have an explanation from his own mouth; a reſolution which was immediately executed. The next evidence, an officer of rank in the army, made oath that, in his opinion, when the orders were delivered to Lord George, his Lordſhip was alarmed to a very great degree, and ſeemed to be in the utmoſt confuſion. A certain nobleman, of high rank and unblemiſhed reputation, declared, that Captain Winchingrode having told him it was abſolutely neceſſary that the cavalry ſhould march, and form a line to ſupport the foot, he had given orders to the ſecond line to march; that as ſoon as they arrived at the place where the action began, he was met by Colonel Fitzroy, with an order for the cavalry to advance as faſt as poſſible; that in marching to this place, an order came to halt, until they could be joined by the firſt line of cavalry; that afterwards, in advancing, they were again halted by Lord George Sackville; that, in his opinion, they might have marched with more expedition, and even come up time enough to act againſt the enemy: ſome other officers who were examined on this ſubject agreed with the Marquis in theſe ſentiments.

§ V. Lord George, in his defence, proved, by undeniable evidence, that he never received the orders iſſued on the eve of the battle, nor any ſort of intimation or plan of action, although he was certainly entitled to ſome ſuch communication, as commander in chief of the Britiſh forces; that, nevertheleſs, the orders concerning the horſes were obeyed by thoſe who received them; that Lord George, inſtead of loitering or loſing time while the troops were forming, prepared to put himſelf

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himſelf at the head of the cavalry on the firſt notice that they were in motion; that he was ſo eager to perform his duty, as to ſet out from his quarters without even waiting for an aide-du-camp to attend him, and was in the field before any general officer of his diviſion. He declared that, when Captain Winchingrode delivered the order to form the cavalry in one line, making a third, to advance and ſuſtain the infantry, he neither heard him ſay he was to march by the left, nor ſaw him point with his ſword to the wood through which he was to paſs. Neither of theſe directions were obſerved by any of the aides-du-camp or officers then preſent, except one gentleman, the perſon who bore witneſs to the confuſion in the looks and deportment of his Lordſhip. It was proved that the neareſt and moſt practicable way of advancing againſt the enemy was by the way of the windmill, to the left of the village of Halen. It appeared that Lord George imagined this was the only way by which he ſhould be ordered to advance; that, in this perſuaſion, he had ſent an officer to reconnoitre the village of Halen, as an object of importance, as it would have been upon the flank of the cavalry in advancing forwards; that, when he received the order from Winchingrode to form the line, and advance, he ſtill imagined this was his route, and on this ſuppoſition immediately detached an aide-du-camp to remove a regiment of Saxe-Gotha, which was in the front; that he ſent a ſecond to obſerve the place where the infantry were, and a third to reconnoitre the enemy; that in a few minutes Colonel Ligonier coming up with an order from Prince Ferdinand

to

to advance the cavalry, his Lordſhip immediately drew his ſword, and ordered them to march forward by the windmill. The Colonel declared that when he delivered the order, he added "by the left;" but Lord George affirmed that he heard no ſuch direction, nor did it reach the ears of any other perſon then preſent except of that officer who witneſſed to the ſame direction given by Winchingrode. It was proved that immediately after the troops were put in motion, Colonel Fitzroy arrived with an order from Prince Ferdinand, importing that the Britiſh Cavalry only ſhould advance by the left; that Lord George declared the orders were contradictory, and ſeemed the more puzzled, as he underſtood that both theſe gentlemen came off nearly at the ſame time from the Prince, and were probably directed to communicate the ſame order. It was therefore natural to ſuppoſe there was a miſtake, as there might be danger in breaking the line, as the route by the wood appeared more difficult and tedious than that by the windmill, which led directly through open ground to the enemy; and as he could not think that if a body of horſe was immediately wanted the General would ſend for the Britiſh, that were at the fartheſt extremity of the wing, rather than for the Hanoverian cavalry who formed the left of the line, and conſequently were much nearer the ſcene of action. It was proved that Lord George, in this uncertainty, reſolved to apply for an explanation to the Prince in perſon, who he underſtood was at a ſmall diſtance; that with this view he ſet out with all poſſible expedition; that, having entered the wood, and perceived that the country

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beyond it opened ſooner to the left than he had imagined, and Captain Smith, his aide-du-camp, adviſing that the Britiſh cavalry ſhould be put in motion, he ſent back that gentleman, with orders for them to advance by the left with all poſſible diſpatch; that he rode up to the General, who received him without any marks of diſpleaſure, and ordered him to bring up the whole cavalry of the right wing in a line upon the heath; an order, as the reader will perceive, quite different from that which was ſo warmly eſpouſed by the aide-du-camp; that, as the Marquis of Granby had already put the ſecond line in motion, according to a ſeparate order which he had received, and the head of his column was already in view, coming out of the wood, Lord George thought it neceſſary to halt the troops on the left until the right ſhould come into the line; and afterwards ſent them orders to march ſlower, that two regiments, which had been thrown out of the line, might have an opportunity to replace themſelves in their proper ſtations.

§ VI. With reſpect to the confuſion which one officer affirmed was perceivable in the countenance and deportment of this commander, a conſiderable number of other officers then preſent being interrogated by his Lordſhip, who unanimouſly declared that they ſaw no ſuch marks of confuſion, but that he delivered his orders with all the marks of coolneſs and deliberation. The candid reader will of himſelf determine, whether a man's heart is to be judged by any change of his complexion, granting ſuch a change to have happened; whether the evidence of one witneſs, in ſuch a caſe, will weigh againſt

againſt the concurrent teſtimony of all the officers whoſe immediate buſineſs it was to attend and obſerve the commander: whether it was likely that an officer, who had been more than once in actual ſervice, and behaved without reproach ſo as to attain ſuch an eminent rank in the army, ſhould exhibit ſymptoms of fear and confuſion when there was in reality no appearance of danger; for none of the orders imported that he ſhould attack the enemy, but only advance to ſuſtain the infantry. The time which elapſed from the firſt order he received by Captain Winchingrode, to the arrival of Colonel Ligonier, did not exceed eight minutes, during which his aide-du-camp, Captain Hugo, was employed in removing the Saxe-Gotha regiment from the front, by which he propoſed to advance. From that period till the cavalry actually marched in conſequence of an order from Lord George, the length of time was differently eſtimated in the opinion of different witneſſes, but at a medium computed by the judge-advocate at fifteen minutes, during which the following circumſtances were tranſacted; the troops were firſt ordered to advance forwards, then halted; the contradictory orders arrived and were diſputed; the commander deſired the two aides-du-camp to agree about which was the preciſe order, and he would obey it immediately, each inſiſting upon that which he had delivered, Lord George haſtened to the General for an explanation; and, as he paſſed the wood, ſent back Captain Smith to the right of the cavalry, which was at a conſiderable diſtance, to put the Britiſh horſe in motion. We ſhall not pretend to deter-

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mine whether the commander of such an important body of men be excusable for hesitating, when he receives contradictory orders at the same time, especially when both orders run counter to his own judgement, whether in that case it is allowable for him to suspend the operation for a few minutes, in order to consult in person the commander in chief about a step of such consequence to the preservation of the whole army. Neither will we venture to decide dogmatically on the merits of the march, after the cavalry were put in motion; whether they marched too slow, or were unnecessarily halted in their way to the heath. It was proved, indeed, that Lord George was always remarkably slow in his movements of cavalry, on the supposition that if horses are blown they must be unfit for service, and that the least hurry is apt to disorder the line of horse to such a degree, as would rob them of their proper effect, and render all their efforts abortive. This being the system of Lord George Sackville, it may deserve consideration, whether he could deviate from it on this delicate occasion, without renouncing the dictates of his own judgement and discretion; and whether he was at liberty to use his own judgement, after having received the order to advance. After all, whether he was intentionally guilty, and what were the motives by which he was really actuated, are questions which his own conscience alone can solve. Even granting him to have hesitated from perplexity, to have lingered from vexation, to have failed through error of judgement, he will probably find favour with the candid and humane part of his fellow-subjects, when they reflect

reflect upon the nature of his situation, placed at the head of such a body of cavalry, uninstructed and uninformed of plan or circumstance, divided from the rest of the army, unacquainted with the operations of the day, chagrined with doubt and disappointment, and perplexed by contradictory orders, neither of which he could execute without offering violence to his own judgement; when they consider the endeavours he used to manifest his obedience; the last distinct order which he in person received and executed; that mankind are liable to mistakes; that the cavalry were not originally intended to act, as appears in the account of the battle published at the Hague, by the authority of Prince Ferdinand, expressly declaring that the cavalry on the right did not act, because it was destined to sustain the infantry in a third line; that, if it had really been designed for action, it ought either to have been posted in another place, or permitted to advance straight forwards by the windmill, according to the idea of its commander; finally, when they recal to view the general confusion that seems to have prevailed through the manœuvres of that morning, and remember some particulars of the action; that the brigades of British artillery had no orders until they applied to Lord George Sackville, who directed them to the spot where they acquitted themselves with so much honour and effect, in contributing to the success of the day; that the glory and advantage acquired by the few brigades of infantry, who may be said to have defeated the whole French army, was in no respect owing to any general or particular orders or instructions, but

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but entirely flowing from the native valour of the troops, and the ſpirited conduct of their immediate commanders; and that a great number of officers in the allied army, even of thoſe who remained on the open heath, never ſaw the face of the enemy, or ſaw them at ſuch a diſtance that they could not diſtinguiſh more than the hats and the arms of the Britiſh regiments with which they were engaged. With reſpect to the imputation of cowardice levelled at Lord George by the unthinking multitude, and circulated with ſuch induſtry and clamour, we ought to conſider it as a mob-accuſation, which the braveſt of men, even the great Duke of Marlborough, could not eſcape; we ought to receive it as a dangerous ſuſpicion, which ſtrikes at the root of character, and may blaſt that honour in a moment which the ſoldier has acquired in a long courſe of painful ſervice, at the continual hazard of his life; we ought to diſtruſt it as a malignant charge, altogether inconſiſtent with the former conduct of the perſon accuſed, as well as with his ſubſequent impatience and perſeverance in demanding a trial, to which he never would have been called; a trial which, though his life was at ſtake, and his cauſe out of countenance, he ſuſtained with ſuch courage, fortitude, and preſence of mind, as even his enemies themſelves could not help admiring. Thus have we given a ſuccinct detail of this remarkable affair, with that ſpirit of impartiality, that ſacred regard to truth, which the importance of hiſtory demands. To the beſt of our recollection, we have forgot no eſſential article of the accuſation, nor ſuppreſſed any material circumſtance urged in defence of Lord

Lord George Sackville. Unknown to his perſon, unconnected with his friends, unmoved by fear, unbiaſſed by intereſt, we have candidly obeyed the dictates of juſtice and the calls of humanity in our endeavours to diſſipate the clouds of prejudice and miſapprehenſion; warmed, perhaps, with an honeſt diſdain at the ungenerous, and in our opinion unjuſt, perſecution, which previous to his trial an officer of rank, ſervice, and character, the deſcendant of an illuſtrious family, the ſon of a nobleman univerſally reſpected, a Briton, a fellow-ſubject, had undergone. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ VII. The court-martial, having examined the evidence and heard the defence, gave judgement in theſe words: "The court, upon due conſideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion that Lord George Sackville is guilty of having diſobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, whom he was, by his commiſſion and inſtructions, directed to obey as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the further opinion of this court, that the ſaid Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to ſerve his Majeſty in any military capacity whatſoever." His ſentence was confirmed by the King, who moreover ſignified his pleaſure that it ſhould be given out in publick orders, not only in Britain, but in America, and every quarter of the globe where any Engliſh troops happened to be, that officers, being convinced that neither high birth nor great employments can ſhelter offences of ſuch a nature, and that ſeeing they are ſubject to cenſures much worſe than death to a man who has any ſenſe of honour, they may avoid

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avoid the fatal conſequences ariſing from diſobedience of orders. To complete the diſgrace of this unfortunate General, his Majeſty in council called for the council-book, and ordered the name of Lord George Sackville to be ſtruck out of the liſt of privy-counſellors.

§ VIII. This ſummer was diſtinguiſhed by another trial, ſtill more remarkable. Laurence Earl Ferrers, a nobleman of violent ſpirit, who had committed many outrages, and, in the opinion of all who knew him, given manifold proofs of inſanity, at length perpetrated a murder, which ſubjected him to the cognizance of juſtice. His deportment to his lady was ſo brutal, that application had been made to the Houſe of Peers, and a ſeparation effected by act of Parliament. Truſtees were nominated; and one Mr. Johnſon, who had during the beſt part of his life been employed in the family, was now appointed receiver of the eſtates, at the Earl's own requeſt. The conduct of this man, in the courſe of his ſtewardſhip, gave umbrage to Lord Ferrers, whoſe diſpoſition was equally jealous and vindictive. He imagined all his own family had conſpired againſt his intereſt, and that Johnſon was one of their accomplices; that he had been inſtrumental in obtaining the act of Parliament which his Lordſhip conſidered as a grevious hardſhip; that he had diſappointed him in regard to a certain contract about coal-mines; in a word, that there was a colluſion between Johnſon and the Earl's adverſaries. Fired with theſe ſuppoſitions, he firſt expreſſed his reſentment, by giving Johnſon notice to quit the farm which he poſſeſſed on the eſtate; but, finding the truſtees had

had confirmed the leaſe, he determined to gratify his revenge by aſſaſſination, and laid his plan accordingly. On Sunday the thirteenth of January he appointed this unhappy man to come to his houſe on the Friday following, in order to peruſe papers, or ſettle accounts; and Johnſon went thither without the leaſt ſuſpicion of what was prepared for his reception: for, although he was no ſtranger to his Lordſhip's dangerous diſpoſition, and knew he had ſome time before incurred his diſpleaſure, yet he imagined his reſentment had entirely ſubſided, as the Earl had of late behaved to him with remarkable complacency, He therefore, at the time appointed, repaired to his Lordſhip's houſe at Santon, in Leiceſterſhire, at the diſtance of a ſhort mile from his own habitation, and was admitted by a maid-ſervant. The Earl had diſmiſſed every perſon in the houſe upon various pretences, except three women, who were left in the kitchen. Johnſon, advancing to the door of his apartment, was received by his Lordſhip, who deſired him to walk into another room, where he joined him in a few minutes, and then the door was locked on the inſide. After a great deal of warm expoſtulation, the Earl inſiſted upon his ſubſcribing a paper, acknowledging himſelf a villain; and, on his refuſing to comply with this demand, declared he would put him to death. In vain the unfortunate man remonſtrated againſt this cruel injuſtice, and deprecated the indignation of this furious nobleman. He remained deaf to all his entreaties, drew forth a piſtol which he had loaded for the purpoſe, and, commanding him to implore heaven's mercy on his knees, ſhot him through

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through the body, while he remained in that supplicating attitude. The conſequence of this violence was not immediate death; but his Lordſhip, ſeeing the wretched victim ſtill alive and ſenſible, though agonized with pain, felt a momentary motion of pity. He ordered his ſervants to convey Mr. Johnſon up-ſtairs to bed, to ſend for a ſurgeon, and gave immediate notice of the accident to the wounded man's family. When Mr. Johnſon's daughter came to the houſe, ſhe was met by the Earl, who told her he had ſhot her father on purpoſe and with deliberation. The ſame declaration he made to the ſurgeon on his arrival. He ſtood by him while he examined the wound, deſcribed the manner in which the ball had penetrated, and ſeemed ſurpriſed that it ſhould be lodged within the body. When he demanded the ſurgeon's opinion of the wound, the operator thought proper to temporiſe, for his own ſafety, as well as for the ſake of the publick, leſt the Earl ſhould take ſome other deſperate ſtep, or endeavour to eſcape. He therefore amuſed him with hopes of Johnſon's recovery, about which he now ſeemed extremely anxious. He ſupported his ſpirits by immoderate drinking, after having retired to another apartment with the ſurgeon, whom he deſired to take all poſſible care of his patient. He declared, however, that he did not repent of what he had done; that Johnſon was a villain, who deſerved to die; that, in caſe of his death, he (the Earl) would ſurrender himſelf to the Houſe of Peers and take his trial. He ſaid he could juſtify the action to his own conſcience, and owned his intention was to have killed Johnſon outright;

but as he ſtill ſurvived, and was in pain, he deſired that all poſſible means might be uſed for his recovery. Nor did he ſeem altogether neglectful of his own ſafety: he endeavoured to tamper with the ſurgeon, and ſuggeſt what evidence he ſhould give when called before a court of juſtice. He continued to drink himſelf into a ſtate of intoxication, and all the cruelty of his hate ſeemed to return. He would not allow the wounded man to be removed to his own houſe; ſaying, he would keep him under his own roof, that he might plague the villain. He returned to the chamber where Johnſon laid, inſulted him with the moſt opprobrious language, threatened to ſhoot him through the head, and could hardly be reſtrained from committing further acts of violence on the poor man, who was already in extremity. After he retired to bed, the ſurgeon procured a ſufficient number of aſſiſtants, who conveyed Mr. Johnſon in an eaſy-chair to his own houſe, where he expired that ſame morning in great agonies. The ſame ſurgeon aſſembled a number of armed men to ſeize the murderer, who at firſt threatened reſiſtance, but was ſoon apprehended, endeavouring to make his eſcape, and committed to the county-priſon. From thence he was conveyed to London by the gaoler of Leiceſter, and conducted by the Uſher of the Black Road and his deputy into the Houſe of Lords, where the coroner's inqueſt, and the affidavits touching the murder, being read, the gaoler delivered up his priſoner to the care of Black Rod, and he was immediately committed to the Tower. He appeared very calm, compoſed, and unconcerned, from the time of his being apprehended;

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hended; converſed coolly on the ſubject of his impriſonment; made very pertinent remarks upon the nature of the Habeas Corpus act of Parliament, of which he hoped to avail himſelf; and when they withdrew from the Houſe of Peers, deſired he might not be viſited by any of his relations or acquaintances. His underſtanding, which was naturally good, had been well cultivated; his arguments were rational, but his conduct was frantick.

§ IX. The circumſtances of this aſſaſſination appeared ſo cruel and deliberate, that the people cried aloud for vengeance; and the government gave up the offender to the juſtice of his country. The Lord-Keeper Henley was appointed Lord High Steward for the trial of Earl Ferrers, and ſat in ſtate with all the Peers and Judges in Weſtminſter Hall, which was for this purpoſe converted into a very auguſt tribunal. On the ſixteenth day of April the delinquent was brought from the Tower in a coach, attended by the Major of the Tower, the Gentleman-gaoler, the Wardours, and a detachment of the foot-guards. He was brought into court about ten; and the Lord Steward with the Peers taking their places, he was arraigned aloud in the midſt of an infinite concourſe of people, including many foreigners, who ſeemed wonderfully ſtruck with the magnificence and ſolemnity of the tribunal. The murder was fully proved by unqueſtionable evidence: but the Earl pleaded inſanity of mind; and, in order to eſtabliſh this plea, called many witneſſes to atteſt his lunacy in a variety of inſtances, which ſeemed too plainly to indicate a diſordered imagination: unfounded

founded jealouſy of plots and conſpiracies, unconnected ravings, fits of muſing, incoherent ejaculations, ſudden ſtarts of fury, denunciations of unprovoked revenge, frantick geſticulations, and a ſtrange caprice of temper were proved to have diſtinguiſhed his conduct and deportment. It appeared that lunacy had been a family taint, and affected divers of his Lordſhip's relations; that a Solicitor of reputation had renounced his buſineſs on the full perſuaſion of his being diſordered in his brain; that long before this unhappy event, his neareſt relations had deliberated upon the expediency of taking out a commiſſion of lunacy againſt him, and were prevented by no other reaſon than the apprehenſion of being convicted of *ſcandalum magnatum*, ſhould the Jury find his Lordſhip *compos mentis*; a circumſtance which, in all probability, would have happened, inaſmuch as the Earl's madneſs did not appear in his converſation, but in his conduct. A phyſician of eminence, whoſe practice was confined to perſons labouring under this infirmity, declared that the particulars of the Earl's deportment and perſonal behaviour ſeemed to indicate lunacy. Indeed, all his neighbours and acquaintances had long conſidered him as a madman; and a certain noble Lord declared in the Houſe of Peers, when the bill of ſeparation was on the carpet, that he looked upon him in the light of a maniack; and that if ſome effectual ſtep was not taken to diveſt him of the power of doing miſchief, he did not doubt but that one day they ſhould have occaſion to try him for murder. The lawyers, who managed the proſecution in behalf of the Crown, endeavoured to invalidate the

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the proofs of his lunacy, by obſerving, that his Lordſhip was never ſo much deprived of his reaſon but that he could diſtinguiſh between good and evil; that the murder he had committed was the effect of revenge for a conceived injury of ſome ſtanding; that the malice was deliberate, and the plan artfully conducted; that, immediately after the deed was perpetrated the Earl's converſation and reaſoning were cool and conſiſtent, until he drank himſelf into a ſtate of intoxication; that in the opinion of the greateſt lawyers, no criminal can avail himſelf of the plea of lunacy, provided the crime was committed during a lucid interval: but his Lordſhip, far from exhibiting any marks of inſanity, had, in the courſe of this trial, diſplayed uncommon underſtanding and ſagacity in examining the witneſſes, and making many ſhrewd and pertinent obſervations on the evidence which was given. Theſe ſentiments were conformable to the opinion of the Peers, who unanimouſly declared him guilty.—After all, in examining the vicious actions of a man who has betrayed manifeſt and manifold ſymptoms of inſanity, it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh thoſe which are committed during the lucid interval. Theſe ſuggeſtions of madneſs are often momentary and tranſient: the determinations of a lunatick, though generally raſh and inſtantaneous, are ſometimes the reſult of artful contrivance; but there is always an abſurdity, which is the criterion of the diſeaſe, either in the premiſes or concluſion. The Earl, it is true, had formed a deliberate plan for the perpetration of the murder; but he had taken no precautions for his own ſafety or eſcape: and this neglect will the more

more plainly appear to have been the criterion of insanity, if we reflect that he justified what he had done as a meritorious action; and declared he would, upon Mr. Johnson's death, surrender himself to the House of Lords. Had he been impelled to this violence by a sudden gust of passion it could not be expected that he should have taken any measure for his own preservation; but, as it was the execution of a deliberate scheme, and his Lordship was by no means defective in point of ingenuity, he might easily have contrived means for concealing the murder, until he should have accomplished his escape; and, in our opinion, any other than a madman would either have taken some such measures, or formed some plan for the concealment of his own guilt. The design itself seems to have been rather an intended sacrifice to justice than a gratification of revenge. Neither do we think that the sanity of his mind was ascertained by the accuracy and deliberation with which he made his remarks, and examined the evidence at his trial. The influence of his frenzy might be past; though it was no sign of sound reason to supply the prosecutor with such an argument to his prejudice. Had his judgment been really unimpaired, he might have assumed the mask of lunacy for his own preservation.

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§ X. The trial was continued for two days; and on the third the Lord Steward, after having made a short speech touching the heinous nature of the offence, pronounced the same sentence of death upon the Earl which malefactors of the lowest class undergo; that from the Tower, in which he was imprisoned, he should, on the Monday

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day following, be led to the common place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck, and his body be afterwards diſſected and anatomized. This laſt part of the ſentence ſeemed to ſhock the criminal extremely: he changed colour, his jaw quivered, and he appeared to be in great agitation; but during the remaining part of his life he behaved with ſurpriſing compoſure, and even unconcern. After he had received ſentence, the Lords his judges, by virtue of a power veſted in them, reſpited his execution for a month, that he might have time to ſettle his temporal and ſpiritual concerns. Before ſentence was paſſed, the Earl read a paper, in which he begged pardon of their Lordſhips for the trouble he had given, as well as for having, againſt his own inclination, pleaded lunacy at the requeſt of his friends. He thanked them for the candid trial with which he had been indulged, and entreated their Lordſhips to recommend him to the King for mercy. He afterwards ſent a letter to his Majeſty, remonſtating, that he was the repreſentative of a very ancient and honourable family, which had been allied to the Crown; and requeſting that, if he could not be favoured with the ſpecies of death which in caſes of treaſon diſtinguiſhes the nobleman from the plebeian, he might at leaſt, out of conſideration for his family, be allowed to ſuffer in the Tower rather than at the common place of execution; but this indulgence was refuſed. From his return to the Tower to the day of his execution, he betrayed no mark of apprehenſion or impatience; but regulated his affairs with preciſion, and converſed without concern or reſtraint.

§ XI.

§ XI. On the fifth day of May, his body being demanded by the ſheriffs at the Tower-gate, in conſequence of a writ under the Great Seal of England, directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower, his Lordſhip deſired permiſſion to go in his own landau; and appeared gaily dreſſed in a light coloured ſuit of clothes, embroidered with ſilver. He was attended in the landau by one of the Sheriffs, and the Chaplain of the Tower, followed by the chariots of the Sheriffs, a mourning-coach and ſix, filled with his friends, and a hearſe for the conveyance of his body. He was guarded by a poſſe of conſtables, a party of horſe-grenadiers, and a detachment of infantry; and in this manner the proceſſion moved from the Tower, through an infinite concourſe of people, to Tyburn, where the gallows, and the ſcaffold erected under it, appeared covered with black baiſe. The Earl behaved with great compoſure to Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, who attended him in the landau: he obſerved that the gaiety of his apparel might ſeem odd on ſuch an occaſion, but that he had particular reaſons for wearing that ſuit of clothes: he took notice of the vaſt multitude which crowded around him, brought thither, he ſuppoſed, by curioſity to ſee a nobleman hanged: he told the Sheriff he had applied to the King, by letter, that he might be permitted to die in the Tower, where the Earl of Eſſex, one of his anceſtors, had been beheaded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; an application which, he ſaid, he had made with the more confidence, as he had the honour to quarter part of his Majeſty's arms. He expreſſed ſome diſpleaſure at being executed as a common felon,

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exposed to the eyes of such a multitude. The Chaplain, who had never been admitted to him before, hinting that some account of his lordship's sentiments on religion would be expected by the publick, he made answer that he did not think himself accountable to the publick for his private sentiments; that he had always adored one GOD, the Creator of the universe; and, with respect to any particular opinions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make proselytes, because he thought it was criminal to disturb the established religion of his country, as Lord Bolingbroke had done by the publication of his writings. He added, that the great number of sects, and the multiplication of religious disputes, had almost banished morality. With regard to the crime for which he suffered, he declared that he had no malice against Mr. Johnson; and that the murder was owing to a perturbation of mind, occasioned by a variety of crosses and vexations. When he approached the place of execution, he expressed an earnest desire to see and take leave of a certain person who waited in a coach, a person for whom he entertained the most sincere regard and affection: but the Sheriff prudently observing that such an interview might shock him, at a time when he had occasion for all his fortitude and recollection, he acquiesced in the justness of the remark, and delivered to him a pocket-book, a ring, and a purse, desiring they might be given to that person whom he now declined seeing. On his arrival at Tyburn he came out of the landau, and ascended the scaffold with a firm step and undaunted countenance. He refused

fuſed to join the Chaplain in his devotions; but kneeling with him on black cuſhions, he repeated the LORD's Prayer, which he ſaid he had always admired; and added, with great energy, "O LORD, "forgive me all my errors, pardon all my ſins." After this exerciſe, he preſented his watch to Mr. Sheriff Vaillant; thanked him and the other gentlemen for all their civilities; and ſignified his deſire of being buried at Breden, or Stanton, in Leiceſterſhire. Finally, he gratified the executioner with a purſe of money: then, the halter being adjuſted to his neck, he ſtepped upon a little ſtage, erected upon ſprings, on the middle of the ſcaffold; and, the cap being pulled over his eyes, the Sheriff made a ſignal, at which the ſtage fell from under his feet, and he was left ſuſpended. His body, having hung an hour and five minutes, was cut down, placed in the hearſe, and conveyed to the publick theatre for diſſection; where being opened, and lying for ſome days as the ſubject of a publick lecture, at length it was carried off, and privately interred. Without all doubt, this unhappy nobleman's diſpoſition was ſo dangerouſly miſchievous, that it became neceſſary, for the good of ſociety, either to confine him for life, as an incorrigible lunatick, or give him up at once as a ſacrifice to juſtice. Perhaps it might be no abſurd or unreaſonable regulation in the legiſlature, to diveſt all lunaticks of the privilege of inſanity, and, in caſes of enormity, ſubject them to the common penalties of the law; for though, in the eye of caſuiſtry, conſciouſneſs muſt enter into the conſtitution of guilt, the conſequences of murder committed by a maniack may be as pernicious to

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ſociety as thoſe of the moſt criminal and deliberate aſſaſſination: and the puniſhment of death can hardly be deemed unjuſt or rigorous, when inflicted upon a miſchievous being, diveſted of all the perceptions of reaſon and humanity. At any rate, as the nobility of England are raiſed by many illuſtrious diſtinctions above the level of plebeians, and as they are eminently diſtinguiſhed from them in ſuffering puniſhment for high treaſon, which the law conſiders as the moſt atrocious crime that can be committed, it might not be unworthy of the notice of the legiſlature to deliberate whether ſome ſuch pre-eminence ought not to be extended to noblemen convicted of other crimes, in order to alleviate as much as poſſible the diſgrace of noble families which have deſerved well of their country; to avoid any circumſtance that may tend to diminiſh the luſtre of the Engliſh nobility in the eyes of foreign nations; or to bring it into contempt with the common people of our own, already too licentious, and prone to aboliſh thoſe diſtinctions which ſerve as the baſis of decorum, order, and ſubordination.

§ XII. Homicide is the reproach of England: one would imagine there is ſomething in the climate of this country, that not only diſpoſes the natives to this inhuman outrage, but even infects foreigners who reſide among them. Certain it is, high paſſions will break out into the moſt enormous violence in that country where they are leaſt controlled by the reſtraint of regulation and diſcipline; and it is equally certain, that in no civilized country under the ſun there is ſuch a relaxation of diſcipline, either religious or civil, as in England.

England. The month of Auguſt produced a remarkable inſtance of deſperate revenge, perpetrated by one Stirn, a native of Heſſe Caſſel, inflamed and exaſperated by a falſe punctilio of honour. This unhappy young man was deſcended of a good family, and poſſeſſed many accompliſhments both of mind and perſon: but his character was diſtinguiſhed by ſuch a jealous ſenſibility, as rendered him unhappy in himſelf, and diſagreeable to his acquaintance. After having for ſome years performed the office of Uſher in a boarding ſchool, he was admitted to the houſe of one Mr. Matthews, a ſurgeon, in order to teach him the claſſicks, and inſtruct his children in muſick, which he perfectly underſtood. He had not long reſided in his family, when the ſurgeon took umbrage at ſome part of his conduct, taxed him roughly with fraud and ingratitude, and inſiſted upon his removing to another lodging. Whether he rejected this intimation, or found difficulty in procuring another apartment, the ſurgeon reſolved to expel him by violence, called in the aſſiſtance of a peace-officer, and turned him out into the ſtreet in the night, after having loaded him with the moſt provoking reproaches. Theſe injuries and diſgraces, operating upon a mind jealous by nature and galled by adverſity, produced a kind of phrenzy of reſentment, and he took the deſperate reſolution of ſacrificing Mr. Matthews to his revenge. Next day, having provided a caſe of piſtols, and charged them for the occaſion, he reinforced his rage by drinking an unuſual quantity of wine; and repaired in the evening to a publick houſe which Mr. Matthews frequented, in the neighbour-

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neighbourhood of Hatton-Garden. There he accordingly found the unhappy victim ſitting with ſome of his friends; and the ſurgeon, inſtead of palliating his former conduct, began to inſult him afreſh with the moſt opprobrious invectives. Stirn, exaſperated by this additional indignity, pulled his piſtols from his boſom; ſhot the ſurgeon, who immediately expired; and diſcharged the other at his own breaſt, though his confuſion was ſuch that it did not take effect. He was apprehended on the ſpot, and conveyed to priſon; where, for ſome days, he refuſed all kind of ſuſtenance, but afterwards became more compoſed. At his trial he pleaded inſanity of mind; but, being found guilty, he reſolved to anticipate the execution of the ſentence. That ſame evening he drank poiſon; and, notwithſtanding all the remedies that could be adminiſtered, died in ſtrong convulſions. His body was publickly diſſected, according to the ſentence of the law; and afterwards interred with thoſe marks of indignity which are reſerved for the perpetrators of ſuicide.

§ XIII. We ſhall cloſe the domeſtick occurrences of this year with an account of two incidents, which, though of a very different nature in reſpect of each other, nevertheleſs concurred in demonſtrating that the internal wealth and vigour of the nation were neither drained nor diminiſhed by the enormous expenſe and inconveniences of the war. The committee appointed to manage the undertaking for a new bridge over the river Thames at Black-friars, having received and examined a variety of plans preſented by different artiſts, at length gave the preference to the deſign of

of one Mr. Mylne, a young architect, a native of North-Britain, just returned from the prosecution of his studies at Rome, where he had gained the prize in the capital, which the academy of that city bestows on him who produces the most beautiful and useful plan on a given subject of architecture. This young man being in London, on his return to his own country, was advised to declare himself a candidate for the superintendency of the new bridge; and the plan which he presented was approved and adopted. The place being already ascertained, the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the committee and a great concourse of people, repaired to Black-friars, and laid the first stone of the bridge; placing upon it a plate, with an inscription, which does more honour to the publick spirit of the undertakers than to the classical taste of the author.* The other instance that denoted

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* Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione
MDCCLX,
Auspicatissimo principe Georgio Tertio
Regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum
Urbisque majestatem
(Latè tum flagrante bello)
à S. P. Q. L. susceptì,
Primum lapidem posuit
THOMAS CHITTY, miles,
Prætor;
ROBERTO MYLNE, architecto.
Utque apud posteros extet monumentum
Voluntatis suæ erga virum,
Qui vigore ingenii, animi constantia,
Probitatis et virtutis suæ felici quâdam contagione,
(Favente Deo,
Faustisque Georgii Secundi auspiciis!)
Imperium Britannicum
In Asia, Africa, et America,
Restituit, auxit, et stabilivit;

Necnon

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denoted the wealth and ſpirit of the nation was the indifference and unconcern with which they bore the loſs of a vaſt magazine of naval ſtores belonging to the dock-yard at Portſmouth, which in the month of July was ſet on fire by lightning; and, conſiſting of combuſtibles, burned with ſuch fury, notwithſtanding all the endeavours of the workmen in the yard, the ſailors in the harbour, and the troops in the town, that, before a ſtop was put to the conflagration, it had conſumed a variety of ſtores, to an immenſe value. The damage, however, was ſo immediately repaired, that it had no ſort of effect in diſconcerting any plan, or even in retarding any naval preparation.

§ XIV. How important theſe preparations muſt have been may be judged from the prodigious increaſe of the navy, which, at this juncture, amounted to one hundred and twenty ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, fireſhips, ſloops, bombs, and tenders. Of theſe capital ſhips, ſeventeen were ſtationed in the Eaſt-Indies, twenty for the defence of the Weſt-India iſlands, twelve in North America, ten in the Mediterranean, and ſixty-one either on the coaſt of France, in the harbours of England, or cruiſing in the Engliſh ſeas for the protection of the Britiſh commerce. Notwithſtanding theſe numerous and powerful armaments, the enemy, who had not a ſhip of the line at ſea, were ſo alert with their ſmall privateers and armed veſſels, that, in the beginning of this year, from

Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem et auctoritatem
Inter Europæ gentes inſtauravit;
Cives Londinenſes, uno conſenſu,
Huic ponti inſcribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

the

the firſt of March to the tenth of June, they had made prize of two hundred veſſels belonging to Great-Britain and Ireland. The whole number of Britiſh ſhips taken by them, from the firſt day of June, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix, to the firſt of June in the preſent year, amounted to two thouſand five hundred and thirty-nine; of theſe, ſeventy-eight were privateers, three hundred and twenty-one were retaken, and about the ſame number ranſomed. In the ſame ſpace of time, the Britiſh cruiſers had made captures of nine hundred and forty-four veſſels, including two hundred and forty-two privateers, many fiſhing-boats and ſmall coaſters, the value of which hardly defrayed the expence of condemnation. That ſuch a ſmall proportion of ſhips ſhould be taken from the enemy is not at all ſurpriſing, when we conſider the terrible ſhocks their commerce had previouſly received, and the great number of their mariners impriſoned in England: but the prodigious number of Britiſh veſſels taken by their petty coaſting privateers, in the face of ſuch mighty armaments, numerous cruiſers, and convoys, ſeems to argue, that either the Engliſh ſhips of war were inactive or improperly diſpoſed, or that the merchants hazarded their ſhips without convoy. Certain it is, in the courſe of this year we find fewer prizes taken from the enemy, and fewer exploits achieved at ſea than we had occaſion to record in the annals of the paſt. Not that the preſent year is altogether barren of events which redound to the honour of our marine commanders. We have, in recounting the tranſactions of the preceding year, mentioned a ſmall armament equipped at Dunkirk,

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under the command of M. de Thurot, who, in ſpite of all the vigilance of the Britiſh commander ſtationed in the Downs, found means to eſcape from the harbour in the month of October laſt, and arrived at Gottenburgh in Sweden, from whence he proceeded to Bergen in Norway. His inſtructions were to make occaſional deſcents upon the coaſt of Ireland: and, by dividing the troops, and diſtracting the attention of the government in that kingdom, to facilitate the enterprize of M. de Conflans, the fate of which we have already narrated. The original armament of Thurot conſiſted of five ſhips, one of which, called the Mareſchal de Belle-iſle, was mounted with forty-four guns; the Begon, the Blond, the Terpſichore, had thirty guns each; and the Marante carried twenty-four. The number of ſoldiers put on board this little fleet did not exceed one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy, excluſive of mariners, to the number of ſeven hundred: but two hundred of the troops were ſent ſick on ſhore, before the armament ſailed from Dunkirk; and in their voyage between Gottenburgh and Bergen they loſt company of the Begon, during a violent ſtorm. The ſeverity of the weather detained them nineteen days at Bergen, at the expiration of which they ſet ſail for the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, and diſcovered the northern part of Ireland in the latter end of January. The intention of Thurot was to make a deſcent about Derry; but, before this deſign could be executed, the weather growing tempeſtuous, and the wind blowing off ſhore, they were driven out to ſea, and in the night loſt ſight of the Maranto, which

which never joined them in the ſequel. After having been tempeſt-beaten for ſome time, and expoſed to a very ſcanty allowance of proviſion, the officers requeſted of Thurot that he would return to France, leſt they ſhould all periſh by famine; but he lent a deaf ear to this propoſal, and frankly told them he could not return to France without having ſtruck ſome ſtroke for the ſervice of his country. Nevertheleſs, in hopes of meeting with ſome refreſhment, he ſteered to the iſlands of Iſla, where the troops were landed: and here they found black cattle and a ſmall ſupply of oatmeal, for which they paid a reaſonable price; and it muſt be owned, Thurot himſelf behaved with great moderation and generoſity.

§ XV. While this ſpirited adventurer ſtruggled with theſe wants and difficulties, his arrival in thoſe ſeas filled the whole kingdom with alarm. Bodies of regular troops and militia were poſted along the coaſts of Ireland and Scotland; and beſides the ſquadron of Commodore Boys, who ſailed to the northward on purpoſe to purſue the enemy, other ſhips of war were ordered to ſcour the Britiſh channel, and cruiſe between Scotland and Ireland. The weather no ſooner permitted Thurot to purſue his deſtination, then he ſailed from Iſla to the bay of Carrickfergus, in Ireland, and made all the neceſſary preparations for a deſcent; which was accordingly effected with ſix hundred men, on the twenty-firſt day of February. Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, who commanded four companies of raw undiſciplined men at Carrickfergus, having received information that three ſhips had anchored about two miles and a half from the caſtle, which

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was ruinous and defenceleſs, immediately detached a party to make obſervations, and ordered the French priſoners there confined to be removed to Belfaſt. Mean while the enemy, landing without oppoſition, advanced towards the town, which they found as well guarded as the nature of the place, which was entirely open, and the circumſtances of the Engliſh commander, would allow. A regular attack was carried on, and a ſpirited defence made,* until the ammunition of the Engliſh failed: then Colonel Jennings retired in order to the caſtle, which, however, was in all reſpects untenable; for, beſides a breach in the wall, near fifty feet wide, they found themſelves deſtitute of proviſion and ammunition. Nevertheleſs, they repulſed the aſſailants in the firſt attack, even after the gate was burſt open, and ſupplied the want of ſhot with ſtones and rubbiſh. At length the Colonel and his troops were obliged to ſurrender, on condition that they ſhould not be ſent priſoners to France, but be ranſomed, by ſending thither an equal number of French priſoners from Great Britain or Ireland: that the caſtle ſhould not be demoliſhed, nor the town of Carrickfergus plundered or burned, on condition that the mayor and corporation ſhould furniſh the French troops with neceſ-

* One circumſtance that attended this diſpute deſerves to be tranſmitted to poſterity, as an inſtance of that courage, mingled with humanity, which conſtitutes true heroiſm. While the French and Engliſh were hotly engaged in one of the ſtreets, a little child ran playfully between them, having no idea of the danger to which it was expoſed: a common ſoldier of the enemy, perceiving the life of this poor innocent at ſtake, grounded his piece, advanced deliberately between the lines of fire, took up the child in his arms, conveyed it to a place of ſafety; then, running to his place, reſumed his muſket, and renewed his hoſtility.

ſary

ſary proviſions. The enemy, after this exploit, did not preſume to advance farther into the country; a ſtep which indeed they could not have taken with any regard to their own ſafety: for by this time a conſiderable body of regular troops was aſſembled; and the people of the country manifeſted a laudable ſpirit of loyalty and reſolution, crowding in great numbers to Belfaſt, to offer their ſervice againſt the invaders. Theſe circumſtances, to which the enemy were no ſtrangers, and the defeat of Conflans, which they had alſo learned, obliged them to quit their conqueſt, and re-embark with ſome precipitation, after having laid Carrickfergus under moderate contribution. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XVI. The fate they eſcaped on ſhore they ſoon met with at ſea. Captain John Elliot, who commanded three frigates at Kinſale, and had in the courſe of this war more than once already diſtinguiſhed himſelf even in his early youth by extraordinary acts of valour, was informed by a diſpatch from the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that three of the enemy's ſhips laid at anchor in the bay of Carrickfergus; and thither he immediately ſhaped his courſe in the ſhip Æolus, accompanied by the Pallas and Brilliant, under the command of the Captains Clements and Logie. On the twenty-eighth day of February they deſcried the enemy, and gave chaſe in ſight of the Iſle of Mann; and, about nine in the morning, Captain Elliot, in his own ſhip, engaged the Belleiſle, commanded by Thurot, although conſiderably his ſuperior in ſtrength of men, number of guns, and weight of metal. In a few minutes his conſorts were alſo engaged with the

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the other two ſhips of the enemy. After a warm action, maintained with great ſpirit on all ſides for an hour and a half, Captain Elliot's lieutenant boarded the Belleiſle; and, ſtriking her colours with his own hand, the commander ſubmitted: his example was immediately followed by the other French captains; and the Engliſh Commodore, taking poſſeſſion of his prizes, conveyed them into the bay of Ramſay, in the iſle of Mann, that their damage might be repaired. Though the Belleiſle was very leaky and had loſt her boltſprit, mizen-maſt, and main-yard, in all probability the victory would not have been ſo eaſily obtained, had not the gallant Thurot fallen during the action. The victor had not even the conſolation to perform the laſt offices to his brave enemy; for his body was thrown into the ſea by his own people in the hurry of the engagement. The loſs on the ſide of the Engliſh did not exceed forty men killed and wounded, whereas above three hundred of the enemy were ſlain and diſabled. The ſervice performed on this occaſion was deemed ſo eſſential to the piece and commerce of Ireland, that the thanks of the Houſe of Commons in that kingdom were voted to the conquerors of Thurot, as well as to Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, for his ſpirited behaviour at Carrickfergus; and the freedom of the city of Cork was preſented in ſilver boxes to the Captains Elliot, Clements, and Logie. The name of Thurot was become terrible to all the trading ſea-ports of Great-Britain and Ireland; and therefore the defeat and capture of his ſquadron were celebrated with as hearty rejoicings as the moſt important victory could have produced.

§ XVII.

§ XVII. In the beginning of April another engagement between four frigates, ſtill more equally matched, had a different iſſue, though not leſs honourable for the Britiſh commanders. Captain Skinner of the Biddeford, and Captain Kennedy of the Flamborough, both frigates, ſailed on a cruiſe from Liſbon; and on the fourth day of April fell in with two large French frigates, convoy to a fleet of merchant-ſhips, which the Engliſh Captains immediately reſolved to engage. The enemy did not decline the battle, which began about half an hour after ſix in the evening, and raged with great fury till eleven. By this time the Flamborough had loſt ſight of the Biddeford; and the frigate with which Captain Kennedy was engaged bore away with all the ſail ſhe could carry. He purſued her till noon the next day, when ſhe had left him ſo far a-ſtern, that he loſt ſight of her, and returned to Liſbon, with the loſs of fifteen men killed and wounded, including the lieutenant of marines, and conſiderable damage both in her hull and rigging. In three days he was joined by the Biddeford, which had alſo compelled her antagoniſt to give way, and purſued her till ſhe was out of ſight. In about an hour after the action began Captain Skinner was killed by a cannon-ball; and the command devolved to Lieutenant Knollis, ſon to the Earl of Banbury,* who maintained the battle with great ſpirit, even after he was wounded, until he received a ſecond ſhot in his body, which CHAP. XIII. 1760.

* Five ſons of this nobleman were remarkably diſtinguiſhed in this war. The fourth and fifth were dangerouſly wounded at the battle of Minden; the ſecond was hurt in the reduction of Guadaloupe; Lord Wallingford, the eldeſt, received a ſhot at Carrickfergus; and the third was ſlain in this engagement.

proved

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proved mortal. Then the maſter, aſſuming the direction, continued the engagement with equal reſolution until the enemy made his eſcape; which he the more eaſily accompliſhed, as the Biddeford was diſabled in her maſts and rigging.

§ XVIII. The bravery of five Iriſhmen and a boy, belonging to the crew of a ſhip from Waterford, deſerves commemoration. The veſſel in her return from Bilboa, laden with brandy and iron, being taken by a French privateer off Uſhant, about the middle of April, the captors removed the maſter and all the hands but theſe five men and the boy, who were left to aſſiſt nine Frenchmen in navigating the veſſel to France. Theſe ſtout Hibernians immediately formed a plan of inſurrection, and executed it with ſucceſs. Four of the French mariners being below deck, three aloft among the rigging, one at the helm, and another walking the deck. Brian, who headed the enterprize, tripped up the heels of the French ſteerſman, ſeized his piſtol, and diſcharged it at him who walked the deck; but miſſing the mark, he knocked him down with the but-end of the piece. At the ſame time hallooing to his confederates below, they aſſailed the enemy with their own broadſwords; and ſoon compelling them to ſubmit, came upon deck and ſhut the hatches. Brian being now in poſſeſſion of the quarter-deck, thoſe who were aloft called for quarter, and ſurrendered without oppoſition. The Iriſh having thus obtained a complete victory, almoſt without bloodſhed, and ſecured the priſoners, another difficulty occurred: neither Brian nor any of his aſſociates could read or write, or knew the leaſt principle of navigation; but

but ſuppoſing his courſe to be north, he ſteered at a venture, and the firſt land he made was the neighbourhood of Youghall, where he happily arrived with his priſoners. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XIX. The only conſiderable damage ſuſtained by the navy of Great-Britain, ſince the commencement of this year, was the loſs of the Ramillies, a magnificent ſhip of the ſecond rate, belonging to the ſquadron which Admiral Boſcawen commanded on the coaſt of France, in order to watch the motions and diſtreſs the commerce of that reſtleſs enterpriſing enemy. In the beginning of February a ſeries of ſtormy weather obliged the Admiral to return from the bay of Quiberon to Plymouth, where he arrived with much difficulty: but the Ramillies overſhot the entrance to the Sound; and, being embayed near a point called the Bolt-head, about four leagues higher up the channel, was daſhed in pieces among the rocks, after all her anchors and cables had given way. All her officers and men, amounting to ſeven hundred, periſhed on this occaſion, except one midſhipman and twenty-five mariners, who had the good fortune to ſave themſelves by leaping on the rocks as the hull was thrown forwards, and raiſed up by the ſucceeding billows. Such was the moſt material tranſactions of the year, relating to the Britiſh empire in the ſeas of Europe.

§ XX. We ſhall now tranſport the reader to the continent of North-America, which, as the theatre of war, ſtill maintained its former importance. The French emiſſaries from the province of Louiſiana had exerciſed their arts of inſinuation with ſuch ſucceſs among the Cherokees, a numerous and

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powerful nation of Indians ſettled on the confines of Virginia and Carolina, that they had infringed the peace with the Engliſh towards the latter end of the laſt year, and begun hoſtilities by plundering, maſſacreing, and ſcalping ſeveral Britiſh ſubjects of the more ſouthern provinces. Mr. Lyttleton, Governor of South-Carolina, having received information of theſe outrages, obtained the neceſſary aids from the aſſembly of the province, for maintaining a conſiderable body of forces, which was raiſed with great expedition. He marched in the beginning of October, at the head of eight hundred provincials, reinforced with three hundred regular troops, and penetrated into the heart of the country poſſeſſed by the Cherokees, who were ſo much intimidated by his vigour and diſpatch, that they ſent a deputation of their chiefs to ſue for peace, which was re-eſtabliſhed by a new treaty, dictated by the Engliſh Governor. They obliged themſelves to renounce the French intereſt, to deliver up all the ſpies and emiſſaries of that nation then reſident among them; to ſurrender to juſtice thoſe of their own people who had been concerned in murdering and ſcalping the Britiſh ſubjects; and for the performance of theſe articles two-and-twenty of their head-men were put as hoſtages into the hands of the Governor. So little regard, however, was paid by theſe ſavages to this ſolemn accommodation, that Mr. Lyttleton had been returned but a few days from their country, when they attempted to ſurpriſe the Engliſh fort Prince George, near the frontiers of Carolina, by going thither in a body, on pretence of delivering up ſome murderers; but the commanding officer,

officer, perceiving ſome ſuſpicious circumſtances in their behaviour, acted with ſuch vigilance and circumſpection as entirely fruſtrated their deſign.* Thus diſappointed, they wreaked their vengeance upon the Engliſh ſubjects trading in their country, all of whom they butchered without mercy. Not contented with this barbarous ſacrifice, they made incurſions on the Britiſh ſettlements at the Long Lanes, and the forks of the Broad River, and maſſacred about forty defenceleſs coloniſts, who repoſed themſelves in full ſecurity on the peace ſo lately ratified. As views of intereſt could not have induced them to act in this manner, and their revenge had not been inflamed by any freſh provocation, theſe violences muſt be imputed to the inſtigation

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* This attempt was conducted in the following manner, having doubtleſs been concerted with the two-and-twenty hoſtages who reſided in the fort. On the ſixteenth day of February, two Indian women appearing at Keowee, on the other ſide of the river, Mr. Dogharty, one of the officers of the fort, went out to aſk them what news. While he was engaged in converſation with theſe females, the great Indian warrior Ocunnaſtota joined them, deſired he would call the commanding officer, to whom he ſaid he had ſomething to propoſe. Accordingly, Lieutenant Cotymore appearing, accompanied by Enſign Bell, Dogharty, and Foſter the interpreter, Ocunnaſtota told him he had ſomething of conſequence to impart to the Governor, whom he propoſed to viſit, and deſired he might be attended by a white man, as a ſafeguard. The Lieutenant aſſuring him he ſhould have a ſafeguard, the Indian declared he would then go and catch a horſe for him; ſo ſaying, he ſwung a bridle twice over his head, as a ſignal; and immediately twenty-five or thirty muſkets, from different ambuſcades, were diſcharged at the Engliſh officers. Mr. Cotymore received a ſhot in his left breaſt, and in a few days expired; Mr Bell was wounded in the calf of the left leg, and the interpreter in the buttock. Enſign Milne, who remained in the fort, was no ſooner informed of this treachery, than he ordered the ſoldiers to ſhackle the hoſtages; in the execution of which order one man was killed upon the ſpot, and another wounded in his forehead with a tomahawk; circumſtances which, added to the murder of the Lieutenant, incenſed the garriſon to ſuch

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ſtigation of French incendiaries; and too plainly evinced the neceſſity of crowning our American conqueſts with the reduction of Louiſiana, from whence theſe emiſſaries were undoubtedly diſpatched.

§ XXI. The cruelty and miſchief with which the Cherokees proſecuted their renewed hoſtilities alarmed all the ſouthern colonies of the Engliſh, and application was made for aſſiſtance to Mr. Amherſt, the commander in chief of the King's forces in America. He forthwith detached twelve hundred choſen men to South-Carolina, under the command of Colonel Montgomery, brother to the Earl of Eglinton, an officer of approved conduct and diſtinguiſhed gallantry. Immediately after his arrival at Charles-Town, he advanced to Ninety-

a degree, that it was judged abſolutely neceſſary to put the hoſtages to death without further heſitation. In the evening a party of Indians approached the fort, and firing two ſignal pieces, cried aloud in the Cherokee language—"Fight manfully, and you ſhall be aſſiſted." They then began an attack; and continued firing all night upon the fort, without doing the leaſt execution. That a deſign was concerted between them and the hoſtages appeared plainly from the nature of this aſſault; and this ſuſpicion was converted into a certainty next day, when ſome of the garriſon, ſearching the apartment in which the hoſtages lay, found a bottle of poiſon, probably deſigned to be emptied into the well, and ſeveral tomahawks buried in the earth; which weapons had been privately conveyed to them by their friends, who were permitted to viſit them without interruption. On the third day of March, the fort of Ninety-ſix was attacked by two hundred Cherokee Indians with muſketry, which had little or no effect; ſo that they were forced to retire with ſome loſs, and revenged themſelves on the open country, burning and ravaging all the houſes and plantations belonging to Engliſh ſettlers in this part of the country, and all along the frontiers of Virginia. Not contented with pillaging and deſtroying the habitations, they wantoned in the moſt horrible barbarities; and their motions were ſo ſecret and ſudden, that it was impoſſible for the inhabitants to know where the ſtorm would burſt, or take proper precautions for their own defence; ſo that a great number of the back ſettlements were totally abandoned.

six, and proceeded to Twelve-mile River, which he passed in the beginning of June, without opposition. He continued his route by forced marches until he arrived in the neighbourhood of the Indian town called Little Keowee, where he encamped in an advantageous situation. Having reason to believe the enemy were not yet apprised of his coming, he resolved to rush upon them in the night by surprise. With this view, leaving his tents standing with a sufficient guard for the camp and waggons, he marched through the woods towards the Cherokee-town of Estatoe, at the distance of five-and-twenty miles: and in his route detached a company of light infantry to destroy the village of Little Keowee, where they were received with a smart fire; but they rushed in with their bayonets, and all the men were put to the sword. The main body proceeded straight to Estatoe, which they reached in the morning; but it had been abandoned about half an hour before their arrival. Some few of the Indians, who had not time to escape, were slain; and the town, consisting of two hundred houses, well stored with provision, ammunition, and all the necessaries of life, was first plundered, and then reduced to ashes; some of the wretched inhabitants who concealed themselves perished in the flames. It was necessary to strike a terror into those savages by some examples of severity; and the soldiers became deaf to all the suggestions of mercy when they found in one of the Indian towns the body of an Englishman, whom they had put to the torture that very morning. Colonel Montgomery followed his blow with surprising rapidity. In the space of a few hours he

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he deſtroyed Sugar-Town, which was as large as Eſtatoe, and every village and houſe in the Lower Nation. The Indian villages in this part of the world were agreeably ſituated, generally conſiſting of about one hundred houſes, neatly and commodiouſly built, and well ſupplied with proviſion. They had in particular large magazines of corn, which were conſumed in the flames. All the men that were taken ſuffered immediate death; but the greater part of the nation had eſcaped with the utmoſt precipitation. In many houſes the beds were yet warm, and the table ſpread with victuals. Many loaded guns went off while the houſes were burning. The ſavages had not time to ſave their moſt valuable effects. The ſoldiers found ſome money, three or four watches, a good quantity of wampum, clothes, and peltry. Colonel Montgomery having thus taken vengeance on the perfidious Cherokees, at the expenſe of five or ſix men killed or wounded, returned to Fort Prince George, with about forty Indian women and children whom he had made priſoners. Two of their warriors were ſet at liberty, and deſired to inform their nation, that, though they were now in the power of the Engliſh, they might ſtill, on their ſubmiſſion, enjoy the bleſſing of peace. As the chief called Attakullakulla, alias the Little Carpenter, who had ſigned the laſt treaty, diſapproved of the proceedings of his countrymen, and had done many good offices to the Engliſh ſince the renovation of the war, he was now given to underſtand that he might come down with ſome other chiefs to treat of an accommodation, which would be granted to the Cherokees on his account; but

that the negociation muſt be begun in a few days, otherwiſe all the towns in the Upper Nation would be ravaged, and reduced to aſhes. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XXII. Theſe intimations having produced little or no effect, Colonel Montgomery reſolved to make a ſecond irruption into the middle ſettlements of the Cherokees, and began his march on the twenty-fourth day of June. On the twenty-ſeventh Captain Morriſon, of the advanced party, was killed by a ſhot from a thicket, and the firing became ſo troubleſome that his men gave way. The grenadiers and light-infantry being detached to ſuſtain them, continued to advance, notwithſtanding the fire from the woods; until, from a riſing ground, they diſcovered a body of the enemy. Theſe they immediately attacked, and obliged to retire into a ſwamp; which, when the reſt of the troops came up, they were, after a ſhort reſiſtance, compelled to abandon: but, as the country was difficult and the path extremely narrow, the forces ſuffered on their march from the fire of ſcattered parties who concealed themſelves behind trees and buſhes. At length they arrived at the town of Etchowee, which the inhabitants had forſaken after having removed every thing of value. Here, while the army encamped on a ſmall plain, ſurrounded by hills, it was incommoded by vollies from the enemy, which wounded ſome men, and killed ſeveral horſes. They were even ſo daring as to attack the piquet guard, which repulſed them with difficulty; but, generally ſpeaking, their parties declined an open engagement. Colonel Montgomery, ſenſible that, as many horſes were killed or diſabled, he could not proceed farther without

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without leaving his proviſions behind, or abandoning the wounded men to the brutal revenge of a ſavage enemy, reſolved to return; and began his retreat in the night, that he might be the leſs diſturbed by the Indians. Accordingly, he purſued his route for two days without interruption; but afterwards ſuſtained ſome ſtraggling fires from the woods, though the parties of the enemy were put to flight as often as they appeared. In the beginning of July he arrived at Fort Prince George; this expedition having coſt him about ſeventy men killed and wounded, including five officers.

§ XXIII. In revenge for theſe calamities, the Cherokees aſſembled to a conſiderable number, and formed the blockade of Fort Loudoun, a ſmall fortification near the confines of Virginia, defended by an inconſiderable garriſon, ill ſupplied with proviſion and neceſſaries. After having ſuſtained a long ſiege, and being reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, Captain Demere, the commander, held a council of war with the other officers, to deliberate upon their preſent ſituation; when it appeared that their proviſions were entirely exhauſted; that they had ſubſiſted a conſiderable time without bread upon horſe fleſh, and ſuch ſupplies of pork and beans as the Indian women could introduce by ſtealth: that the men were ſo weakened with famine and fatigue, that in a little time they would not be able to do duty; that, for two nights paſt, conſiderable parties had deſerted, and ſome thrown themſelves upon the mercy of the enemy; that the garriſon in general threatened to abandon their officers, and betake themſelves to the woods; and that there was no proſpect of relief,

lief, their communication having been long cut off from all the Britiſh ſettlements: for theſe reaſons they were unanimouſly of opinion that it was impracticable to prolong their defence; and they ſhould accept of an honourable capitulation; and Captain Stuart ſhould be ſent to treat with the warriors and the head men of the Cherokees, about the conditions of their ſurrender. This officer, being accordingly diſpatched with full powers, obtained a capitulation of the Indians, by which the garriſon was permitted to retire. The Indians deſired that, when they arrived at Keowee, the Cherokee priſoners confined at that place ſhould be releaſed, all hoſtilities ceaſe, a laſting accommodation be re-eſtabliſhed, and a regulated trade revived. In conſequence of this treaty the garriſon evacuated the fort, and had marched about fifteen miles on their return to Carolina, when they were ſurrounded and ſurpriſed by a large body of Indians, who maſſacred all the officers except Captain Stuart, and ſlew five and twenty of the ſoldiers: the reſt were made priſoners, and diſtributed among the different towns and villages of the nation. Captain Stuart owed his life to the generous interceſſion of the Little Carpenter, who ranſomed him at the price of all he could command, and conducted him ſafe to Holſton River, where he found Major Lewis advanced ſo far with a body of Virginians. The ſavages, encouraged by their ſucceſs at Fort-Loudoun, undertook the ſiege of Ninety-ſix, and other ſmall fortifications; but retired precipitately on the approach of a body of provincials.

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§ XXIV. In the mean time, the Britiſh intereſt and empire were firmly eſtabliſhed on the banks of the Ohio, by the prudence and conduct of Major-General Stanwix, who had paſſed the winter at Pittſburgh, formerly Du Queſne, and employed that time in the moſt effectual manner for the ſervice of his country. He repaired the old works, eſtabliſhed poſts of communication from the Ohio to Monongahela, mounted the baſtions that cover the iſthmus with artillery, erected caſemates, ſtore-houſes, and barracks, for a numerous garriſon, and cultivated with equal diligence and ſucceſs the friendſhip and alliance of the Indians. The happy conſequence of theſe meaſures were ſoon apparent in the production of a conſiderable trade between the natives and the merchants of Pittſburgh, and in the perfect ſecurity of about four thouſand ſettlers, who now returned to the quiet poſſeſſion of the lands from whence they had been driven by the enemy on the frontiers of Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

§ XXV. The incidents of the war were much more important and deciſive in the more northern parts of this great continent. The reader will remember that Brigadier-General Murray was left to command the garriſon of Quebeck, amounting to about ſix thouſand men; that a ſtrong ſquadron of ſhips was ſtationed at Halifax, in Nova-Scotia, under the direction of Lord Colvil, an able and experienced officer, who had inſtructions to reviſit Quebeck in the beginning of ſummer, as ſoon as the river St. Laurence ſhould be navigable; and that General Amherſt, the commander in

in chief of the forces in America, wintered in New-York, that he might be at hand to aſſemble his troops in the ſpring, and re-commence his operations for the entire reduction of Canada. General Murray neglected no ſtep that could be taken by the moſt vigilant officer for maintaining the important conqueſt of Quebeck, and ſubduing all the Lower Canada; the inhabitants of which actually ſubmitted, and took the oath of allegiance to the King of Great-Britain*. The garriſon, however

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* The garriſon of Quebeck, during the winter, repaired above five hundred houſes, which had been damaged by the Engliſh cannon, built eight redoubts of wood, raiſed foot-banks along the ramparts, opened embraſures, mounted artillery, blocked up all the avenues of the ſuburbs with a ſtockade, removed eleven months' proviſions into the higheſt part of the city, and formed a magazine of four thouſand faſcines. Two hundred men were poſted at St. Foix, and twice the number at Lorette. Several hundred men marched to St. Auguſtin, brought off the enemy's advanced guard, with a great number of cattle, and diſarmed the inhabitants. By theſe precautions the motions of the French were obſerved, the avenues of Quebeck were covered, and their dominions ſecured over eleven pariſhes, which furniſhed them with ſome freſh proviſion, and other neceſſaries for ſubſiſtence. Sixteen thouſand cords of wood being wanted for the hoſpitals, guards, and quarters, and the method of tranſporting it from the iſle of Orleans being found ſlow and difficult, on account of the floating ice in the river, a ſufficient number of hand-ſledges were made, and two hundred wood-fellers ſet at work in the foreſt of St. Foix, where plenty of fuel was obtained and brought into the ſeveral regiments by the men that were not upon duty. A detachment of two hundred men being ſent to the other ſide of the river, diſarmed the inhabitants, and compelled them to take the oath of allegiance: by this ſtep the Engliſh became maſters of the ſouthern ſide of the St. Laurence, and were ſupplied with good quantities of freſh proviſion. The advanced poſts of the enemy were eſtabliſhed at Point au Tremble, St. Auguſtin, and Le Calvaire; the main body of their army quartered between Trois Rivieres and Jaques Quartier. Their general, having formed the deſign of attacking Quebeck in the winter, began to provide ſnow ſhoes or rackets, ſcaling-ladders, and faſcines, and make all the neceſſary preparations for that enterpriſe. He took poſſeſſion of Point Levi, where he formed a magazine

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however, within the walls of Quebeck, ſuffered greatly from the exceſſive cold in the winter, and the want of vegetables and freſh proviſion; inſomuch that, before the end of April, one thouſand ſoldiers were dead of the ſcurvy, and twice that number rendered unfit for ſervice. Such was the ſituation of the garriſon, when Mr. Murray received undoubted intelligence that the French commander, the Chevalier de Levis, was employed in aſſembling his army, which had been cantoned in the neighbourhood of Montreal; that from the inhabitants of the country he had completed his eight battalions, regimented forty companies of the troops de Colonie, and determined to undertake the ſiege of Quebeck, whenever the river St. Laurence ſhould be ſo clear of ice, that he

magazine of proviſions; great part of which, however, fell into the hands of the Engliſh: for, as ſoon as the river was frozen over, Brigadier Murray diſpatched thither two hundred men; at whoſe approach the enemy abandoned their magazine, and retreated with great precipitation. Here the detachment took poſt in a church until they could build two wooden redoubts, and mount them with artillery. In the mean time, the enemy returning with a greater force to recover the poſt, ſome battalions, with the light infantry marched over the ice, in order to cut off their communication; but they fled with great confuſion, and afterwards took poſt at St. Michael, at a conſiderable diſtance farther down the river. They now reſolved to poſtpone the ſiege of Quebeck, that they might carry it on in a more regular manner. They began to rig their ſhips, repair their ſmall craft, build gallies, caſt bombs and bullets, and prepare faſcines and gabions; while Brigadier Murray employed his men in making preparations for a vigorous defence. He ſent out a detachment, who ſurpriſed the enemy's poſts at St. Auguſtin, Maiſon Brulée, and Le Calvaire, where they took ninety priſoners. He afterwards ordered the light infantry to poſſeſs and fortify Cape Rouge, to prevent the enemy's landing at that place, as well as to be nearer at hand to obſerve their motions; but when the froſt broke up, ſo that their ſhips could fall down the river, they landed at St. Auguſtin; and the Engliſh poſts were abandoned one after another, the detachments retiring without loſs into the city.

could

could uſe his four frigates, and other veſſels, by means of which he was entirely maſter of the river. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XXVI. The Brigadier, conſidering the city of Quebeck as no other than a ſtrong cantonment, had projected a plan of defence, by extending lines, and entrenching his troops on the Heights of Abraham, which, at the diſtance of eight hundred paces, entirely commanded the ramparts of the city, and might have been defended by a ſmall force againſt a formidable army. Faſcines, and every other neceſſary for this work, had been provided; and in the month of April the men were ſet at work upon the projected lines: but the earth was ſo hardened by the froſt, that it was found impracticable to proceed. Being informed on the night of the twenty-ſixth, that the enemy had landed at Point au Tremble, to the number of ten thouſand men, with five hundred ſavages, he ordered all the bridges over the river Cape Rouge to be broken down, ſecured the landing places at Sylleri and the Foulon; and next day, marching in perſon with a ſtrong detachment, and two field-pieces, took poſſeſſion of an advantageous ſituation, and thus defeated the ſcheme which the French commander had laid for cutting off the poſts which the Engliſh had eſtabliſhed. Theſe being all withdrawn, the brigadier that ſame afternoon marched back to Quebeck, with little or no loſs, although his rear was harraſſed by the enemy. Here he formed a reſolution which hath been cenſured by ſome critics in war, as a meaſure that ſavoured more of youthful impatience and overboiling courage than of that military

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tary diſcretion which ought to diſtinguiſh a commander in ſuch a delicate ſituation; but it is more eaſy to cenſure with an appearance of reaſon, than to act in ſuch circumſtances with any certainty of ſucceſs. Mr. Murray, in his letter to the Secretary of State, declared, that, although the enemy were greatly ſuperior to him in number, yet, when he conſidered that the Engliſh forces were habituated to victory, that they were provided with a fine train of field-artillery; that, in ſhutting them at once within the walls, he ſhould have riſked his whole ſtake on the ſingle chance of defending a wretched fortification; a chance which could not be much leſſened by an action in the field, though ſuch an action would double the chance of ſucceſs: for theſe reaſons he determined to hazard a battle; ſhould the event prove unproſperous, he reſolved to hold out the place to the laſt extremity; then to retreat to the iſle of Orleans, or Coudres, with the remainder of the garriſon, and there wait for a reinforcement. In purſuance of theſe reſolutions he gave the neceſſary orders over night; and on the twenty-eighth day of April, at half an hour after ſix in the morning, marched out with his little army of three thouſand men, which he formed on the Heights in order of battle. The right brigade, commanded by Colonel Burton, conſiſted of the regiments of Amherſt, Anſtruther, Webb, and the ſecond battalion of Royal Americans; the left, under Colonel Fraſer, was formed of the regiments of Kennedy, Laſcelles, Townſhend, and the Highlanders. Otway's regiment, and the third battalion of Royal Americans, conſtituted the

corps

corps de reſerve. Major Dalling's corps of light infantry covered the right flank; the left was ſecured by Captain Huzzen's company of rangers, and one hundred volunteers, under the command of Captain Donald Macdonald; and each battalion was ſupplied with two field-pieces. Brigadier Murray, having reconnoitred the enemy, perceived their van had taken poſſeſſion of the riſing grounds about three-quarters of a mile in his front; but that their army was on the march in one column. Thinking this was the critical moment to attack them before they were formed, he advanced towards them with equal order and expedition. They were ſoon driven from the Heights, though not without a warm diſpute; during which the body of their army advanced at a round pace, and formed in columns. Their van conſiſted of ten companies of grenadiers, two of volunteers, and four hundred ſavages; eight battalions, formed in four columns, with ſome bodies of Canadians in the intervals, conſtituted their main body; their rear was compoſed of two battalions, and ſome Canadians in the flanks; and two thouſand Canadians formed the reſerve. Their whole army amounted to upwards of twelve thouſand men. Major Dalling, with great gallantry, diſpoſſeſſed their grenadiers of a houſe and windmill which they occupied, in order to cover their left flank; and in this attack the major and ſome of his officers were wounded: nevertheleſs, the light infantry purſued the fugitives to a corps which was formed to ſuſtain them; then the purſuers halted, and diſperſed along the front of the right; a circumſtance which prevented that wing from taking advan-

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advantage of the firſt impreſſion they had made on the left of the enemy. The light infantry, being ordered to regain the flank, were, in attempting this motion, furiouſly charged, and thrown into diſorder: then they retired to the rear in ſuch a ſhattered condition, that they could never again be brought up during the whole action. Otway's regiment was inſtantly ordered to advance from the body of reſerve, and ſuſtain the right wing, which the enemy twice in vain attempted to penetrate. Meanwhile the left brigade of the Britiſh forces did not remain inactive: they had diſpoſſeſſed the French of two redoubts, and ſuſtained with undaunted reſolution the whole efforts of the enemy's right, until they were fairly fought down, overpowered by numbers, and reduced to a handful notwithſtanding the aſſiſtance they received from the third battalion of Royal Americans which had been ſtationed with the body of reſerve, as well as from Kennedy's regiment poſted in the centre. The French attacked with great impetuoſity; and at length a freſh column of the regiment de Rouſillon penetrating the left wing of the Britiſh army, it gave way; the diſorder was ſoon communicated to the right; ſo that after a very obſtinate diſpute, which laſted an hour and three quarters, Brigadier Murray was obliged to quit the field, with the loſs of one thouſand men killed or wounded, and the greater part of his artillery. The enemy loſt twice the number of men, and reaped no eſſential advantage from their victory.

§ XXVII. Mr. Murray, far from being diſpirited by his defeat, no ſooner retired within the walls

walls of Quebeck, than he reſolved to proſecute the fortifications of the place, which had been interrupted by the ſeverity of the winter; and the ſoldiers exerted themſelves with incredible alacrity, not only in labouring at the works, but alſo in the defence of the town, before which the enemy had opened trenches on the very evening of the battle. Three ſhips anchored at the Foulon below their camp; and for ſeveral days they were employed in landing their cannon, mortars, and ammunition. Meanwhile they worked inceſſantly at their trenches before the town; and on the eleventh day of May opened one bomb battery, and three batteries of cannon. Brigadier Murray made the neceſſary diſpoſitions to defend the place to the laſt extremity: he raiſed two cavaliers, contrived ſome outworks, and planted the ramparts with one hundred and thirty-two pieces of artillery, dragged thither moſtly by the ſoldiery. Though the enemy cannonaded the place with great vivacity the firſt day, their fire ſoon ſlackened; and their batteries were, in a manner, ſilenced by the ſuperior fire of the garriſon: nevertheleſs, Quebec would, in all probability, have reverted to its former owners, had a French fleet from Europe got the ſtart of an Engliſh ſquadron in ſailing up the river. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XXVIII. Lord Colville had ſailed from Halifax, with the fleet under his command, on the twenty-ſecond day of April; but was retarded in his paſſage by thick fogs, contrary winds, and great ſhoals of ice floating down the river. Commodore Swanton, who had ſailed from England with a ſmall reinforcement, arrived about the

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beginning of May at the iſle of Bec, in the river St. Laurence, where, with two ſhips, he purpoſed to wait for the reſt of his ſquadron, which had ſeparated from him in the paſſage: but one of theſe, the Loweſtoffe, commanded by Captain Deane, had entered the harbour of Quebeck on the ninth day of May, and communicated to the governor the joyful news that the ſquadron was arrived in the river. Commodore Swanton no ſooner received intimation that Quebeck was beſieged, than he ſailed up the river with all poſſible expedition, and on the fifteenth in the evening anchored above Point Levi. The Brigadier expreſſing an earneſt deſire that the French ſquadron above the town might be removed, the Commodore ordered Captain Schomberg of the Diana, and Captain Deane of the Loweſtoffe, to ſlip their cables early next morning, and attack the enemy's fleet, conſiſting of two frigates, two armed ſhips, and a great number of ſmaller veſſels. They were no ſooner in motion than the French ſhips fled in the utmoſt diſorder. One of their frigates was driven on the rocks above Cape Diamond; the other ran aſhore, and was burned at Point-au-Tremble, about ten leagues above the town; and all the other veſſels were taken or deſtroyed.

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§ XIX. The enemy were ſo confounded and diſpirited by this diſaſter, and the certain information that a ſtrong Engliſh fleet was already in the river St. Laurence, that in the following night they raiſed the ſiege of Quebeck, and retreated with great precipitation, leaving their proviſions, implements, and artillery to Governor Murray, who had intended to make a vigorous ſally in the morning,

morning, and attempt to penetrate into the camp of the beſiegers, which, from the information of priſoners and deſerters, he conceived to be a very practicable ſcheme. For this purpoſe he had ſelected a body of troops, who were already under arms, when a lieutenant, whom he had ſent out with a detachment to amuſe the enemy, came and aſſured him that their trenches were abandoned. He inſtantly marched out of Quebeck at the head of his forces, in hopes of overtaking and making an impreſſion on their rear, that he might have ample revenge for his late diſcomfiture; but they had paſſed the river Cape Rouge before he could come up with their army: however, he took ſome priſoners, and a great quantity of baggage, including their tents, ſtores, magazines of proviſion and ammunition, with thirty four pieces of battering cannon, ten field-pieces, ſix mortars, four petards, a great number of ſcaling ladders, entrenching tools, and every other implement for a ſiege. They retired to Jaques-Quartier, where their ammunition began to fail, and they were abandoned by great part of the Canadians; ſo that they reſigned all hope of ſucceeding againſt Quebeck, and began to take meaſures for the preſervation of Montreal, againſt which the force under General Amherſt was directed. There M. Vaudreuil had fixed his head-quarters, and there he propoſed to make his laſt ſtand againſt the efforts of the Britiſh General. He not only levied forces, collected magazines, and erected new fortifications in the iſland of Montreal, but he had even recourſe to feigned intelligence, and other arts of deluſion, to ſupport the ſpirits of the Canadians and their

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Indian allies, which had begun to flag in conſequence of their being obliged to abandon the ſiege of Quebeck. It muſt be owned, he acted with all the ſpirit and foreſight of an experienced General, determined to exert himſelf for the preſervation of the colony, even though very little proſpect of ſucceſs remained. His hopes, ſlender as they were, depended upon the natural ſtrength of the country, rendered almoſt inacceſſible by woods, mountains, and moraſſes, which might have retarded the progreſs of the Engliſh, and protracted the war until a general pacification could be effected. In the mean time, Major-General Amherſt was diligently employed in taking meaſures for the execution of the plan he had projected, in order to complete the conqueſt of Canada. He conveyed inſtructions to General Murray, directing him to advance by water towards Montreal, with all the troops that could be ſpared from the garriſon of Quebeck. He detached Colonel Haviland, with a body of troops from Crown-Point, to take poſſeſſion of the Iſle aux Noix, in the lake Champlain, and from thence penetrate the ſhorteſt way to the bank of the river St. Laurence; while he himſelf, with the main body of the army, amounting to about ten thouſand men, including Indians, ſhould proceed from the frontiers of New-York, by the rivers of the Mohawks and Oneidas, to the lake Ontario, and ſail down the river St. Laurence to the iſland of Montreal. Thus, on the ſuppoſition that all theſe particulars could be executed, the enemy muſt have been hemmed in, and entirely ſurrounded. In purſuance of this plan, General Amherſt had

provided two armed ſloops to cruiſe in the lake Ontario, under the command of Captain Loring; as well as a great number of batteaux, or ſmaller veſſels, for the tranſportation of the troops, artillery, ammunition, implements, and baggage. Several regiments were ordered to proceed from Albany to Oſwego: and the general, taking his departure from Schenectady, with the reſt of the forces, in the latter end of June, arrived at the ſame place on the ninth day of July. CHAP. XIII 1760.

§ XXX. Being informed that two French veſſels had appeared off Oſwego, he diſpatched ſome batteaux to Niagara, with intelligence to Captain Loring, who immediately ſet ſail in queſt of them; but they eſcaped his purſuit, though they had twice appeared in the neighbourhood of Oſwego ſince the arrival of the General, who endeavoured to amuſe them, by detaching batteaux to different parts of the lake. The army being aſſembled, and joined by a conſiderable body of Indians, under the command of Sir William Johnſon, the General detached Colonel Haldimand, with the light infantry, the grenadiers, and one battalion of Highlanders, to take poſt at the bottom of the lake, and aſſiſt the armed veſſels in finding a paſſage to La Galette. On the tenth day of Auguſt the army embarked on board the batteaux and whale-boats, and proceeded on the lake towards the mouth of the river St. Laurence. Underſtanding that one of the enemy's veſſels had run aground and was diſabled, and that the other layid off La Galette, he reſolved to make the beſt of his way down the river to Swegatchie, and attack the French fort at Iſle Royale, one of the moſt important

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important posts on the river St. Laurence, the source of which it in a great measure commands. On the seventeenth, the row-galleys fell in with the French sloop commanded by M. de la Broquerie, who surrendered after a warm engagement. Mr. Amherst having detached some engineers to reconnoitre the coasts and islands in the neighbourhood of Isle Royale, he made a disposition for the attack of that fortress, which was accordingly invested, after he had taken possession of the islands. Some of these the enemy had abandoned with such precipitation, as to leave behind a few scalps they had taken on the Mohawk river, a number of tools and utensils, two swivels, some barrels of pitch, and a large quantity of iron. The Indians were so incensed at sight of the scalps, that they burned a chapel and all the houses of the enemy. Batteries being raised on the nearest islands, the fort was cannonaded not only by them, but likewise by the armed sloops; and a disposition was made for giving the assault, when M. Pouchart, the governor, thought proper to beat a parley, and surrender on capitulation. The General, having taken possession of the fort, found it so well situated for commanding the lake Ontario and the Mohawk river, that he resolved to maintain it with a garrison, and employed some days in repairing the fortifications.

§ XXXI. From this place his navigation down the river St. Laurence was rendered extremely difficult and dangerous, by a great number of violent riffs or rapids, and falls; among which he lost above fourscore men, forty-six batteaux, seventeen whale-boats, one row-galley, with some artillery,

artillery, ſtores, and ammunition. On the ſixth day of September the troops were landed on the iſland of Montreal, without any oppoſition, except from ſome flying parties, which exchanged a few ſhot, and then fled with precipitation. That ſame day he repaired a bridge which they had broken down in their retreat; and, after a march of two leagues, formed his army on a plain before Montreal, where they laid all night on their arms. Montreal is, in point of importance, the ſecond place in Canada, ſituated in an iſland of the river St. Laurence, at an equal diſtance from Quebeck and the lake Ontario. Its central ſituation rendered it the ſtaple of the Indian trade; yet the fortifications of it were inconſiderable, not at all adequate to the value of the place. General Amherſt ordered ſome pieces of artillery to be brought up immediately from the landing-place at La Chine, where he had left ſome regiments for the ſecurity of the boats, and determined to commence the ſiege in form; but in the morning of the ſeventh he received a letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil by two officers, demanding a capitulation; which, after ſome letters had paſſed between the two Generals, was granted upon as favourable terms as the French had reaſon to expect, conſidering that General Murray, with the troops from Quebeck, had by this time landed on the iſland; and Colonel Haviland, with the body under his command, had juſt arrived on the ſouth ſide of the river, oppoſite to Montreal; circumſtances equally favourable and ſurpriſing, if we reflect upon the different routes they purſued, through an enemy's country, where they had no intelligence

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of the motions of each other. Had any accident retarded the progreſs of General Amherſt, the reduction of Montreal would have been attempted by General Murray, who embarked with his troops at Quebeck on board of a great number of ſmall veſſels, under the command of Captain Deane in the Diana. This gentleman, with uncommon abilities, ſurmounted the difficulties of an unknown, dangerous, and intricate navigation; and conducted the voyage with ſuch ſucceſs, that not a ſingle veſſel was loſt in the expedition. M. de Levis, at the head of his forces, watched the motions of General Murray, who, in advancing up the river, publiſhed manifeſtos among the Canadians, which produced all the effect he could deſire. Almoſt all the pariſhes on the ſouth ſhore, as far as the river Sorrel, ſubmitted, and took the oath of neutrality: and Lord Rollo diſarmed all the inhabitants of the north ſhore, as far as Trois Rivieres, which, though the capital of a diſtrict, being no more than an open village, was taken without reſiſtance. In a word, General Amherſt took poſſeſſion of Montreal, and thus completed the Conqueſt of all Canada; a conqueſt the moſt important of any that ever the Britiſh arms achieved, whether we conſider the ſafety of the Engliſh colonies in North-America, now ſecured from invaſion and encroachment; the extent and fertility of the country ſubdued; or the whole Indian commerce thus transferred to the traders of Great-Britain. The terms of the capitulation may perhaps be thought rather too favourable, as the enemy were actually incloſed and deſtitute of all hope of relief: but little points like theſe ought always

always to be ſacrificed to the conſideration of great objects; and the finiſhing the conqueſt of a great country without bloodſhed redounds as much to the honour as it argues the humanity of General Amherſt, whoſe conduct had been irreproachable during the whole courſe of the American operations. At the ſame time, it muſt be allowed he was extremely fortunate in having ſubordinate commanders who perfectly correſponded with his ideas; and a body of troops whom no labours could diſcourage, whom no dangers could diſmay. Sir William Johnſon, with a power of authority and inſinuation peculiar to himſelf, not only maintained a ſurpriſing aſcendancy over the moſt ferocious of all the Indian tribes, but kept them within the bounds of ſuch ſalutary reſtraint, that not one ſingle act of inhumanity was perpetrated by them during the whole courſe of this expedition. The zeal and conduct of Brigadier-General Gage, the undaunted ſpirit and enterprizing genius of General Murray, the diligence and activity of Colonel Haviland, happily co-operated in promoting this great event. CHAP. XIII. 1760

§ XXXII. The French miniſtry had attempted to ſuccour Montreal by equipping a conſiderable number of ſtore-ſhips, and ſending them out in the ſpring under convoy of a frigate; but, as their officers underſtood that the Britiſh ſquadron had ſailed up the river St. Laurence before their arrival, they took ſhelter in the bay of Chaleurs, on the coaſt of Acadia, where they did not long remain unmoleſted. Captain Byron, who commanded the ſhips of war that were left at Louiſbourg, having received intelligence of them from Brigadier

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Brigadier-General Whitmore, ſailed thither with his ſquadron, and found them at anchor. The whole fleet conſiſted of one frigate, two large ſtore-ſhips, and nineteen ſail of ſmaller veſſels; the greater part of which had been taken from the merchants of Great-Britain; all theſe were deſtroyed, together with two batteries which had been raiſed for their protection. The French town, conſiſting of two hundred houſes, was demoliſhed, and the ſettlement totally ruined. All the French ſubjects inhabiting the territories from the bay of Funda to the banks of the river St. Laurence, and all the Indians through that tract of country, were now ſubdued, and ſubjected to the Engliſh government. In the month of December of the preceding year, the French coloniſts of Miramichi, Rickebuctou, and other places lying along the gulf of St. Laurence, made their ſubmiſſion by deputies to Colonel Frye, who commanded in Fort Cumberland at Chignecto. They afterwards renewed this ſubmiſſion in the moſt formal manner by ſubſcribing articles, by which they obliged themſelves, and the people they repreſented, to repair in the ſpring to Bay Verte, with all their effects and ſhipping, to be diſpoſed of according to the direction of Colonel Laurence, governor of Halifax, in Nova-Scotia. They were accompanied by two Indian chiefs of the nation of the Mickmacks, a powerful and numerous people, now become entirely dependent upon his Britannic Majeſty. In a word, by the conqueſt of Canada, the Indian fur-trade, in its full extent, fell into the hands of the Engliſh. The French intereſt among the ſavage tribes, inhabiting an

immenſe tract of country, was totally extinguiſhed; and their American poſſeſſions ſhrunk within the limits of Louiſiana, an infant colony on the ſouth of the Miſſiſſippi, which the Britiſh arms may at any time eaſily ſubdue. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XXXIII. The conqueſt of Canada being achieved, nothing now remained to be done in North-America, except the demolition of the fortifications of Louiſbourg on the iſland of Cape-Breton; for which purpoſe, ſome able engineers had been ſent from England with the ſhips commanded by Captain Byron. By means of mines artfully diſpoſed and well conſtructed, the fortifications were reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, the glacis was levelled, and the ditches were filled. All the artillery, ammunition, and implements of war, were conveyed to Halifax; but the barracks were repaired, ſo as to accommodate three hundred men occaſionally; the hoſpital, with the private houſes, were left ſtanding. The French ſtill poſſeſſed, upon the continent of America, the fertile country lying on each ſide of the great river Miſſiſſippi, which diſembogues itſelf into the gulf of Florida; but the colony was ſo thinly peopled, and ſo ill provided, that, far from being formidable, it ſcarcely could have ſubſiſted, unleſs the Britiſh traders had been baſe and treacherous enough to ſupply it from time to time with proviſions and neceſſaries. The ſame infamous commerce was carried on with divers French plantations in the Weſt Indies; inſomuch that the governors of provinces, and commanders of the ſquadrons ſtationed in thoſe ſeas, made formal complaints of it to the miniſtry. The temptation of extraordinary profit

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profit excited the merchants, not only to aſſiſt the enemies of their country, but alſo to run all riſks in eluding the vigilance of the legiſlature. The inhabitants of Martinique found a plentiful market of proviſion furniſhed by the Britiſh ſubjects at the Dutch iſlands of Euſtatia and Curaccoa: and thoſe that were ſettled on the iſland of Hiſpaniola were ſupplied in the ſame manner at the Spaniſh ſettlement of Monte-Chriſto.

§ XXXIV. While the Britiſh commanders exerted themſelves by ſea and land with the moſt laudable ſpirit of vigilance and courage againſt the foreign adverſaries of their country, the coloniſts of Jamaica ran the moſt imminent hazard of being extirpated by a domeſtic enemy. The negro-ſlaves of that iſland, grown inſolent in the contemplation of their own formidable numbers, or by obſerving the ſupine indolence of their maſters, or ſtimulated by that appetite for liberty ſo natural to the mind of man, began, in the courſe of this year, to entertain thoughts of ſhaking off the yoke by means of a general inſurrection. Aſſemblies were held and plans revolved for this purpoſe. At length they concerted a ſcheme for riſing in arms all at once in different parts of the iſland, in order to maſſacre all the white men, and take poſſeſſion of the government. They agreed that this deſign ſhould be put in execution immediately after the departure of the fleet for Europe: but their plan was defeated by their ignorance and impatience. Thoſe of the conſpirators that belonged to Captain Foreſt's eſtate, being impelled by the fumes of intoxication, fell ſuddenly upon the overſeer, while he ſat at ſupper with ſome friends,

friends, and butchered the whole company. Being immediately joined by ſome of their confederates, they attacked the neighbouring plantations, where they repeated the ſame barbarities; and, ſeizing all the arms and ammunition that fell in their way, began to grow formidable to the colony. The Governor no ſooner received intimation of this diſturbance, than he, by proclamation, ſubjected the coloniſts to martial law. All other buſineſs was interrupted, and every man took to his arms. The regular troops, joined by the troop of militia, and a conſiderable number of volunteers, marched from Spaniſh Town to St. Mary's, where the inſurrection began, and ſkirmiſhed with the inſurgents: but as they declined ſtanding any regular engagement, and truſted chiefly to buſh-fighting, the Governor employed againſt them the free blacks, commonly known by the name of the wild negroes, now peaceably ſettled under the protection of the government. Theſe auxiliaries, in conſideration of a price ſet upon the heads of the rebels, attacked them in their own way, ſlew them by ſurpriſe, until their ſtrength was broken, and numbers made away with themſelves in deſpair; ſo that the inſurrection was ſuppoſed to be quelled about the beginning of May: but in June it broke out again with redoubled fury, and the rebels were reinforced to a very conſiderable number. The regular troops and the militia, joined by a body of ſailors, formed a camp, under the command of Colonel Spragge, who ſent out detachments againſt the negroes, a great number of whom were killed, and ſome taken; but the reſt, inſtead of ſubmitting, took ſhelter in the woods and mountains.

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The priſoners, being tried and found guilty of rebellion, were put to death by a variety of tortures. Some were hanged, ſome beheaded, ſome burned, and ſome fixed alive upon gibbets. One of theſe laſt lived eight days and eighteen hours, ſuſpended under a vertical ſun, without being refreſhed by one drop of water, or receiving any manner of ſuſtenance. In order to prevent ſuch inſurrections for the future, the juſtices aſſembled at the ſeſſions of the peace eſtabliſhed regulations, importing, that no negro-ſlave ſhould be allowed to quit his plantation without a white conductor, or a ticket of leave; that every negro playing at any ſort of game ſhould be ſcourged through the publick ſtreets; that every publican ſuffering ſuch gaming in his houſe ſhould forfeit forty ſhillings; that every proprietor ſuffering his negroes to beat a drum, blow a horn, or make any other noiſe in his plantation, ſhould be fined ten pounds; and every overſeer allowing theſe irregularities ſhould pay half that ſum, to be demanded, or diſtrained for, by any civil or military officer; that every free negro, or mulatto, ſhould wear a blue croſs on his right ſhoulder, on pain of impriſonment; that no mulatto, Indian, or negro, ſhould hawk or ſell any thing, except freſh fiſh or milk, on pain of being ſcourged; that rum and punch houſes ſhould be ſhut up during divine ſervice on Sundays, under the penalty of twenty ſhillings; and that thoſe who had petit licenſes ſhould ſhut up their houſes on other nights at nine o'clock.

§ XXXV. Notwithſtanding theſe examples and regulations, a body of rebellious negroes ſtill ſubſiſted in places that were deemed inacceſſible to regular

regular forces; and from theſe they made nocturnal irruptions into the neareſt plantations, where they acted with all the wantonneſs of barbarity: ſo that the people of Jamaica were obliged to conduct themſelves with the utmoſt vigilance and circumſpection; while Rear-Admiral Holmes, who commanded at ſea, took every precaution to ſecure the iſland from inſult or invaſion. He not only took meaſures for the defence of Jamaica, but alſo contrived and executed ſchemes for annoying the enemy. Having in the month of October received intelligence that five French frigates were equipped at Cape François, on the iſland of Hiſpaniola, in order to convoy a fleet of merchant-ſhips to Europe, he ſtationed the ſhips under his command in ſuch a manner as was moſt likely to intercept this fleet; and his diſpoſition was attended with ſucceſs. The enemy ſailed from the Cape, to the number of eight ſail, on the ſixteenth; and next day they were chaſed by the king's ſhips the Hampſhire, Lively, and Boreas; which however made ſmall progreſs, as there was little wind, and that variable. In the evening the breeze freſhened; and about midnight the Boreas came up with the Sirenne, commanded by Commodore M'Cartie, They engaged with great vivacity for about twenty-five minutes, when the Sirenne ſhot a-head, and made the beſt of her way. The Boreas was ſo damaged in her rigging, that ſhe could not cloſe with the enemy again till next day, at two in the afternoon, when the action was renewed off the eaſt end of Cuba, and maintained till forty minutes paſt four, when Mr. M'Cartie ſtruck. In the mean time, the Hampſhire and Lively gave chaſe

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chaſe to the other four French frigates, which ſteered to the ſouthward with all the ſail they could carry, in order to reach the weſt end of Tortuga, and ſhelter themſelves in Port au Prince. On the eighteenth the Lively, by the help of her oars, came up with the Valeur, at half an hour paſt ſeven in the morning; and after a hot action, which continued an hour and a half, compelled the enemy to ſubmit. The Hampſhire ſtood after the other three, and about four in the afternoon ran up between the Duke de Choiſeul and the Prince Edward. Theſe ſhe engaged at the ſame time; but the firſt, having the advantage of the wind, made her retreat into Port au Paix; the other ran aſhore about two leagues to leeward, and ſtruck her colours: but at the approach of the Hampſhire the enemy ſet her on fire, and ſhe blew up. This was alſo the fate of the Fleur de Lys, which had run into Freſh-water Bay, a little farther to leeward of Port au Prince. Thus, by the prudent diſpoſition of Admiral Holmes, and the gallantry of his three Captains Norbury, Uvedale, and Maitland, two large frigates of the enemy were taken, and three deſtroyed. The ſpirit of the officers was happily ſupported by an uncommon exertion of courage in the men, who cheerfully engaged in the moſt dangerous enterprizes. Immediately after the capture of the French frigates, eight of the enemy's privateers were deſtroyed or brought into Jamaica. Two of theſe, namely, the Vainqueur of ten guns, ſixteen ſwivels, and ninety men, and the Mackau of ſix ſwivels and fifteen men, had run into ſhoal water in Cumberland harbour, on the iſland of Cuba. The boats of

of the Trent and Boreas, manned under the direction of the Lieutenants Miller and Stuart, being rowed up to the Vainqueur, boarded and took poſſeſſion under a cloſe fire, after having ſurmounted many other difficulties. The Mackau was taken without any reſiſtance: then the boats proceeded againſt the Gueſpe, of eight guns, and eighty-five men, which laid at anchor further up in the Lagoon; but before they came up the enemy had ſet her on fire, and ſhe way deſtroyed. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XXXVII. The ſame activity and reſolution diſtinguiſhed the Captains and Officers belonging to the ſquadron commanded by Sir James Douglas off the Leeward Iſlands. In the month of September, the Captains Obrien and Taylor, of the ſhips Temple and Griffin, being on a joint cruize off the iſlands Granadas, received intelligence that the Virgin, formerly a Britiſh ſloop of war, which had been taken by the enemy, then laid at anchor, together with three privateers, under protection of three forts on the iſland, ſailed thither in order to attack them, and their enterprize was crowned with ſucceſs. After a warm engagement, which laſted ſeveral hours, the enemy's batteries were ſilenced, and indeed demoliſhed, and the Engliſh Captains took poſſeſſion of the four prizes. They afterwards entered another harbour of that iſland, having firſt demoliſhed another fort; and there they laid four days unmoleſted, at the expiration of which they carried off three other prizes. In their return to Antigua, they fell in with thirteen ſhips bound to Martinique with proviſions, and took them all without reſiſtance. About the ſame time eight or nine privateers were taken by the ſhips

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which Commodore Sir James Douglas employed in cruiſing round the iſland of Guadaloupe, ſo that the Britiſh commerce in thoſe ſeas flouriſhed under his care and protection.

§ XXXVII. In the Eaſt-Indies the Britiſh arms ſtill continued to proſper. After the reduction of Arcot, the garriſons of Permacoil and Allumparva ſurrended themſelves priſoners of war in the beginning of May. The Falmouth obliged the Haarlem, a French ſhip from Meguy, to run aſhore to the northward of Pondicherry. The important ſettlement of Carical was reduced by the ſea and land forces commanded by Rear-Admiral Corniſh and Major Monſon, and the French garriſon made priſoners of war; and Colonel Coote formed the blockade of Pondicherry by land, while the harbour was beſet by the Engliſh ſquadron.

§ XXXVIII. No action of importance was in the courſe of this year achieved by the naval force of Great-Britain in the ſeas of Europe. A powerful ſquadron ſtill remained in the bay of Quiberon, in order to amuſe and employ a body of French forces on that part of the coaſt, and interrupt the navigation of the enemy; though the principal aim of this armament ſeems to have been to watch and detain the few French ſhips which had run into the river Villaine, after the defeat of Conflans; an object, the importance of which will doubtleſs aſtoniſh poſterity. The fleet employed in this ſervice was alternately commanded by Admiral Boſcawen and Sir Edward Hawke, officers of diſtinguiſhed abilities, whoſe talents might have been ſurely rendered ſubſervient

to

to much greater national advantages. All that Mr. Boſcawen could do in this circumſcribed ſcene of action was, to take poſſeſſion of a ſmall iſland near the river Vannes, which he cauſed to be cultivated, and planted with vegetables, for the uſe of the men infected with ſcorbutick diſorders ariſing from ſalt proviſion, ſea air, and want of proper exerciſe. In the month of September, Sir Edward Hawke, who had by this time relieved Mr. Boſcawen, detached the gallant Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, with the ſhips Prince Frederick and Bedford, to reduce the little iſland of Dumet, about three miles in length, and two breadth, abounding with freſh water. It was defended by a ſmall fort, mounted with nine cannon, and manned with one company of the regiment of Bourbon, who ſurrendered in a very ſhort time after the ſhips had begun the attack. By this ſmall conqueſt a conſiderable expenſe was ſaved to the nation in the article of tranſports employed to carry water for the uſe of the ſquadron. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XXXIX. Admiral Rodney ſtill maintained his former ſtation off the coaſt of Havre de Grace, to obſerve what ſhould paſs at the mouth of the Seine. In the month of July, while he hovered in this neighbourhood, five large flat-bottomed boats, laden with cannon and ſhot, ſet ſail from Harfleur in the middle of the day, with their colours flying, as if they had ſet the Engliſh ſquadron at defiance; for the walls of Havre de Grace, and even the adjacent hills, were covered with ſpectators, aſſembled to behold the iſſue of this adventure. Having reached the river of Caen, they ſtood backwards

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and forwards upon the ſhoals, intending to amuſe Admiral Rodney till night, and then proceed under cover of the darkneſs. He perceived their drift, and gave directions to his ſmall veſſels to be ready, that, as ſoon as day-light failed, they ſhould make all the ſail they could for the mouth of the river Orne, in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, while he himſelf ſtood with the larger ſhips to the ſteep coaſt of Port Baſſin. The ſcheme ſucceeded to his wiſh. The enemy, ſeeing their retreat cut off, ran aſhore at Port Baſſin, where the Admiral deſtroyed them, together with the ſmall fort which had been erected for the defence of this harbour. Each of thoſe veſſels was one hundred feet in length, and capable of containing four hundred men for a ſhort paſſage. What their deſtination was we cannot pretend to determine: but the French had provided a great number of theſe tranſports; for ten eſcaped into the river Orne leading to Caen; and in conſequence of this diſaſter one hundred were unloaded, and ſent up again to Rouen. This was not all the damage that the enemy ſuſtained on this part of the coaſt. In the month of November, Captain Ourry, of the Acteon, chaſed a large privateer, and drove her aſhore between Cape Barfleur and La Hogue, where ſhe periſhed. The cutters belonging to Admiral Rodney's ſquadron ſcoured the coaſt towards Dieppe, where a conſiderable fiſhery was carried on, and where they took or deſtroyed near forty veſſels of conſiderable burthen. Though the Engliſh navy ſuffered nothing from the French during this period, it ſuſtained ſome damage from the weather. The Conqueror, a new ſhip of the line,

line, was loſt in the Channel, on the iſland of St. Nicholas, but the crew and cannon were ſaved. The Lyme, of twenty guns, foundered in the Cattegat, in Norway, and fifty of the men periſhed; and, in the Weſt-Indies, a tender belonging to the Dublin, commanded by Commodore Sir James Douglas, was loſt in a ſingle wind, with a hundred choſen mariners. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XL. Of the domeſtick tranſactions relating to the war, the moſt conſiderable was the equipment of a powerful armament deſtined for ſome ſecret expedition. A numerous body of forces was aſſembled, and a great number of tranſports collected at Portſmouth. Generals were nominated to the command of this enterprize. The troops were actually embarked with a great train of artillery; and the eyes of the whole nation were attentively fixed upon this armament, which could not have been prepared without incurring a prodigious expenſe. Notwithſtanding theſe preparations, the whole ſummer was ſpent in idleneſs and inaction; and in the latter end of the ſeaſon the undertaking was laid aſide. The people did not fail to clamour againſt the inactivity of the ſummer, and complained that, notwithſtanding the immenſe ſubſidies granted for the proſecution of the war, no ſtroke of importance was ſtruck in Europe for the advantage of Great-Britain; but that her treaſure was laviſhed upon fruitleſs parade, or a German alliance ſtill more pernicious. It muſt be owned indeed, that no new attempt was made to annoy the enemy on Britiſh principles; for the ſurrender of Montreal was the natural conſequence of the ſteps which had been taken, and of the meaſures concerted

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concerted in the courſe of the preceding year. It will be allowed, we apprehend, that the expenſe incurred by the armament at Portſmouth, and the body of troops there detained, would have been ſufficient, if properly applied, to reduce the iſland of Mauritius in the Indian ocean, Martinique in the Weſt-Indies, or Minorca in the Mediterranean; and all theſe three were objects of importance. In all probability, the deſign of the armament was either to intimidate the French into propoſals of peace; to make a diverſion from the Rhine, by alarming the coaſt of Bretagne; or to throw over a body of troops into Flanders, to effect a junction with the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who, at the head of twenty thouſand men, had made an irruption as far as the Lower Rhine, and even croſſed that river; but he miſcarried in the execution of his deſign.

§ XLI. In the midſt of theſe alarms ſome regard was paid to the improvements of natural knowledge. The Royal Society having made application to the King, repreſenting that there would be a tranſit of Venus over the diſk of the ſun, on the ſixth day of June; and that there was reaſon to hope the parallax of that planet might be more accurately determined by making proper obſervations of this phænomenon at the iſland of St. Helena near the coaſt of Africa, and at Bencoolen in the Eaſt-Indies, his Majeſty granted a ſum of money to defray the expenſe of ſending able aſtronomers to thoſe two places, and ordered a ſhip of war to be equipped for their conveyance. Accordingly, Mr. Nevil Maſkelyne and Mr. Robert Waddington were appointed to make the obſervations

ſervations at St. Helena; and Mr. Charles Maſon and Mr. Jeremiah Dixon undertook the voyage to Bencoolen, on the iſland of Sumatra*. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XLII. Except the countries that were actually the ſcenes of war, no political revolution or diſturbance diſquieted the general tranquillity. Syria, indeed, felt all the horrors and wreck of a dreadful earthquake, protracted in repeated ſhocks, which began on the thirteenth day of October, in the neighbourhood of Tripoli. A great number of houſes were overthrown at Seyde, and many people buried under the ruins. It was felt through a ſpace of ten thouſand ſquare leagues, comprehending the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, with an infinite number of villages, that were reduced to heaps of rubbiſh. At Acra, or Ptolemais, the ſea overflowed its banks, and poured into the ſtreets, though eight feet above the level of the water. The city of Saphet was entirely deſtroyed, and the greateſt part of its inhabitants periſhed. At Damaſcus all the minarets were overthrown, and ſix thouſand people loſt their lives. The ſhocks diminiſhed gradually till the twenty-fifth day of November, when they were renewed with redoubled havock; the earth trembled with the moſt dreadful convulſions, and the greater part of Tripoli was deſtroyed. Balbeck was entirely ruined, and this was the fate of many other towns and caſtles; ſo that the people who eſcaped the ruins were obliged to ſojourn in the open fields,

* In the beginning of April the King granted to his grandſon Prince Edward Auguſtus, and to the heirs male of his Royal Highneſs, the dignities of Duke of the kingdom of Great-Britain, and of Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtyles, and titles of Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulſter,

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and all Syria was threatened with the vengeance of heaven. Such a dangerous ferment aroſe at Conſtantinople, that a revolution was apprehended. Muſtapha, the preſent Emperor, had no ſons; but his brother Bajazet, whoſe life he had ſpared, contrary to the maxims of Turkiſh policy, produced a ſon by one of the women with whom he was indulged in his confinement; a circumſtance which arouſed the jealouſy of the Emperor to ſuch a degree, that he reſolved to diſpatch his brother. The great officers of the Porte oppoſed this deſign, which was ſo diſagreeable to the people, that an inſurrection enſued. Several Turks and Armenians, taking it for granted that a revolution was at hand, brought up great quantities of grain; and a dreadful dearth was the conſequence of this monopoly. The Sultan aſſembled the troops, quieted the inſurgents, ordered the engroſſers of corn to be executed, and in a little time the repoſe of the city was re-eſtabliſhed.

§ XLIII. Notwithſtanding the proſpect of a rupture in Italy, no new incident interrupted the tranquillity which the ſouthern parts of Europe enjoyed. The King of Spain, howſoever ſolicited by the other branch of the Houſe of Bourbon to engage in the war as its ally, refuſed to interpoſe in any other way than as a mediator between the courts of London and Verſailles. He ſent the Conde de Fuentes, a nobleman of high rank and character, in quality of ambaſſador extraordinary to the King of Great-Britain, in order to offer his good offices for effecting a peace; and the Conde, after having conferred with the Engliſh miniſter, made an excurſion to Paris: but his propoſal with reſpect

reſpect to a ceſſation of hoſtilities, if in reality ſuch a propoſal was ever made, did not meet with a cordial reception. Other differences ſubſiſting between the crowns of Great-Britain and Spain, he found no difficulty in compromiſing. His Catholick Majeſty perſiſted in the execution of a plan truly worthy of a patriot King. In the firſt place he ſpared no pains and application to make himſelf thoroughly acquainted with the ſtate of his kingdom. He remitted to his people all they owed the crown, amounting to threeſcore millions of reals: he demanded an exact account of his father's debts, that they might be diſcharged with the utmoſt punctuality: an order was ſent to the treaſury, that ten millions of reals ſhould be annually appropriated for this purpoſe, until the whole ſhould be liquidated; and to the firſt year's payment he added fifty millions, to be divided equally among the legal claimants. He took meaſures for the vigorous execution of the laws againſt offenders; encouraged induſtry; protected commerce; and felt the exquiſite pleaſure of being beloved as the father of his people. To give importance to his crown, and extend his influence among the powers of Europe, he equipped a powerful ſquadron of ſhips at Carthagena; and is ſaid to have declared his intention to employ them againſt Algiers, ſhould the Dey refuſe to releaſe the ſlaves of the Spaniſh nation.

§ XLIV. Portugal ſtill ſeemed agitated from the ſhock of the late conſpiracy which was quelled in that kingdom. The Pope's nuncio was not only forbid the court, but even ſent under a ſtrong guard to the frontiers; an indignity which induced

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the Pontiff to order the Portugueſe miniſter at Rome to evacuate the eccleſiaſtical dominions. In the mean time, another embarkation of Jeſuits was ſent from Liſbon to Civita Vecchia; yet the expulſion of theſe fathers did not reſtore the internal peace of Portugal, or put an end to the practice of plotting: for, even ſince their departure, ſome perſons of rank have been either committed to cloſe priſon, or exiled from the kingdom. The Jeſuits were not more fortunate in America; for in the month of October, in the foregoing year, an obſtinate battle was fought between the united forces of Spain and Portugal and the Indians of Paraguay, who were under the dominion of the Jeſuits: victory at length declared in favour of the two crowns; ſo that the vanquiſhed were obliged to capitulate, and lay down their arms. As the court of Portugal had made remonſtrances to the Britiſh miniſtry againſt the proceedings of the Engliſh ſquadron under Admiral Boſcawen, which had attacked and deſtroyed ſome French ſhips under the Portugueſe fort in the bay of Lagos, his Britannick Majeſty thought properto ſend the Earl of Kinnoul as ambaſſador extraordinary to Liſbon, where that nobleman made ſuch excuſes for the inſult of the Engliſh Admiral, as entirely removed all the miſunderſtanding between the two crowns; and could not fail of being agreeable to the Portugueſe monarch, thus reſpected, ſoothed, and deprecated by a mighty nation, in the very zenith of power and proſperity. On the ſixth of June, being the birth-day of the King of Portugal, the marriage of his brother Don Pedro with the Princeſs of Brazil was celebrated in the chapel of

of the palace where the King reſides, to the univerſal joy of the people. The nuptials were announced to the publick by the diſcharge of cannon, and celebrated with illuminations and all kinds of rejoicing. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ XLV. An accident which happened in the Mediterranean had like to have drawn the indignation of the Ottoman Porte on the knights of the order of Malta. A large Turkiſh ſhip of the line, mounted with ſixty-eight braſs cannon, having on board a complement of ſeven hundred men, beſides ſeventy Chriſtian ſlaves, under the immediate command of the Turkiſh Admiral, had, in company with two frigates, five gallies, and other ſmaller veſſels, ſailed in June from the Dardanelles; cruiſed along the coaſt of Smyrna, Scio, and Trio; and at length anchored in the channel of Stangie, where the Admiral, with four hundred perſons, went on ſhore, on the nineteenth day of September: the Chriſtain ſlaves, ſeizing this opportunity, armed themſelves with knives, and fell upon the three hundred that remained with ſuch fury and effect, that a great number of the Turks were inſtantly ſlain; many leaped overboard into the ſea, where they periſhed; and the reſt ſued for mercy. The Chriſtians, having thus ſecured poſſeſſion of the ſhip, hoiſted ſail, and bore away for Malta: which, though chaſed by the two frigates and a Raguſan ſhip, they reached by crowding all their canvas, and brought their prize ſafe into the harbour of Valette, amidſt the acclamations of the people. The order of Malta, as a recompence for this ſignal act of bravery and reſolution, aſſigned to the captors the whole property

of

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of the ſhip and ſlaves, together with all the effects on board, including a ſum of money which the Turkiſh commander had collected by contribution, amounting to a million and a half of florins. The Grand Signior was ſo enraged at this event, that he diſgraced his admiral, and threatened to take vengeance on the order of Malta, for having detained the ſhip, and countenanced the capture.

§ XLVI. With reſpect to the diſputes which had ſo long embroiled the northern parts of Europe, the neutral powers ſeemed as averſe as ever to a participation. The King of Denmark continued to perfect thoſe plans which he had wiſely formed for increaſing the wealth, and promoting the happineſs, of his ſubjects; nor did he neglect any opportunity of improving natural knowledge for the benefit of mankind in general. He employed men of ability, at his own expenſe, to travel into foreign countries, and to collect the moſt curious productions, for the advancement of natural hiſtory: he encouraged the liberal and mechanick arts at home, by munificent rewards and peculiar protection: he invited above a thouſand foreigners from Germany to become his ſubjects, and ſettle in certain diſtricts of Jutland, which had lain waſte above three centuries; and they forthwith began to build villages, and cultivate the lands, in the dioceſes of Wibourg, Arhous, and Ripen. Their travelling expenſes from Altena to their new ſettlement were defrayed by the King, who moreover maintained them until the produce of the lands could afford a comfortable ſubſiſtence. He likewiſe beſtowed upon each coloniſt a houſe, a barn, and a ſtable, with a certain number of horſes

and

and cattle. Finally, this generous patriot having visited these new subjects, who received him with unspeakable emotions of joy and affection, he ordered a considerable sum of money to be distributed among them as an additional mark of his favour. Such conduct in a prince cannot fail to secure the warmest returns of loyalty and attachment in his people; and the execution of such laudable schemes will endear his name to the contemplation of posterity.

§ XLVII. The Dutch, as usual, persevered in prosecuting every branch of commerce, without being diverted to less profitable schemes of state-policy by the insinuations of France, or the remonstrances of Great-Britain. The violation of the peace by their subjects in Bengal was no sooner known at the Court of London, than orders were sent to General Yorke, the English Ambassador at the Hague, to demand an explanation. He accordingly presented a memorial to the States-General, signifying that their High Mightinesses must doubtless be greatly astonished to hear, by the publick papers, of the irregularities committed by their subjects in the East-Indies; but that they would be much more amazed on perusing the piece annexed to his memorial, containing a minute account, specified with the strictest regard to truth, of the irregular conduct observed by the Dutch towards the British subjects in the river of Bengal, at a time when the factors and traders of Holland enjoyed all the sweets of peace and all the advantages of unmolested commerce; at a time when his Britannick Majesty, from his great regard to their High Mightinesses, carefully avoided giving the

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the leaſt umbrage to the ſubjects of the United Provinces. He obſerved that the King his ſovereign was deeply affected by theſe outrageous doing and miſchievous deſigns of the Dutch in the Eaſt-Indies, whoſe aim was to deſtroy the Britiſh ſettlements in that country; an aim that would have been accompliſhed, had not the King's victorious arms brought them to reaſon, and obliged them to ſue for an accommodation. He told them his Majeſty would willingly believe their High Mightineſſes had given no order for proceeding to ſuch extremities, and that the directors of their India Company had no ſhare in the tranſaction: nevertheleſs, he (the ambaſſador) was ordered to demand ſignal ſatisfaction, in the name of the King his maſter; that all who ſhould be found to have ſhared in the offence ſo manifeſtly tending to the deſtruction of the Engliſh ſettlements in that country ſhould be exemplarily puniſhed; and that their High Mightineſſes ſhould confirm the ſtipulations agreed upon immediately after the action by the directors of the reſpective Companies, in conſideration of which agreement the Dutch ſhips were reſtored, after their commanders acknowledged their fault, in owning themſelves the aggreſſors. To this remonſtrance the States-General replied, that nothing of what was laid to the charge of their ſubjects had yet reached their knowledge: but they requeſted his Britannick Majeſty to ſuſpend his judgement until he ſhould be made perfectly acquainted with the grounds of thoſe diſputes; and they promiſed he ſhould have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the exemplary puniſhment that would be inflicted upon all who ſhould be found concerned

concerned in violating the peace between the two nations*. CHAP. XIII.

§ XLVIII. The war in Germany ſtill raged with unrelenting fury, and the mutual rancour of the contending parties ſeemed to derive freſh force from their mutual diſappointments; at leaſt the Houſe of Auſtria ſeemed ſtill implacable, and obſtinately bent upon terminating the war with the deſtruction of the Pruſſian monarch. Her allies, however, ſeemed leſs actuated by the ſpirit of revenge. The French King had ſuſtained ſo much damage and diſgrace in the courſe of the war, that his reſources failed, and his finances fell into diſorder; he could no longer afford the ſubſidies he had promiſed to different powers; while his ſubjects clamoured aloud at the burthen of impoſitions, the ruin of trade, and the repeated diſhonour entailed upon the arms of France. The Czarina's zeal for the alliance war evidently cooled by the irregular and defective payments of the ſubſidies ſhe had ſtipulated. Perhaps ſhe was diſappointed in her hope of conqueſt, and chagrined to ſee her armies retire from Germany at the approach of every winter; and the Britiſh miniſtry did not fail to exert all their influence to detach her from the confederacy in which ſhe had embarked. Sweden ſtill languiſhed in an ineffectual parade of hoſtilities againſt the Houſe of Brandenburgh; but the French intereſt began to loſe ground in the Diet of that kingdom. The King of Pruſſia, how- 1760.

* In the month of March the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſland having, after warm debates, agreed to the propoſed match between the Princeſs Caroline, ſiſter to the Prince of Orange, and the Prince of Naſſau Weilbourg, the nuptials were ſolemnized at the Hague with great magnificence.

ſoever

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ſoever exhauſted in the article of men, betrayed no ſymptom of apprehenſion, and made no advance towards a pacification with his adverſaries. He had employed the winter in recruiting his armies by every expedient his fertile genius could deviſe; in levying contributions to reinforce the vaſt ſubſidy he received from England, in filling magazines, and making every preparation for a vigorous campaign. In Weſtphalia, the ſame foreſight and activity were exerted by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, who in the beginning of ſummer found himſelf at the head of a very numerous army, paid by Great-Britain, and ſtrengthened by two-and-twenty thouſand national troops.

§ XLIX. No alteration in the terms of this alliance was produced by the death of William, Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, who breathed his laſt, in an advanced age, on the twenty-eighth day of January, at Rintelen upon the Weſer. He was ſucceeded in the landgraviate by his ſon Frederick, whoſe conſort, the Princeſs Mary, daughter to the King of Great-Britain, now, in quality of Governeſs of her children, aſſumed the regency and adminiſtration of the county of Hanau-Mutzenberg, by virtue of the ſettlement made in the life-time of her father-in-law, and confirmed by her huſband. She had for ſome years been ſeparated from him, and reſided with his father, at whoſe deceaſe ſhe retired with her children to the city of Zell. The preſent Landgrave, who lived at Magdebourg as Vice-Governor under the King of Pruſſia, no ſooner learned the news of his father's death, than he ſent an intimation of it to that Prince and the King of Great-Britain; declaring, at the ſame time,

time, that he would ſcrupulouſly adhere to the engagements of his predeceſſor. CHAP. XIII.

§ L. The advances towards a peace, which had been made in the preceding year by the Kings of England and Pruſſia, in their declaration publiſhed at the Hague by Prince Louis of Brunſwick, ſeemed to infuſe in neutral powers a good opinion of their moderation. We have already ſeen that the King of Spain offered his beſt offices in quality of mediator. When a congreſs was propoſed, the States General made an offer of Breda, as a place proper for the negociation. The King of Great Britain, by the mouth of his ambaſſador, thanked their High Mightineſſes for the ſincere deſire they expreſſed to put an end to the ravages of war, which had extended deſolation over the face of Europe: he readily cloſed with their gracious offer; and in conſequence of his high regard and invariable friendſhip for their High Mightineſſes, wiſhed earneſtly that it might be acceptable to the other powers at war. The French King expreſſed his ſentiments nearly to the ſame purpoſe. His ambaſſador declared, that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was highly ſenſible of the offer they had made of Breda for holding the congreſs, that, in order to give a freſh proof of his ſincere deſire to increaſe the good harmony that ſubſiſted between him and the States General, he accepted their offer with pleaſure; but as he could take no ſtep without the concurrence of his high allies, he was obliged to wait for their anſwer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing remained to be ſettled but the place for holding the congreſs. King Staniſlaus having written a letter to his Britannick 1760.

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tannick Majeſty, offering the city of Nancy for the ſame purpoſe, he received a civil anſwer, expreſſing the King of England's ſenſe of his obliging offer, which however he declined, as a place not conveniently ſituated for all the powers intereſted in the great works of pacification. Civilities of the ſame nature likewiſe paſſed between the ſovereign of Nancy and the King of Pruſſia. As the propoſals for an accommodation made by the King of England and his allies might have left an unfavourable impreſſion of their adverſaries had they been altogether declined, the court of Vienna was prevailed upon to concur with her allies in a declaration profeſſing their deſire of peace; which declaration was delivered, on the third day of April, by the Auſtrian miniſter reſiding at the Hague, to his Serene Highneſs Prince Louis of Brunſwick; and a paper of the ſame nature was alſo delivered to him ſeparately by the French and Ruſſian Miniſters.* Theſe profeſſions, however, did not interrupt the operations of the campaign.

§ LI.

* *A Tranſlation of the declaration delivered by the* Auſtrian *miniſter reſiding at the* Hague *to his Serene Highneſs* Prince Louis *of* Brunſwick *in anſwer to that which his Highneſs had delivered on the part of his* Britannick Majeſty *and the King of* Pruſſia, *on the 25th of* November 1759, *to the miniſters of the belligerent powers.*

Their Britannick and Pruſſian Majeſties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their part, at the Hague the 25th of November laſt paſt, to the ambaſſadors and miniſters of the courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Verſailles, reſiding there,

"That being, ſincerely deſirous of contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick tranquillity, they were ready to ſend plenipotentiaries to the place that ſhall be judged the moſt convenient, in order to treat there of this important object with thoſe which the belligerent parties ſhall think proper to authoriſe on their ſide for attaining ſo ſalutary an end:"

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§ LI. Though the French army under the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio remained in cantonment in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, and Prince Ferdinand had retired from Corſdorff to Marpurg, where in the beginning of January he eſtabliſhed his head-quarters, nevertheleſs the winter was by no means inactive. As far back as the twenty-fifth day of December the Duke de Broglio, having called in his detachments, attempted to ſurpriſe the allied army by a forced march to Klein-linnes; but finding them prepared to give him a warm reception, nothing but a cannonade enſued, and he retreated

Her Majeſty the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, her Majeſty the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and his Majeſty the Moſt Chriſtian King, equally animated by the deſire of contributing to the re-eſtabliſhment of the publick tranquillity, on a ſolid and equitable footing, declare in return,

"That his Majeſty the Catholick King having been pleaſed to offer his mediation in the war which had ſubſiſted for ſome years between France and England; and this war having beſides nothing in common with that which the two Empreſſes, with their allies, have likewiſe carried on for ſome years againſt the King of Pruſſia;

"His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his Catholick Majeſty, whoſe mediation he has a pleaſure in accepting.

"As to the war which regards directly his Pruſſian Majeſty, their Majeſties, the Empreſs Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and the moſt Chriſtian King, are diſpoſed to agree to the appointing the congreſs propoſed. But as by virtue of their treaties, they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace but in conjunction with their allies, it will be neceſſary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themſelves definitively upon that ſubject, that their Britannick and Pruſſian Majeſties ſhould previouſly be pleaſed to cauſe their invitation to a congreſs to be made to all the powers that are directly engaged in war againſt the King of Pruſſia; and namely, to his Majeſty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, as likewiſe to his Majeſty the King of Sweden, who ought ſpecifically to be invited to the future congreſs.

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try, and altogether unacquainted with diſcipline. On the eighth day of January M. de St. Germain advanced on the left of the Allies with the grenadiers of the French army ſupported by eight battalions, and a body of dragoons; but he was encountered by the Duke of Holſtein, at the head of a ſtrong detachment, in the neighbourhood of Erſdorff, who, by dint of a furious cannonade, obliged him to retreat with precipitation. After this attempt the French parties diſappeared and their army retired into winter-quarters, in and about Franckfort on the Maine; while Prince Ferdinand quartered the Allies at Caſſel, Paderborn, Munſter and Oſnabruck; this laſt place being allotted to the Britiſh troops, as being the neareſt to Embden, where the reinforcements from Britain were to be landed. In the beginning of February, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, with the detachment of the allied army under his command, began his march from Chemnitz in Saxony for Weſtphalia, where he ſafely arrived, after having aſſiſted at a long conference in Hamelen, with his father the reigning Duke, his uncle Prince Ferdinand, and ſome principal members of the regency of Hanover.

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§ LII. The French General continued to ſend out detachments to beat up the quarters of the Allies, and lay their towns under contribution. In the beginning of March, the Marquis de Blaiſel marched at the head of two thouſand four hundred men from Gieſſen, where he commanded, to Marpurg, forced the gates of the town, and compelled the garriſon of the Allies to take ſhelter in the caſtle. As he could not pretend to undertake the

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the ſiege of the fortreſs, by the fire of which he was exceedingly galled, he demanded of the town a contribution of one hundred thouſand florins, and carried ſome of the magiſtrates along with him as hoſtages for the payment of this impoſition. He afterwards appeared at Hombourg, Alsfeldt, and Hartzberg, the frontier poſts of the Allies; but did not think proper to attack either, becauſe he perceived that meaſures were taken for his reception. The French, with all their boaſted politeneſs and humanity, are ſometimes found as brutal and rapacious as the moſt barbarous enemy. On pretence of taking umbrage at the town of Hanau-Muntzenberg, for having without their permiſſion acknowledged the regency of the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, they, in the month of February, ordered the magiſtrates of that place to pay within the term of twenty-four hours the ſum of ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand livres, on pain of being ſubjected to plunder. This order was ſignified by the Prince de Robecq; to whom the magiſtrates repreſented the impoſſibility of raiſing ſuch a ſum, as the country was totally exhauſted, and their credit abſolutely deſtroyed, in conſequence of their inability to pay the intereſt of the capitals negociated in the courſe of the preceding year. He ſtill inſiſted upon their finding the money before night, they offered to pay eighty thouſand florins, which they raiſed with the utmoſt difficulty, and begged the payment of the reſt might be poſtponed for a few weeks: but their requeſt was rejected with diſdain. The garriſon was reinforced by two battalions, and four ſquadrons diſperſed in the principal ſquares and mar-

kets of the city, and the gates were ſhut. They even planted cannon in the ſtreets, and tarred matches were fixed to many houſes, in order to intimidate the inhabitants. Theſe expedients proving ineffectual, detachments of grenadiers entered the houſes of the principal magiſtrates and merchants, from whence they removed all their beſt effects to the town-hall, where they were kept in depoſit, until they were redeemed with all the money that could poſſibly be raiſed. This exaction, ſo little to the honour of a civilized nation, the French miniſter declared to the Diet at Ratiſbon was agreeable to the inſtructions of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

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§ LIII. By way of retaliation for the cruelty practiſed at Hanau, a detachment of the allied army under General Luckner was ſent to raiſe contributions in Fulda, and actually carried off hoſtages from that city; but retired before a ſtrong body of the enemy who took poſſeſſion of the place. From hence the French marched, in their turn, to plunder the towns of Hirchfeldt and Vacha. Accordingly, they appeared at Vacha, ſituated on the frontiers of Heſſe, and formed the head of the chain of cantonments which the Allies had on the Werra. This place was attacked with ſuch vigour, that Colonel Freytag, who commanded the poſt, was obliged to abandon the town: but he maintained himſelf on a riſing ground in the neighbourhood, where he amuſed the enemy until two battalions of grenadiers came to his aſſiſtance. Thus reinforced, he purſued the French for three leagues, and drove them with conſiderable loſs from Geiſſa, where they had reſolved

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ſolved to fix their quarters. Theſe ſkirmiſhes happened in the beginning of May, when the grand armies were juſt in motion to begin the campaign.

§ LIV. By this time the forces under the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio were augmented to one hundred thouſand; while the Count de St. Germain commanded a ſeparate army on the Rhine, conſiſting of thirty thouſand men, aſſembled from the quarters of Duſſeldorp, Cologn, Cleves, and Weſel. The ſecond corps was intended to divide the allied army, which, by ſuch a diviſion, would be conſiderably weakened; and the French court threatened to form a third army under the Prince de Soubiſe: but this did not appear. The Duke de Broglio was in ſuch high favour with the French miniſtry at this juncture, that he was promoted over the heads of many old Generals, who now demanded and obtained their diſmiſſion; and every ſtep was taken to render the campaign glorious to this admired commander: but, notwithſtanding all their care, and his own exertion, he found it impoſſible to take the field early in the ſeaſon, from want of forage for his cavalry. While his quarters were eſtabliſhed at Franckfort, his troops were plentifully ſupplied with all ſorts of proviſions from the Upper Rhine; but this convenience depended upon his being maſter of the courſe of the river: but he could not move from this poſition without forfeiting the advantage, and providing magazines for the uſe of his forces; ſo that he was obliged to lie inactive until he could have the benefit of green forage in his march. The ſame inconveniences

operated more powerfully on the ſide of Prince Ferdinand, who being in an exhauſted country, was obliged to fall back as far as Paderborn, and draw his ſupplies from Hamburgh and Bremen on the Elbe and the Weſer. By this time, however he had received a reinforcement of Britiſh troops from Embden, under the direction of Major General Griffin; and before the end of the campaign, the forces of that nation in Germany were augmented to five-and-twenty thouſand: a greater number than had ſerved at one time upon the continent for two centuries. The allied army marched from their cantonments on the fifth day of May, and proceeded by the way of Paderborn to Fritzlar, where, on the twentieth, they encamped: but part of the troops left in the biſhoprick of Munſter, under General Sporcken, were ordered to form a camp at Dulmen, to make head againſt the French corps commanded by the Count de St. Germain. CHAP. XIII. 1760.

§ LV. General Imhoff was ſent with a detachment to Kirchavn on the Orme; and General Gilſoe, with another corps, advanced to the neighbourhood of Hirchfeldt on the Fulda. The former of theſe having ordered Colonel Luckner to ſcour the country with a body of huſſars, that officer on the twenty-fourth of May fell in with a French patrole, which gave the alarm at Burtzbach; when the garriſon of that place, amounting to five hundred piquets, under General Waldemar, fled with great precipitation. Being, however, purſued, and overtaken near a wood, they were routed and diſperſed. Colonel Luckner, entering Burtzbach, found a conſiderable quantity of

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of forage, flour, wine and equipage, belonging to the fugitives. What he could not carry off he diſtributed among the poor inhabitants, and returned to General Inhoff's camp at Ameneburg, with about an hundred priſoners. This excurſion alarmed the enemy to ſuch a degree, that their whole army was put in motion; and the Duke de Broglio in perſon advanced with a large body of troops as far as Friedberg: but underſtanding the Allies had not quitted their camp at Fritzlar, he returned to Franckfort, after having cantoned that part of his army in the Wetteraw. This alarm was not ſo mortifying as the ſeceſſion of the Wirtemberg troops amounting to ten thouſand men, commanded by their Duke in perſon, who left the French army in diſguſt, and returned to his own country. The imperial army, under the Prince de Deuxponts, quartered at Bamberg, began their march to Naumberg on the twentieth of May; but one of their detachments of cavalry having received a check from a body of Pruſſians near Lutzen, they fell back; and on the fourth day of June encamped at Lichtenfels upon the Maine. The ſmall detachments of the grand armies, as well as thoſe belonging to the bodies commanded by general Sporcken and the Count de St. Germain, in the neighbourhood of Duſſeldorp, ſkirmiſhed with various ſucceſs. The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick being detached from the allied army, with ſome battalions of grenadiers, and two regiments of Engliſh dragoons, advanced to the country of Fulda, where he was joined by the troops under General Gilſoe, and achieved ſome inconſiderable exploits, particularly at Hoſenfeldt

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ſenfeldt and Zielbach, where he ſurpriſed and took divers parties of the enemy.

§ LVI. By the twenty-fourth of June, Prince Ferdinand, quitting his ſituation at Fritzlar, marched to Frillendorf, and encamped on the hills between Ziegenheim and Freyſa; General Imhoff commanding at a ſmall diſtance on the right, and the Hereditary Prince now returned from Fulda, being poſted on the left of the army. In the mean time, the Duke de Broglio, aſſembling his forces between Merlau and Laubach, advanced to Neuſtadt, where he encamped on the twenty-eighth day of the month, and at the ſame time occupied a ſtrong poſt at Waſſemburg. His intention was to penetrate through the country of Heſſe into Hanover, and make himſelf entirely maſter of that electorate. With this view he reſolved to effect a junction with the Count de St. Germain, whom he directed to advance towards Brilau and Corbach; while he himſelf, decamping from Neuſtadt on the eighth day of July, advanced by the way of Frankenburg. Prince Ferdinand, having received intelligence that the Count de St. Germain was in motion, began his march from Ziegenheim, and on the ninth day of July reached the heights of Brunau, in the neighbourhood of Wildungen.

§ LVII. The Hereditary Prince, at the head of the advanced corps reinforced with ſome battalions and ſquadrons under Major-General Griffin, was ſent forward to Saxenhauſen whither the army followed the next morning. The Hereditary Prince continuing to advance, found the enemy already formed at Corbach; but judging their

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their whole force did nor exceed ten thouſand infantry and ſeventeen ſquadrons, and being impelled by the impetuoſity of his own courage, he reſolved to give them battle. He accordingly attacked them about two in the afternoon, and the action became very warm and obſtinate; but the enemy being continually reinforced with freſh battalions, and having the advantage of a numerous artillery, all the Prince's efforts were ineffectual. Prince Ferdinand, being at too great a diſtance to ſuſtain him, ſent him an order to rejoin the army which was by this time formed at Saxenhauſen. He forthwith made diſpoſitions for a retreat, which however was attended with great confuſion. The enemy obſerving the diſorder of the allied troops, plied their artillery with redoubled diligence while a powerful body of their cavalry charged with great vivacity. In all likelihood the whole infantry of the Allies would have been cut off had not the Hereditary Prince made a diverſion in their favour, by charging in perſon at the head of the Britiſh dragoons, who acted with their uſual gallantry and effect. This reſpite enabled the infantry to accompliſh their retreat to Saxenhauſen; but they loſt above five hundred men and fifteen pieces of cannon. General Count Kielmanſegge, Major-General Griffin, and Major Hill, of Bland's dragoons, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their conduct and intrepidity on this occaſion. The Hereditary Prince expoſed his life in the hotteſt part of the action and received a ſlight wound in the ſhoulder, which gave him far leſs diſturbance than he felt from the chagrin and mortification produced by his defeat.

§ LVIII.

§ LVIII. Many days, however, did not paſs before he found an opportunity of retaliating this diſgrace. Prince Ferdinand, receiving advice that a body of the enemy, commanded by Major-General Glaubitz, had advanced on the left of the Allies to Ziegenheim, detached the Hereditary Prince to oppoſe them, at the head of ſix battalions of Hanoverians and Heſſians, with Elliot's regiment of Engliſh light-horſe, Luckner's huſſars, and two brigades of chaſſeurs; on the ſixteenth day of the month, he engaged the enemy near the village of Exdorf, and a very warm action enſued, in which Elliot's regiment ſignalized themſelves remarkably by repeated charges.* At length victory declared for the Allies. Five battalions of the enemy, including the commander in chief and the Prince of Anhalt Cothen, were taken, with ſix pieces of cannon, all their arms, baggage and artillery. During theſe tranſactions, the Mareſchal Duke de Broglio remained encamped on the heights of Corbach. He had in advancing from Franckfort, left detachments to reduce the caſtles of Marpurg and Dillembourg, which were occupied by the Allies, and they fell into his hands, the garriſons of both being obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war. Theſe were but inconſiderable conqueſts; nor did the progreſs of the French General equal the idea which had been formed of his talents and activity. The Count de St. Germain, who was his ſenior officer, and believed by

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* Though this was the firſt time that Elliot's regiment appeared in the field, it performed wonders. They charged five different times and broke through the enemy at every charge; but theſe exploits they did not achieve without ſuſtaining a heavy loſs in officers, men and horſes.

many

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many to be at leaſt his equal in capacity, having now joined his corps to the grand army, and conceiving diſguſt at his being obliged to ſerve under the Duke de Broglio, relinquiſhed his command, in which he was ſucceeded by the Chevalier de Muy. At the ſame time, the Marquis de Voyer and the Count de Luc, two Generals of experience and reputation, quitted the army, and returned to France, actuated by the ſame motives.

§ LIX. The allied army having moved their camp from Saxenhauſen to the village of Kalle near Caſſèl, remained in that ſituation till the thirtieth day of July, when the troops were again put in motion. The Chevalier de Muy, having paſſed the Dymel at Stradtbergen, with the reſerve of the French army, amounting to thirty-five thouſand men, and extended this body down the banks of the river, in order to cut off the communication of the Allies with Weſtphalia; while the Duke de Broglio marched up with his main wing to their camp at Kalle, and Prince Xavier of Saxony, who commanded their reſerve on the left, advanced towards Caſſèl; Prince Ferdinand, leaving General Kielmanſegge with a body of troops for the defence of the city, decamped in the night of the thirtieth, and paſſed the Dymel without loſs between Gibenau and Dringleberg. The Hereditary Prince, who had the preceding day paſſed the ſame river, in order to reinforce General Sporcken, who was poſted near Corbeke, now reconnoitred the poſition of the enemy, and found them poſſeſſed of a very advantageous camp between Warbourg and Ochſendorff. Prince Ferdinand having reſolved to attack them, ordered the Hereditary Prince

Prince and General Sporcken to turn their left, while he himſelf advanced againſt their front, with the main body of the army. The enemy was accordingly attacked almoſt at the ſame inſtant, both in flank and in rear, with equal impetuoſity and ſucceſs. As the infantry of the allied army could not march faſt enough to charge at the ſame time, the Marquis of Granby was ordered to advance with the cavalry of the right; and the brigade of Engliſh artillery commanded by Captain Phillips, made ſuch expedition, that they were up in time to ſecond the attack in a moſt ſurpriſing manner. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retired at the approach of the Marquis, except three ſquadrons, who ſtood the charge and were immediately broken. Then the Engliſh horſe fell upon the enemy's infantry, which ſuffered greatly, while the town of Warbourg was aſſaulted by the Britannick legion. The French, finding themſelves hard preſſed on both flanks, as well as in front and rear, retired precipitately, with conſiderable damage, occaſioned chiefly by the Britiſh cannon and dragoons, and many were drowned in attempting to ford the Dymel. The battalion of Maxwell, and a brigade under Colonel Beckwith, compoſed of grenadiers and Highlanders, diſtinguiſhed themſelves remarkably on this occaſion. The enemy left about fifteen hundred men killed or wounded, on the field of battle; with ſome colours, and ten pieces of cannon; and about the ſame number were made priſoners. Monſieur de Muy lay all night under arms, on the heights of Volk-Miſſen, from whence he next day retired towards Wolfshagen. On the evening of the battle

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battle the Marquis of Granby received orders to paſs the river in purſuit of them, with twelve Britiſh battalions, and ten ſquadrons, and encamped at Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg, the heights of which were poſſeſſed by the enemy's grand army.* By this ſucceſs, Prince Ferdinand was enabled to maintain his communication with Weſtphalia, and keep the enemy at a diſtance from the

* *Copy of a letter from the* Marquis of Granby, *to the* Earl of Holderneſſe.

MY LORD,

It is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I have the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip of the ſucceſs of the Hereditary Prince yeſterday morning.

General Sporcken's corps marched from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau, about four in the afternoon of the twenty-ninth; the Hereditary Prince followed the ſame evening with a body of troops among which were the two Engliſh battalions of grenadiers, the two of Highlanders, and four ſquadrons of dragoons, Cope's and Conway's.

The army was under arms all day on the thirtieth, and, about eleven at night marched off in ſix columns, to Liebenau. About five the next morning, the whole army aſſembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke. The Hereditary Prince was, at this time, marching in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank; which he did by marching to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein-Eder on his left, and forming in two lines, with the left towards Doſſel, and his right near Grimbeck, oppoſite to the left flank of the enemy, whoſe poſition was with the left to the high hill near Offendorf, and their right to Warbourg, into which place they had flung Fiſcher's corps. The Hereditary Prince immediately attacked the enemy's flank, and, after a very ſharp diſpute, obliged them to give way, and, by a continual fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was at this time marching with the greateſt diligence to attack the enemy in front; but the infantry could not get up in time: General Waldegrave, at the head of the Britiſh, preſſed their march as much as poſſible: no troops could ſhew more eagerneſs to get up than they ſhewed. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and over-ſtraining themſelves to get on through moraſſy and very difficult ground, ſuddenly dropt down on their march.

the heart of Hanover; but to theſe objects he ſacrificed the country of Caſſel: for Prince Xavier of Saxony at the head of a detached body, much more numerous than that which was left under General Kielmanſegge, advanced towards Caſſel, and made himſelf maſter of that city; then he reduced Munden, Gottingen, and Eimbeck in the electorate of Hanover. All that Prince Ferdinand

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General Moſtyn, who was at the head of the Britiſh cavalry that was formed on the right of our infantry on the other ſide of a large wood, upon receiving the Duke's orders to come up with the cavalry as faſt as poſſible, made ſo much expedition, bringing them up at a full trot, though the diſtance was near five miles, that the Britiſh cavalry had the happineſs to arrive in time to ſhare the glory of the day, having ſucceſsfully charged ſeveral times both the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

I ſhould do injuſtice to the general officers, to every officer and private man of the cavalry, if I did not beg your Lordſhip would aſſure his Majeſty that nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour on that occaſion.

Captain Phillips made ſo much expedition with his cannon, as to have an opportunity, by a ſevere cannonade, to oblige thoſe who had paſſed the Dymel, and were formed on the other ſide, to retire with the utmoſt precipitation.

I received his Serene Highneſs's orders yeſterday, in the evening, to paſs the river after them, with twelve Britiſh battalions, and ten ſquadrons, and am now encamped upon the heights of Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg, on the heights of which their grand army is encamped.

M. de Muy is now retiring from the heights of Volk-Miſſen, where he lay under arms laſt night, towards Wolfshagen. I cannot give your Lordſhip an account of the loſs on either ſide. Captain Faucitt, whom I ſend off with this, ſhall get all the intelligence he can upon this head before he ſets off.

I am, &c.

Saturday morning, ſix o'clock. GRANBY.

P.S.—As I had not an opportunity of ſending off Captain Faucitt ſo ſoon as I intended, I opened my letter, to acquaint your Lordſhip that I have juſt joined the grand army with my detachment.

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could do, considering how much he was outnumbered by the French, was to secure posts and passes, with a view to retard their progress, and employ detachments to harass and surprise their advanced parties. In a few days after the action at Warbourg, General Luckner repulsed a French detachment which had advanced as far as Eimbeck, and surprised another at Nordheim. At the same period, Colonel Donap, with a body of the allied army, attacked a French corps of two thousand men, posted in the wood of Sababourg, to preserve the communication between their grand army and their troops on the other side of the Weser; and, notwithstanding the strength of their situation, drove them from their posts, with the loss of five hundred men, either killed or made prisoners; but this advantage was overbalanced by the reduction of Ziegenheim, garrisoned by seven hundred men of the allied army, who, after a vigorous resistance, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

§ LX. On the fifth day of August, Prince Ferdinand being encamped at Buhne, received intelligence that a considerable body of the enemy, amounting to upwards of twenty thousand men were in motion to make a general forage in the neighbourhood of Geismar. He passed the Dymel early in the morning, with a body of troops, and some artillery, and posted them in such an advantageous manner, as to render the enemy's attempt totally ineffectual, although the foragers were covered with great part of their army. On the same morning the Hereditary Prince set out on an expedition to beat up the quarters of a French detachment.

ment. Being informed that the volunteers of Clermont and Dauphiné, to the number of one thouſand, horſe and foot, were cantoned at Zierenberg, at a ſmall diſtance from the French camp at Dierenberg, and paſſed their time in the moſt careleſs ſecurity, he advanced towards them from his camp at Warbourg, within a league of their cantonment, without ſeeing any of their poſts, or meeting with any of their patroles; a circumſtance that encouraged him to beat up their quarters by ſurpriſe: for this ſervice he pitched upon five battalions, with a detachment of Highlanders, and eight regiments of dragoons. Leaving their tents ſtanding, they began their march at eight in the evening, and paſſed the Dymel near Warbourg. About a league on the other ſide of the Dymel, at the village of Witzen, they were joined by the light troops under Major Bulow; and now the diſpoſition was made both for entering the town, and ſecuring a retreat, in caſe of being repulſed. When they were within two miles of Zierenberg, and in ſight of the fires of the enemy's grand guard, the grenadiers of Maxwell, the regiment of Kingſley, and the Highlanders, advanced by three ſeparate roads, and marched in profound ſilence: at length, the noiſe of their feet alarmed the French, who began to fire; when the grenadiers proceeded at a round pace with unloaded firelocks, puſhed the piquets, ſlew the guard at the gate, and ruſhing into the town, drove every thing before them with incredible impetuoſity. The attack was ſo ſudden, and the ſurpriſe ſo great, that the French had not time to aſſemble in any conſiderable number: but they began to fire from the

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windows; and in so doing, exasperated the allied troops, who, bursting into the houses, slaughtered them without mercy. Having remained in the place from two till three in the morning, they retreated with about four hundred prisoners, including forty officers, and brought off two pieces of artillery. This nocturnal adventure, in which the British troops displayed equal courage and activity, was achieved with very little loss: but after all, it deserves no other appellation than that of a partizan exploit; for it was attended with no sort of advantage to the allied army.

§ LXI. Considering the superiority of the French army, we cannot account for the little progress made by the Duke de Broglio, who, according to our conception, might either have given battle to the Allies with the utmost probability of success, or penetrated into the heart of Hanover, the conquest of which seemed to be the principal object of the French ministry. Instead of striking an important stroke, he retired from Immenhausen towards Cassel, where he fortified his camp as if he had thought himself in danger of being attacked; and the war was carried on by small detachments. Major Bulow, being sent with a strong party from the camp of the allied army at Buline, surprised the town of Marpurg, destroyed the French ovens, and brought off a considerable quantity of stores and baggage with some prisoners. He met with the same success at Butzbach, where he surprised and took two companies belonging to the regiment of Raugrave, and retired with his body to Franckenberg, where he joined Colonel Forsen. On the twelfth day of September they

they made a movement towards Franckenau; and M. de Stainville, who was poſted with a body of French troops at Merdenhagen, advanced to check their progreſs. He came up with their rear in the neighbourhood of Munden, and attacked them in paſſing the river Orck with ſuch vigour, that Forſen, with ſome of his cavalry, was taken, and Bulow obliged to abandon ſome pieces of cannon. The action was juſt determined, when this laſt was reinforced by the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, who had made a forced march of five German miles, which had fatigued the troops to ſuch a degree, that he deferred his attack till next morning; but in the mean time, M. de Stainville retired towards Franckenberg. The Hanoverian General Wangenheim at the head of four battalions and ſix ſquadrons had driven the enemy from the defiles of Soheite, and encamped at Lawenthagen; but, being attacked by a ſuperior number, he was obliged, in his turn, to give way, and his retreat was not effected without the loſs of two hundred men, and ſome pieces of artillery. When the enemy retired, General Wangenheim repaſſed the Weſer, and occupied his former ſituation at Uſſar. Meanwhile, General Luckner gained an advantage over a detachment of French cavalry near Norten. Prince Ferdinand, when Mareſchal Broglio quitted his camp at Immenhauſen, made a motion of his troops, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Geiſmar-wells, the reſidence of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel; from thence, however, he transferred them, about the latter end of September, to Ovilgune, on the Weſtphalian ſide of the Dymel.

§ LXII.

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§ LXII. Such was the poſition of the two oppoſite grand armies, when the world was ſurpriſed by an expedition to the Lower-Rhine, made by the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick. Whether this excurſion was intended to hinder the French from reinforcing their army in Weſtphalia; or to cooperate in the Low Countries with the armament now ready equipped in the ports of England; or to gratify the ambition of a young Prince, overboiling with courage and glowing with the deſire of conqueſt—we cannot explain to the ſatisfaction of the reader; certain it is, the Auſtrian Netherlands were at this juncture entirely deſtitute of troops, except the French garriſons of Oſtend and Nieuport, which were weak and inconſiderable. Had ten thouſand Engliſh troops been landed on the coaſt of Blankenburg, they might have taken poſſeſſion of Bruges, Ghent, Bruſſels, and Antwerp without reſiſtance, and joined the Hereditary Prince in the heart of the country; in that caſe he would have found himſelf at the head of thirty thouſand men, and might have made ſuch a diverſion in favour of Hanover, as to transfer the ſeat of war from Weſtphalia into Flanders. The Empreſs-Queen might, indeed, have complained of this invaſion, as the formality of declaring war againſt her had not been obſerved by Great-Britain; but conſidering that ſhe was the declared enemy of Hanover, and had violated the barrier treaty, in eſtabliſhing which the kingdom of Great-Britain had laviſhed away ſo much blood and treaſure, a ſtep of this kind, we apprehend, might have been taken, without any imputation of perfidy or injuſtice. Whatever the motives of the Prince's expedi-

expedition might have been, he certainly quitted the grand army of the allies in the month of September; and traverſing Weſtphalia, with twenty battalions, and as many ſquadrons, appeared on the lower Rhine, marching by Schermbeck and Duſſeldorp. On the twenty-ninth day of the month he ſent a large detachment over the river at Rocroot, which ſurpriſed part of the French partiſan Fiſcher's corps at Rhynberg, and ſcoured the country. Next day, other parties, croſſing at Rees and Emmerick, took poſſeſſion of ſome redoubts which the French had raiſed along the bank of the river; and here they found a number of boats, ſufficient to tranſport the reſt of the forces. Then the Prince advanced to Cleves; and at his approach the French garriſon, conſiſting of five hundred men, under the command of M. de Barral, retired into the caſtle, which however they did not long defend; for on the third day of October they capitulated, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war, after having in vain endeavoured to obtain more favourable conditions.

§ LXIII. A more important object was Weſel, which the Prince inveſted, and began to beſiege in form. The approaches were made on the right of the Rhine, while the Prince in perſon remained on the left to cover the ſiege; and kept his communication open with the other ſide, by a bridge above, and another below the place. He had hoped to carry it by a vigorous exertion, without the formality of a regular ſiege, but he met with a warmer reception than he expected; and his operations were retarded by heavy rains, which, by ſwelling the river, endangered his bridges, and

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laid his trenches under water. The difficulties and delays occaſioned by this circumſtance entirely fruſtrated his deſign. The French, being made acquainted with his motions, were not ſlow in taking meaſures to anticipate his ſucceſs. M. de Caſtries was detached after him with thirty battalions, and thirty-eight ſquadrons; and, by forced marches, arrived on the fourteenth day of October at Rhynberg, where the Prince's light troops were poſted. Theſe he attacked immediately, and compelled to abandon the poſt, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the Prince, who commanded in perſon, and appeared in the warmeſt parts of this ſhort but ſanguinary affair. The enemy, leaving five battalions, with ſome ſquadrons, at Rhynberg, marched by the left, and encamped behind the convent of Campen. The Prince, having received intimation that M. de Caſtries was not yet joined by ſome reinforcements that were on the march, determined to be beforehand with them, and attempt that very night to ſurpriſe him in his camp. For this purpoſe he began his march at ten in the evening, after having left four battalions, and five ſquadrons, under General Bock, with inſtructions to obſerve Rhynberg, and attack that poſt, in caſe the attempt on Campen ſhould ſucceed. Before the allied forces could reach the enemy's camp, they were under the neceſſity of overpowering Fiſcher's corps of irregulars, which occupied the convent of Campen, at the diſtance of half a league in their front. This ſervice occaſioned ſome firing, the noiſe of which alarmed the French army. Their commander formed them with great expedition,

tion, and poſted them in the wood, where they were immediately attacked, and at firſt obliged to give ground; but they ſoon retrieved all they had loſt, and ſuſtained without flinching an unceaſing fire of muſketry, from five in the morning till nine at night, when they reaped the fruits of their perſeverance. The Hereditary Prince, whoſe horſe was killed under him, ſeeing no proſpect of ſucceſs in prolonging an action which had already coſt him a conſiderable number of men, thought proper to give orders for a retreat, which was not effected without confuſion, and left the field of battle to the enemy. His loſs, on this occaſion, did not fall ſhort of ſixteen hundred choice men killed, wounded, and taken; and his loſs fell chiefly on the troops of Great-Britain, who were always found in the foremoſt ranks of danger. All the officers, both of infantry and dragoons, diſtinguiſhed themſelves remarkably, and many were dangerouſly wounded. Among theſe, the nation regretted the loſs of Lord Downe, whoſe wounds proved mortal: he was a young nobleman of ſpirit, who had lately embraced a military life, thongh he was not regularly trained in the ſervice.

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§ LXIV. Next day, which was the ſixteenth of October, the enemy attacked an advanced body of the Allies, which was poſted in a wood before Elverick, and extended along the Rhine. The firing of cannon and muſquetry was maintained till night. Meanwhile, a column of the French infantry, commanded by M. de Cabot, marched through Walach, and took poſt among the thickets, at the diſtance of a quarter of a league, in the front

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front of the Prince's army. By this time the Rhine was so much swelled by the rains, and the banks of it were overflowed in such a manner, that it was necessary to repair, and move lower down, the bridge which had been thrown over that river. This work was accordingly performed in the presence of the enemy; and the Prince, passing without molestation, proceeded to Bruymen, where he fixed his head-quarters. His passing the Rhine so easily, under the eye of a victorious army so much superior to him in number, may be counted among the fortunate incidents of his life. Such was the issue of an expedition which exposed the projector of it to the imputation of temerity. Whatever his aim might have been, besides the reduction of Wesel, with the strength of which he did not seem to have been very well acquainted, he certainly miscarried in his design; and his miscarriage was attended with a very considerable loss of troops, occasioned not only by the action, but also by the diseases engendered from the wet weather, the fatigue of long marches, and the want of proper conveniences; not to mention the enormous expence in contingencies incurred by this fruitless undertaking.

§ LXV. In the month of November, while he laid encamped in the neighbourhood of Schermbeck, a body of the enemy attempted to beat up his quarters: having received intimation of their design, he immediately called in his advanced posts, and made a disposition for giving them a proper reception. He abandoned the tents that were in the front of his camp, and posted his infantry in ambuscade behind those that were in the rear;

rear: at the ſame time he ordered ſome regiments of horſe and huſſars to fetch a compaſs, and fall upon the back of the enemy. This ſtratagem ſucceeded to his wiſh. The French detachment, believing the Allies had actually abandoned their camp, began to pillage the tents in the utmoſt diſorder: then the infantry ſallied from the place where they were concealed, and fell upon them with great impetuoſity: the artillery opened, and the cavalry charged them in flank. In a word, of twelve hundred who marched from Weſel on this expedition, ſcarce two hundred eſcaped. CHAP XIII. 1760.

§ LXVI. The Duke de Broglio endeavoured, by ſundry means, to take advantage of the allied army on the other ſide of the Weſer, thus weakened by the abſence of the troops under the Hereditary Prince; but he found Prince Ferdinand too vigilant to be ſurpriſed, and too ſtrongly ſituated to be attacked with any proſpect of ſucceſs. He therefore contented himſelf with ravaging the country by detachments: he ſent M. de Stainville, with a conſiderable body of forces, to penetrate into the heart of Hanover; and on the fifteenth day of September, that officer, falling in with a detachment of the Allies, commanded by Major Bulow, attacked them near the abbey of Schaken. After a warm and obſtinate engagement, they were defeated, and driven to Bulemont, with the loſs of their cannon, baggage, and a good number of men, who fell into the hands of the victors. After this exploit, M. de Stainville advanced to Halberſtadt, and demanded of that capital a contribution of one million five hundred thouſand livres: but the citizens had been ſo drained by former exactions,

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exactions, that they could not raiſe above thirty thouſand: for the remainder the French partizan took hoſtages, with whom he returned to the grand army encamped at Caſſel, from whence they in a little time fell back as far as Gottingen.

§ LXVII. As the enemy retreated, Prince Ferdinand advanced as far as Hurſte, where he eſtabliſhed his head-quarters about the latter end of November. While he remained in this poſition, divers ſkirmiſhes happened in the neighbourhood of Gottingen. Major-General Breidenbach, at the head of two regiments of Hanoverian and Brunſwick guards, with a detachment of cavalry, attacked, on the twenty-ninth day of November, the French poſt at Heydemunden, upon the river Worrau. This he carried, took poſſeſſion of the town, which the enemy haſtily abandoned. Part of their detachment croſſed the river in boats; the reſt threw themſelves into an entrenchment that covered the paſſage, which the Allies endeavoured to force in ſeveral unſucceſsful attempts, galled as they were by the fire of the enemy's redoubts on the other ſide of the river. At length M. Breidenbach was obliged to deſiſt, and fall back into the town; from whence he retired at midnight, after having ſuſtained conſiderable damage. Prince Ferdinand had it very much at heart to drive the French from Gottingen, and accordingly inveſted that city; but the French garriſon, which was numerous and well provided, made ſuch a vigorous defence, as baffled all the endeavours of the Allies, who were moreover impeded by the rainy weather, which, added to other conſiderations, prevented them from undertaking the

the ſiege in form. Nevertheleſs, they kept the place blocked up from the twenty-ſecond day of November to the twelfth of the following month; when the garriſon, in a deſperate ſally, took one of their principal poſts, and compelled them to raiſe the blockade. About the middle of December, Prince Ferdinand retired into winter quarters; he himſelf reſiding at Uſlar, and the Engliſh troops being cantoned in the biſhoprick of Paderborn. Thus the enemy were left in poſſeſſion of Heſſe, and the whole country eaſtward of the Weſer, to the frontiers of the electorate of Hanover. If the allied army had not been weakened for the ſake of a raſh, ill-concerted, and unſucceſsful expedition to the Lower-Rhine, in all probability the French would have been obliged to abandon the footing they had gained in the courſe of this campaign; and in particular to retreat from Gottingen, which they now maintained and fortified with great diligence and circumſpection.

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§ I. *Exploit of the Swedes in Pomerania.* § II. *Skirmiſhes between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians in Saxony.* § III. *Poſition of the armies in Saxony and Sileſia.* § IV. *General Laudohn defeats General Fouquet, and reduces Glatz.* § V. *And then undertakes the ſiege of Breſlau which is relieved by Prince Henry of Pruſſia.* § VI. *The King of Pruſſia makes an unſucceſsful attempt upon Dreſden.* § VII. *He marches into Sileſia.* § VIII. *Defeats General Laudohn, and raiſes the blockade of Schweidnitz.* § IX. *Action between General Hulſen and the Imperial army in Saxony.* § X. *Dangerous ſituation of the Pruſſian Monarch.* § XI. *The Ruſſians and Auſtrians make an irruption into Brandenburgh, and poſſeſs themſelves of Berlin.* § XII. *The King of Pruſſia defeats the Auſtrians at Torgau.* § XIII. *Both armies go into quarters of cantonment.* § XIV. *The Diets of Poland and Sweden aſſembled.* § XV. *Intimation given by the King of Pruſſia to the States of Weſtphalia.* § XVI. *King of Poland's remonſtrance.* § XVII. *Reduction of Pondicherry.* § XVIII. *Part of the Britiſh ſquadron wrecked in a ſtorm.* § XIX. *Death of King George* II. § XX. *His character.* § XXI. *Recapitulation of the principal events of his reign.* § XXII. *His death univerſally lamented.* § XXIII. *Account of the commerce of Great-Britain.* § XXIV. *State of religion and philoſophy.* § XXV. *Fanaticiſm.* § XXVI. *Metaphyſicks and medicine.* § XXVII. *Mechanicks.* § XXVIII. *Genius*

Genius. § XXIX. *Muſick.* § XXX. *Painting and ſculpture.*

§ I. THE King of Pruſſia, after all his labours, notwithſtanding the great talents he had diſplayed, and the incredible efforts he had made, ſtill found himſelf ſurrounded by his enemies, and in danger of being cruſhed by their cloſing, and contracting their circle. Even the Swedes, who had languiſhed ſo long, ſeemed to be rouſed to exertion in Pomerania, during the ſeverity of the winter ſeaſon. The Pruſſian General Manteuffel had, on the twentieth day of January, paſſed the river Peene, overthrown the advanced poſts of the enemy at Ziethen, and penetrated as far as the neighbourhood of Grieſſewalde; but finding the Swedes on their guard, he returned to Anclam, where his head-quarters were eſtabliſhed. This inſult was ſoon retaliated with intereſt. On the twenty-eighth day of the month, at five in the morning, a body of Swedes attacked the Pruſſian troops poſted in the ſuburbs of Anclam, on the other ſide of the Peene, and drove them into the city, which they entered pell-mell. General Manteuffel, being alarmed, endeavoured to rally the troops; but was wounded and taken, with about two hundred men, and three pieces of cannon. The victors, having achieved this exploit, returned to their own quarters. As for the Ruſſian army, which had wintered on the other ſide of the Viſtula, the ſeaſon was pretty far advanced before it could take the field; though General Tottleben was detached from it, about the beginning of June, at the head of ten thou

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ſand Coſſacks, and other light troops, with which he made an irruption into Pomerania, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters at Belgard.

§ II. At the beginning of the campaign the King of Pruſſia's chief aim was to take meaſures for the preſervation of Sileſia, the conqueſt of which ſeemed to be the principal object with the court of Vienna. While the Auſtrian army, under Marſhal Count Daun, lay ſtrongly entrenched in the neighbourhood of Dreſden, the King of Pruſſia had endeavoured, in the month of December, to make him quit that advantageous ſituation, by cutting off his proviſions, and making an irruption into Bohemia. For theſe purpoſes he had taken poſſeſſion of Dippeſwalde, Maxen, and Pretchendorff, as if he intended to enter Bohemia by the way of Paſsberg: but this ſcheme being found impracticable, he returned to his camp at Freyberg, and in January the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies were cantoned ſo near each other, that daily ſkirmiſhes were fought with various ſucceſs. The head of the Pruſſian camp was formed by a body of four thouſand men under General Zettwitz, who, on the twenty-ninth day of January, was attacked with ſuch impetuoſity by the Auſtrian General Beck, that he retreated in great confuſion to Torgau, with the loſs of five hundred men, eight pieces of artillery, and a conſiderable quantity of new clothing and other baggage. Another advantage of the ſame nature was gained by the Auſtrians at Neuſtadt, over a ſmall body of Pruſſians who occupied that city. In the month of March General Laudohn advanced with a ſtrong detachment of horſe and foot. In order to ſurpriſe

the Pruſſians, who, in attempting to effect a re- CHAP. XI. 1760.
treat to Steinau, were ſurrounded accordingly, and very roughly handled. General Laudohn ſummoned them twice by ſound of trumpet to lay down their arms; but their commanders, the Captains Blumenthal and Zettwitz, rejecting the propoſal with diſdain, the enemy attacked them on all hands with a great ſuperiority of number. In this emergency the Pruſſian Captains formed their troops into a ſquare, and by a cloſe continued fire kept the enemy at bay; until, perceiving that the Croats had taken poſſeſſion of a wood between Siebenhauſen and Steinau, they, in apprehenſion of being intercepted, abandoned their baggage, and forced their way to Steinau, which they reached with great difficulty, having been continually haraſſed by the Auſtrians, who paid dear for this advantage. Several other petty exploits of this kind were achieved by detachments on both ſides before the campaign was begun by the grand armies.

§ III. Towards the end of April the King of Pruſſia altered his poſition, and withdrew that part of his chain of cantonments, extending from the foreſt of Thurundt to the right of the Elbe. He now took poſſeſſion of a very ſtrong camp between the Elbe and the Mulda, which he entrenched in every part that was acceſſible, and fortified with two hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. By theſe precautions he was enabled to keep his ground againſt the army of Count Daun, and at the ſame time detach a body of troops, as a reinforcement to his brother Prince Henry, who aſſembled a ſeparate army near Franckfort upon the Oder, that

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he might be at hand either to oppoſe the Ruſſians, or march to the relief of Sileſia, which the enemy was bent upon invading. It was for this purpoſe that the Auſtrian General, Laudohn, advanced, with a conſiderable army into Luſatia about the beginning of May; and General Beck, with another body of troops, took poſſeſſion of Corbus: mean while Count Daun continued in his old ſituation on the Elbe; General Lacy formed a ſmall detached army upon the frontiers of Saxony, to the ſouthward of Dreſden; and the Prince de Deuxponts marched into the ſame neighbourhood with the army of the Empire. Prince Henry of Pruſſia having encamped with his army for ſome time at Sagan, in Sileſia, moved from thence to Gorlitz in Luſatia, to obſerve the motions of General Laudohn, encamped at Koninſgratz; from whence, in the beginning of June, he marched into the country of Glatz, and advanced to the neighbourhood of Schweidnitz, which he ſeemed determined to beſiege, having a train of eight pieces of cannon. With a view to thwart his deſigns, Prince Henry reinforced the body of troops under General Fouquet; and at the ſame time he ſent a detachment into Pomerania, under Colonel Leſſow, who defeated the rear-guard of General Tottleben and compelled that officer to evacuate Pomerania. By this time, however, Mareſchal Soltikoff had arrived from Peterſburgh, and taken the command of the grand Ruſſian army, which paſſed the Viſtula in June, and began its march towards the frontiers of Sileſia.

§ IV. In the month of June General Laudohn made an unſucceſsful attempt to carry Glatz by aſſault;

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aſſault; but he ſucceeded better in his next enterprize. Underſtanding that General Fouquet, who occupied the poſts at Landſhut, had weakened himſelf by ſending off detachments under the Major-General Ziethen and Grant, he reſolved to attack him with ſuch a ſuperiority of number, that he ſhould not be able to reſiſt. Accordingly on the twenty-third day of June, at two in the morning, he began the aſſault with his whole army upon ſome redoubts which Fouquet occupied; and theſe were carried one after another, though not without a very deſperate oppoſition. General Fouquet being ſummoned to ſurrender, refuſed to ſubmit; and having received two wounds, was at length taken priſoner: about three thouſand of his men eſcaped to Breſlau; the reſt were killed or taken: but the loſs of the victors is ſaid to have exceeded that of the vanquiſhed. In July General Laudohn undertook the ſiege of Glatz, which was taken after a very faint reſiſtance; for, on the very day the batteries were opened againſt the place, the garriſon abandoned part of the fortifications, which the beſiegers immediately occupied. The Pruſſians made repeated efforts to regain the ground they had loſt; but they were repulſed in all their attempts. At length the garriſon laid down their arms, and ſurrendered at diſcretion. From this tame behaviour of the Pruſſians, one would imagine the garriſon muſt have been very weak; a circumſtance which we cannot reconcile with the known ſagacity of the Pruſſian monarch, as the place was of great importance, on account of the immenſe magazine it contained, including above one hundred braſs cannon, a great number of mortars, and a vaſt quantity of ammunition.

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§ V. Laudohn, encouraged by this ſucceſs at Glatz, advanced immediately to Breſlau, which he began to bombard with great fury;* but, before he could make a regular attack, he found himſelf obliged to retire. Prince Henry of Pruſſia, one of the moſt accompliſhed Generals which this age produced, having received repeated intelligence that the Ruſſian army intended to

* The Germans are in general but indifferent engineers, and little acquainted with the art of beſieging. On this occaſion the Auſtrian General had no other proſpect than that of carrying the place by a ſudden attack, or intimidating Count Tavenzein, the Governor, to an immediate ſurrender; for he knew the Ruſſian army was at a conſiderable diſtance; and judged, from the character of Prince Henry of Pruſſia, that he would advance to the relief of the place long before it would be taken according to the uſual forms. Influenced by theſe conſiderations, when he had inveſted the town, he ſent a letter to the Governor, ſpecifying that his army conſiſted of fifty battalions and fourſcore ſquadrons; that the Ruſſian army, amounting to ſeventy-five thouſand men, was within three days' march of Breſlau; that no ſuccour could be expected from the King of Pruſſia encamped as he was on the other ſide of the Elbe, and over-awed by the army of Count Daun; that Prince Henry, far from being in a condition to bring relief, would not be able to ſtand his ground againſt the Ruſſians; that Breſlau being an open mercantile town, not a fortreſs, could not be defended without contravening the eſtabliſhed rules of war; and therefore the Governor, in caſe of obſtinacy, had no reaſon to expect an honourable capitulation, the benefit of which was now offered. He, at the ſame time, ſent a memorial to the civil magiſtrates, threatening their town with deſtruction, which could by no other means be prevented than by joining with the inhabitants in perſuading the Governor to embrace immediately the terms that were propoſed. Count Tavenzein, inſtead of being intimidated, was encouraged by theſe menaces, which implied an apprehenſion in Laudohn that the place would be relieved. He therefore replied to the ſummons he had received, that Breſlau was not ſimply a mercantile town, but ought to be conſidered as a place of ſtrength, as being ſurrounded with works and wet ditches; that the Auſtrians themſelves had defended it as ſuch after the battle of Liſſa, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſeven; that the King his maſter having commanded him to defend the place to the laſt extremity, he could neither

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to join Laudohn at Breſlau, reſolved to advance and give them battle before the purpoſed junction. In the latter end of July he began his march from Gleiſſen, and on the laſt day of that month had reached Linden, near Slauve, where he underſtood that Tottleben's detachment only had paſſed through the plains of Polnich-Liſſa, and that the grand Ruſſian army had marched through Koſten and Guſtin. The Prince, finding it impoſſible to purſue them by that route, directed his march to Glogau, where he learned that Breſlau was beſieged by General Laudohn, and immediately advanced by forced marches to its relief, Such was his ex-

neither comply with General Laudohn's propoſals, nor pay the leaſt regard to his threats of deſtroying the town; as he had not been entruſted with the care of the houſes, but with the defence of the fortifications. The Auſtrian convinced him, that ſame evening, that he threatened nothing but what he meant to perform. He opened his batteries, and poured in upon the town a moſt terrible ſhower of bombs and red-hot bullets, which continued till midnight. During this dreadful diſcharge, which filled the place with horror and deſolation, he attempted the outworks by aſſault. The Croats attacked the covered way in different places with their uſual impetuoſity; but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, by the conduct and reſolution of the Governor and garriſon. Theſe proceedings having made no impreſſion on Tavenzein, the beſieging General had recourſe again to negociation; and offered the moſt flattering articles of capitulation, which were rejected with diſdain. The Governor gave him to underſtand, that the deſtruction of the town had made no change in his reſolution; though it was a practice contrary to the law of arms, as well as to the dictates of common humanity, to begin the ſiege of a fortreſs by ruining the inhabitants: finally, he aſſured him he would wait for him upon the ramparts, and defend the place to the utmoſt of his power. His obſervation was certainly juſt: nothing could be more infamouſly inhuman than this practice of making war upon the helpleſs unarmed inhabitants of a town which has the misfortune to be beſieged; yet the beſieger pleaded the example of the Pruſſian Monarch, who had before acted the ſame tragedy at Dreſden. Laudohn being thus ſet at defiance, continued to batter and bombard; and ſeveral ſubſequent aſſaults were given to the fortifications.

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pedition, that in five days he marched above one hundred and twenty Engliſh miles; and at his approach the Auſtrian General abandoned his enterprize. Thus, by his prudence and activity, he not only prevented the junction of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies, but alſo ſaved the capital of Sileſia; and hampered Laudohn in ſuch a manner as ſubjected him to a defeat by the Pruſſian Monarch, to whoſe motions we ſhall now turn our attention.

§ VI. Whether his deſign was originally upon Dreſden, or he purpoſed to co-operate with his brother Prince Henry in Sileſia, which his adverſaries ſeemed to have pitched upon as the ſcene of their operations, we cannot preſume to determine: but certain it is, he, in the beginning of July, began his march in two columns through Luſatia; and Count Daun being informed of his march, ordered his army to be put in motion. Leaving the army of the Empire, and the body of troops under Lacy, to guard Saxony in his abſence, he marched with great expedition towards Sileſia, in full perſuaſion that the Pruſſian Monarch had thither directed his route. On the ſeventh day of July, the King knowing that Daun was now removed at a diſtance, repaſſed the Pulſnitz, which he had paſſed but two days before, and advanced with the van of his army towards Lichtenberg, in order to attack the forces of General Lacy, who was poſted there; but the Auſtrians retired at his approach. Then the army marched to Marienſtern, where the King received intelligence that Count Daun was in full march for Lauban, having already gained two marches upon the

the Pruſſians. Perhaps it was this intimation that determined the King to change his plan, and return to the Elbe. On the eighth day of the month he repaſſed the Sprehe, in the neighbourhood of Bautzen, and marched towards Dreſden with extraordinary diligence. On the thirteenth, his army having paſſed the Elbe at Kadetz, on a bridge of boats, encamped between Pirna and Dreſden, which laſt he reſolved to beſiege, in hopes of reducing it before Count Daun could return to its relief. How far this expectation was well grounded, we muſt leave the reader to judge, after having obſerved that the place was now much more defenſible than it had been when the laſt attempt of the Auſtrains upon it miſcarried; that it was ſecured with a numerous garriſon, commanded by General Macguire, an officer of courage and experience. This Governor, being ſummoned to ſurrender, anſwered that, having the honour to be entruſted with the defence of the capital, he would maintain it to the laſt extremity. Batteries were immediately raiſed againſt the town on both ſides of the Elbe; and the poor inhabitants ſubjected to a dreadful viſitation, that their calamities might either drive them to deſpair, or move the heart of the Governor to embrace articles of capitulation: but theſe expedients proved ineffectual. Though the ſuburbs towards the Pirna gate were attacked and carried, this advantage made no impreſſion on General Macguire, who made ſeveral vigorous ſallies, and took every neceſſary precaution for the defence of the city; encouraged moreover by the vicinity of Lacy's body, and the army of the empire, encamped in an

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an advantageous poſition near Groſs Seydlitz; and confident that Count Daun would haſten to his relief. In this hope he was not diſappointed; the Auſtrian General, finding himſelf duped by the ſtratagem of the Pruſſian monarch, and being made acquainted with his enterprize againſt Dreſden, inſtantly wheeled about; and marched back with ſuch rapidity, that on the nineteenth day of the month he reached the neighbourhood of the capital of Saxony. In Conſequence of his approach the King of Pruſſia, whoſe heavy artillery was now arrived, redoubled his efforts againſt the city ſo as to reduce to aſhes the cathedral church, the new ſquare, ſeveral noble ſtreets, ſome palaces, together with the curious manufactory of porcelaine. His vengeance muſt have been levelled againſt the citizens; for it affected neither the fortifications, nor the Auſtrian garriſon, which Count Daun found means to reinforce with ſixteen battalions. This ſupply, and the neighbourhood of three hoſtile armies, rendered it altogether impoſſible to proſecute the ſiege with any proſpect of ſucceſs: the King therefore, abandoned the undertaking, withdrew his troops and artillery, and endeavoured to bring Daun to a battle, which that General cautiouſly avoided.

§ VII. The fate of this prince ſeemed now at its criſis. Notwithſtanding all the efforts of his brother Prince Henry, the Ruſſians were faſt advancing to join Laudohn, who had already blocked up Shweidnitz and Neiſs, and their junction ſeemed to threaten the loſs of all Sileſia. The King had nothing to oppoſe to ſuperior numbers but ſuperior activity, of which he determined to

avail himſelf without delay. Inſtead of making a feint towards Sileſia, he reſolved to march thither in earneſt; and for that purpoſe, croſſing the Elbe, encamped at Dallwitz, on the farther bank of the river; leaving General Hulſen, with fifteen thouſand men, in the entrenched camp of Schlettow, to maintain his footting in Saxony. On the third day of Auguſt he began his march for Sileſia, followed by Count Daun with the grand Auſtrian army; while the detached body under Lacy took poſt at Reichenberg, and the Imperial army encamped at Keſſeldorf. Both the Pruſſians and Auſtrians marched at the rate of one hundred miles in five days: on the tenth the King took poſſeſſion of the camp of Lignitz; and here he ſeemed in danger of being quite ſurrounded by the enemy, who occupied the whole ground between Parchwitz and Coſſendau, an extent of thirty miles. Count Daun's army formed the centre of this chain, poſſeſſing the heights of Wahlſtadt and Hochkirk: General Loudohn covered the ground between Jeſchkendorf and Coſchitz: the riſing grounds of Parchwitz were ſecured by General Nauendorff; and M. de Beck, who formed the left, extended his troops beyond Coſſendau. the King marched in the night of the eleventh, with a view to turn the enemy, and reach Jauer; but at break of day he diſcovered a new camp at Praufnitz, which conſiſted of Lacy's detachment, juſt arrived from Lauban. The Pruſſians immediately paſſed the Katzbach, to attack this General; but he made ſuch a ſkilful diſpoſition for a retreat towards the army of Count Daun, that he not only baffled the endeavours of the King to bring him

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to action, but, by poſting himſelf on the heights of Hennerſdorff, anticipated his march to Jauer. In vain the Pruſſian monarch attempted next day to turn the enemy on the ſide of the mountains, by Pomſen and Jagerſdorff; the roads were found impaſſable to the ammunition waggons, and the King returned to the camp at Lignitz.

§ VIII. While he remained in this ſituation, he received advice that four-and-twenty thouſand Ruſſians, under Count Czernichew, had thrown bridges over the Oder at Auras, where they intended to croſs that river; and he concluded the enemy had formed a deſign to cloſe him in, and attack him with their joint forces. Daun had indeed projected a plan for ſurpriſing him in the night, and had actually put his army in motion for that purpoſe; but he was anticipated by the vigilance and good fortune of the Pruſſian monarch. That Prince reflecting that if he ſhould wait for his adverſaries in his camp, he ran the riſk of being attacked at the ſame time by Lacy on his right, by Daun in his front, and by Laudohn on his left, he altered his diſpoſition, in order to diſconcert their operations; and, on the fourteenth day of the month, marched to the heights of Pſaffendorff, where he formed his army in order of battle. Receiving intimation, about two in the morning, that Laudohn was in full march advancing in columns by Bennowitz, he divided his army into two ſeparate bodies. One of theſe remained on the ground, in order to maintain the poſt againſt any attempts that might be made by Count Daun to ſuccour Laudohn; and that this ſervice might be the more effectually performed, the

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the heights were fortified with batteries, ſo judiciouſly diſpoſed, as to impede and overawe the whole Auſtrian army. The King having taken this precaution wheeled about with ſixteen battalions and thirty ſquadrons, to fall upon Laudohn as he ſhould advance: but that General knew nothing of his deſign, until he himſelf arrived at the village of Pſaffendorff, about three in the morning; when the day dawning, and a thick fog gradually diſperſing, the whole detachment of the Pruſſian army appeared in order of battle, in a well choſen ſituation, ſtrengthened with a numerous train of artillery, placed to the beſt advantage. Laudohn was not a little mortified to find himſelf caught in his own ſnare: but he had advanced too far to recede; and therefore making a virtue of neceſſity, reſolved to ſtand an engagement. With this view he formed his troops as well as the time, place, and circumſtances would permit; and the Pruſſians advancing to the attack, a ſevere action enſued. The King rode along the line to animate the troops, and ſuperintended every part of the charge; hazarding his life in the moſt dangerous ſcenes of the battle to ſuch a degree, that his horſe was killed under him, and his clothes were ſhot through in ſeveral places. The Auſtrians maintained the conflict with great obſtinacy until ſix in the morning, when they gave ground, and were purſued to the Katzbach; beyond which the King would not allow his troops to proſecute the advantage they had gained, that they might be able to ſuccour the right in caſe Mareſchal Count Daun ſhould ſucceed in his attempt to advance againſt them from Lignitz. That General had actually begun his march to fall upon the Pruſſians on one ſide, while

Laudohn

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Laudohn ſhould attack them on the other: but he was not a little ſurpriſed to find they were decamped; and when he perceived a thick cloud of ſmoke at a diſtance, he immediately comprehended the nature of the King's management. He then attempted to advance by Lignitz: but the troops and artillery, which had been left on the height of Pfaffendorff, to diſpute his march, were ſo advantageouſly diſpoſed, as to render all his efforts abortive. Laudohn is ſaid to have loſt in the action above eight thouſand men, killed, wounded, and taken, including eighty officers, with twenty-three pair of colours, and eighty-two pieces of cannon: over and above this loſs, the Auſtrian General ſuffered greatly by deſertion. The Pruſſians obtained the victory at the expenſe of one General, with five hundred men killed, and twelve hundred wounded. Immediately after the action the victor marched to Parchwitz; while Daun detached Prince Lowenſtein and General Beck with the reſerve of his army, to join Prince Czernichew, who had croſſed the Oder at Auras; but he was ſo intimidated by the defeat at Lignitz, that he forthwith repaſſed that river, and Prince Lowenſtein retired on the ſide of Jauer. By this bold and well conducted adventure, the Pruſſian monarch not only eſcaped the moſt imminent hazard of a total defeat from the joint efforts of two ſtrong armies, but alſo prevented the dreaded junction of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian forces. His buſineſs was now to open the communication with Breſlau and his brother Prince Henry, whom he joined at Neumarcke. The Prince, after Laudohn was obliged to relinquiſh the ſiege of Breſlau,

had

had kept a watchful eye over the motions of the Ruſſian army, which had advanced into the neighbourhood of that city; and, without all doubt, would have bombarded it from ſome commanding heights, had they not been prevented by Prince Henry, who took poſſeſſion of theſe poſts, and fortified them with redoubts. The King having freed Breſlau from the neighbourhood of his enemies, and being ſtrengthened by the junction with his brother, left a conſiderable detachment under the command of General Boltze, to protect the country againſt the Ruſſian irregulars; and advanced with his whole force to the relief of Schweidnitz, which was blocked up by the Auſtrian forces under the command of the Mareſchal Count Daun. In his march he fell upon a ſeparate body under General Beck, made two battalions of Croats priſoners, and diſperſed ſeveral ſquadrons. This achievement had ſuch an effect upon the enemy, that they raiſed the blockade, and retreated with ſome precipitation to the mountains of Landſhut.

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§ IX. While the King thus exerted himſelf, with a ſpirit altogether unexampled, in defending Sileſia, General Hulſen, who commanded his troops in Saxony, was expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. Underſtanding that the army of the Empire had formed a deſign to cut off his communication with Torgau, he quitted his camp at Meiſſen, and marched to Strehla. The enemy having divided their forces into two bodies, one of them, on the twentieth day of Auguſt, attacked an advanced poſt of the Pruſſians; while the other was diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, as to overawe Hulſen's camp, and prevent him from taking any ſtep

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ſtep for the relief of his battalions, who maintained their ground with difficulty againſt a ſuperior number of the aſſailants. In this emergency the Pruſſian General ordered his cavalry to make a circuit round a riſing ground, and, if poſſible, charge the enemy in flank. This order was executed with equal vigour and ſucceſs. They fell upon the Imperial army with ſuch impetuoſity, as drove their battalions and horſe upon each other in the utmoſt confuſion. A conſiderable number of the enemy were ſlain, and forty-one officers, with twelve hundred men, made priſoners. By this advantage, which was obtained at a very ſmall expenſe, General Hulſen opened for himſelf a way to Torgau, whither he inſtantly retreated, perceiving that the whole army of the Imperialiſts was advancing to cut off his communication with the Elbe. This retreat furniſhed the enemy with a pretext for claiming the victory.

§ X. After all theſe heroick endeavours of the Pruſſian Monarch and his officers, his affairs remained in ſuch a deſperate ſituation as ſeemed to preſage approaching ruin: for, though in perſon he commanded a numerous and well-appointed army, he found it abſolutely impoſſible to guard againſt the different detachments from the three ſeparate armies of his adverſaries. Bodies of Auſtrian troops ſcoured the country of Luſatia; the Ruſſians traverſed part of Sileſia, and made irruptions even into Brandenburgh: the Imperial army domineered in Saxony: the Swediſh army, meeting with no oppoſition, advanced into the heart of Pomerania; ſo that the King was not only threatened on every ſide, but all correſpondence

ence between him and his hereditary dominions was at this juncture intercepted. CHAP. XIV. 1760.

§ XI. His adverſaries, having been hitherto baffled by his activity and reſolution in their deſigns upon Sileſia, now meditated a ſcheme, the execution of which he could not but feel in the moſt ſenſible manner. The Ruſſian army being on its retreat from Sileſia, Count Czernichew was ſent with a ſtrong detachment into the Marche of Brandenburgh; while a numerous body of Auſtrians, under Lacy and Bretano, penetrated into the ſame country from Saxony, with inſtructions to join the Ruſſians at the gates of Berlin. The Pruſſian General Hulſen, finding himſelf too weak to cope with the army of the Empire in Miſnia, had fallen back to this capital, where he was joined by the troops under General Werner, lately returned from Pomerania; but as their forces, after this junction, did not exceed ſixteen thouſand men, and the Allies advancing againſt them amounted to forty thouſand, they would not pretend to oppoſe the enemy in the open field, nor to defend a city of ſuch extent, and ſo imperfectly fortified. Such an attempt would have only expoſed their troops to ruin, without being able to ſave the capital, which, on the contrary, would have been the more ſeverely handled, in conſequence of their oppoſition. They therefore reſolved to retire, after having repulſed the advanced guard of the Ruſſians under Tottleben, which attacked the gates, and even bombarded the town, before the great armies appeared. At their approach the Pruſſian Generals retreated, leaving three weak battalions in the place, in hopes they might be the means of obtaining ſome ſort of

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of terms for the city. They made no reſiſtance, however; but on the firſt ſummons propoſed articles of capitulation, which being refuſed, they ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. In favour of the city the foreign miniſters there reſiding interpoſed their mediation with ſuch zeal and ſucceſs, that tolerable conditions were obtained. The inhabitants were indulged with the free exerciſe of their religion, and an immunity from violence to their perſons and effects. The enemy promiſed that the Ruſſian irregulars ſhould not enter the town; and that the King's palace ſhould not be violated. Theſe articles being ratified, the Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops entered the place, where they totally deſtroyed the magazines, arſenals, and founderies, with an immenſe quantity of military ſtores, and a great number of cannon and ſmall arms: then they demanded the immediate payment of eight hundred thouſand guilders; and afterwards exacted a contribution of one million nine hundred thouſand German crowns. Many outrages were committed by the licentious ſoldiery, in ſpite of all the precautions which the officers could take to preſerve the moſt exact diſcipline. The houſes of the private inhabitants were tolerably protected; but the King's palaces were ſubjected to the moſt rigorous treatment. In the royal palace of Charlottenburg they pillaged and ſpoiled the rich furniture: they defaced and mutilated the valuable pictures and antique ſtatues collected by Cardinal de Polignac, and purchaſed by the Houſe of Brandenburgh. The caſtle of Schonhauſen, belonging to the Queen, and that of Fredericksfeldt, the property of the Margrave Chare

Charles, were pillaged of effects to a very consi- CHAP. XIV.
derable value. The palace of Potſdam was effec- 1760.
tually protected by Prince Eſterhaſi, who would not ſuffer one article of furniture or ornament to be touched; but deſired leave to take one picture of the King, and two of his german-flutes, that he might preſerve them as memorials of an illuſtrious Prince, whoſe heroick character he admired. The Auſtrian and Ruſſian troops entered Berlin on the ninth day of October, and quitted it on the thirteenth, on hearing that the King was in full march to the relief of his capital. In their retreat, by different routes, from Brandenburgh, they drove away all the cattle and horſes they could find, ravaged the country, and committed brutal outrages on the inhabitants, which the pretence of retaliation could never excuſe. The body of Ruſſians which entered Berlin marched from thence into Poland, by the way of Furſtenwalde; while the Auſtrians took the route of Saxony, from whence they had advanced into Brandenburgh. Meanwhile the town of Wirtemberg, in that electorate, was reduced by the Duke de Deux-Ponts, commander of the Imperial army; which, in conjunction with the Auſtrians, made themſelves maſters alſo of Torgau and Leipſick.

§ XII. The King of Pruſſia, in his march through Luſatia, was ſtill attended by Count Daun, at the head of his grand army, and both paſſed the Elbe about the latter end of October. The Pruſſian croſſed the river at Coſwick, where he was joined by the troops under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg and General Hulſen, ſo that his army now amounted to eighty thouſand fighting men,

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with whom he resolved to strike some stroke of importance. Indeed, at this time his situation was truly critical. General Laudohn, with a considerable body of Austrians, remained in Silesia; the Russian army still threatened Breslau, the capital of that country. The Imperialists and Austrians had taken possession of all the great towns in Saxony, and were masters on both sides of the Elbe. In the eastern part of Pomerania the Russians had invested Colberg by sea and land, seemingly determined to reduce the place, that they might have a seaport by which they could be supplied with provision, ammunition, necessaries, and reinforcements, without the trouble and inconvenience of a long and laborious march from the banks of the Vistula. On the western side of Pomerania, the war, which had hitherto languished, was renewed by the Swedes with uncommon vivacity. They passed the river Pene, without opposition; and obliging General Stutterheim to retreat, advanced as far as Stransberg. That officer, however, being reinforced, attacked a Swedish post at Passelvalik, slew about five hundred of the enemy, and took an equal number, with six pieces of cannon; but he was not numerous enough to keep the field against their whole army. Thus the Prussian Monarch saw himself obliged to abandon Silesia; deprived of all the places he held in Saxony, which had been his best resource; and in danger of being driven into his hereditary country of Brandenburgh, which was unable either to maintain, or even to recruit his army. On this emergency he resolved to make one desperate effort against the grand Austrian army, under Count Daun, who had

paſſed the Elbe at Torgau, and advanced to Eulenbourg, from whence however he retreated to his former camp at Torgau; and the King choſe his ſituation between this laſt place and Schilda, at Lang-Reichenbach, where the huſſars attacked a body of horſe under General Brentano, and made four hundred priſoners. The right wing of the Auſtrians being at Groſwich, and their left at Torgau, the Pruſſian King determined to attack them next day, which was the third of November. His deſign was to march through the wood of Torgau by three different routes, with thirty battalions and fifty ſquadrons of his left wing: the firſt line was ordered to advance by the way of Mackrene to Neiden; the ſecond, by Peckhutte to Elſnick; and the third, conſiſting of cavalry, to penetrate by the wood of Wildenhayn to Vogelſang. On the other hand, General Ziethen was directed to take the great Leipſick road, with thirty battalions and ſeventy ſquadrons of the right; and, quitting it at the ponds of Torgau, to attack the village of Suptitz and Goſwich. The King's line, in its march, fell in with a corps of Auſtrians under General Reid, who retired into the wood of Torgau; and another more conſiderable body, poſted in the wood of Wildenhayn, likewiſe retreated to Groſchutz, after having fired ſome pieces of artillery: but the dragoons of St. Ignon, being incloſed between two columns of Pruſſian infantry, were either killed or taken. By two in the afternoon the King had penetrated through the wood to the plain of Neiden, from whence another body of the enemy retired to Torgau, where a continued noiſe of cannon and ſmall

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arms declared that General Ziethen was already engaged. The Pruſſians immediately advanced at a quicker pace, and paſſing the moraſſes near Neiden, inclined to the right in three lines, and ſoon came to action. Daun had choſen a very advantageous poſition: his right extended to Groſwich, and his left to Zinne: while his infantry occupied ſome eminences along the road of Leipſick, and his front was ſtrengthened with no leſs than two hundred pieces of cannon. His ſecond line was diſpoſed on an extent of ground, which terminated in hillocks towards the Elbe; and againſt this the King directed his attack. He had already given his troops to underſtand, that his affairs were in ſuch a ſituation, they muſt either conquer or periſh: and they began the battle with the moſt deſperate impetuoſity; but they met with ſuch a warm reception from the artillery, ſmall arms, and in particular from the Auſtrian carabineers, that their grenadiers were ſhattered and repulſed. The ſecond charge, though enforced with incredible vigour, was equally unſucceſsful: then the King ordered his cavalry to advance, and they fell upon ſome regiments of infantry with ſuch fury as obliged them to give way. Theſe, however, were compelled to retire, in their turn, before about ſeventy battalions of the enemy, who advanced towards Torgau, ſtretching with their right to the Elbe, and their left to Zinne. While the Prince of Holſtein rallied his cavalry, and returned to the charge, the third line of Pruſſian infantry attacked the vineyard of Suptitz, and General Ziethen with the right wing took the enemy in rear. This diſpoſition threw the Auſtrians into diſorder; which

was

was greatly augmented by the diſaſter of Count Daun, who was dangerouſly wounded in the thigh, and carried off the field of battle. But the Pruſſians could not purſue their victory, becauſe the action had laſted until nine: and the night being unuſually dark, facilitated the retreat of the enemy, who croſſed the Elbe on three bridges of boats thrown over the river at Torgau. The victor poſſeſſed the field of battle, with ſeven thouſand priſoners, including two hundred officers, twenty-nine pair of colours, one ſtandard, and about forty pieces of cannon. The carnage was very great on both ſides: about three thouſand Pruſſians were killed, and five thouſand wounded; and, in the firſt attacks, two general officers, with fifteen hundred ſoldiers, were made priſoners by the enemy. The King, as uſual, expoſed his perſon in every part of the battle, and a muſket-ball grazed upon his breaſt. In the morning the King of Pruſſia entered Torgau; then he ſecured Meiſſen, and took poſſeſſion of Freyberg: ſo that, in conſequence of this well-timed victory, his poſition was nearly the ſame as at the opening of the campaign. CHAP. XIV. 1760.

§ XIII. The Auſtrians, however, notwithſtanding this check, maintained their ground in the neighbourhood of Dreſden; while the Pruſſians were diſtributed in quarters of cantonment in and about Leipſick and Meiſſen. As the Auſtrian General had, after the battle, recalled his detachments, General Laudohn abandoned Landſhut, which again fell into the hands of the Pruſſians, and the Imperial army was obliged to retire into Franconia. The Swedes having penetrated a great way into Pomerania, returned again to their winter quarters

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quarters at Stralſund: and the Ruſſian generals meaſured back their way to the Viſtula: ſo that the Confederates gained little elſe in the courſe of this campaign but the contributions which they raiſed in Berlin, and the open country of Brandenburgh. Had all the Allies been heartily bent upon cruſhing the Pruſſian Monarch, one would imagine the Ruſſians and Swedes might have joined their forces in Pomerania, and made good their winter-quarters in Brandenburgh, where they could have been ſupplied with magazines from the Baltick, and been at hand to commence their operations in the ſpring: but, in all probability, ſuch an eſtabliſhment in the Empire would have given umbrage to the Germanick body.

§ XIV. The Diet of Poland being aſſembled in the beginning of October, the King entertained the moſt ſanguine hope they would take ſome reſolution in his favour; but the partiſans of Pruſſia fruſtrated all his endeavours: one of the deputies proteſting againſt holding a Diet while there were foreign troops in the kingdom, the aſſembly broke up in a tumultuous manner, even before they had choſen a mareſchal. The Diet of Sweden, which was convoked about the ſame period, ſeemed determined to proceed upon buſineſs. They elected Count Axel Ferſon their grand Mareſchal, in oppoſition to Count Horn, by a great majority; which was an unlucky circumſtance for the Pruſſian intereſt at Stockholm, inaſmuch as the ſame majority obſtinately perſiſted in opinion, that the war ſhould be proſecuted in the ſpring with redoubled vigour, and the army in Germany reinforced to the number of at leaſt thirty thouſand fighting men.

men. This unfavourable circumſtance made but little impreſſion upon the Pruſſian Monarch, who had maintained his ground with ſurpriſing reſolution and ſucceſs ſince the beginning of the campaign; and now enjoyed in proſpect the benefit of winter, which he is ſaid to have termed his beſt auxiliary. CHAP. XIV. 1760.

§ XV. The animoſity which inflamed the contending parties was not confined to the operations in war, but broke out, as uſual, in printed declarations, which the belligerent powers diffuſed all over Europe. In the beginning of the ſeaſon the States of the circle of Weſtphalia had been required, by the Imperial Court, to finiſh their contingent of troops againſt the King of Pruſſia, or to commute for this contingent with a ſum of money. In conſequence of this demand, ſome of the Weſtphalian Eſtates had ſent deputies to confer with the aſſembly of the circle of Cologn; and to theſe the King ſignified, by a declaration dated at Munſter, that as this demand of money, inſtead of troops, was no leſs extraordinary than contrary to the conſtitutions of the Empire, ſhould they comply with it, or even continue to aſſiſt his enemies either with troops or money, he would conſider them as having actually taken part in the war againſt him and his allies, and treat them accordingly on all occaſions. This intimation produced little effect in his favour. The Duke of Mechlenbourg adhered to the oppoſite cauſe; and the Elector of Cologn co-operated with the French in their deſigns againſt Hanover. By way of retaliation for this partiality, the Pruſſians ravaged the country of Mecklenbourg, and the

Hanove-

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Hanoverians levied contributions in the territories of Cologn. The parties thus aggrieved had recourſe to complaints and remonſtrances. The Duke's Envoy at Ratiſbon communicated a reſcript to the Imperial miniſters, repreſenting that the Pruſſian troops under General Werner and Colonel de Belling had diſtreſſed his country in the autumn by grevious extortions; that afterwards Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, in the ſervice of Pruſſia, had demanded an exorbitant quantity of proviſions, with ſome millions of money, and a great number of recruits: or, in lieu of theſe, that the Duke's forces ſhould act under the Pruſſian banner. He therefore declared that, as the country of Mecklenbourg was impoverſhed, and almoſt depopulated, by theſe oppreſſions, the Duke would find himſelf obliged to take meaſures for the future ſecurity of his ſubjects, if not immediately favoured with ſuch aſſiſtance from the Court of Vienna as would put a ſtop to theſe violent proceedings. This declaration was by ſome conſidered as the prelude of his renouncing his engagements with the Houſe of Auſtria. As the Imperial Court had threatened to put the Elector of Hanover under the ban of the Empire, in conſequence of the hoſtilities which his troops had committed in the electorate of Cologn, his Reſident at Ratiſbon delivered to the miniſters who aſſiſted at the Diet, a memorial, remonſtrating that the Emperor hath no power, ſingly, to ſubject any Prince to the ban, or declare him a rebel; and that, by arrogating ſuch a power, he expoſed his authority to the ſame contempt into which the Pope's bulls of excommunication were ſo juſtly fallen. With reſpect

reſpect to the Elector of Cologn, he obſerved that this Prince was the firſt who commenced hoſtilities, by allowing his troops to co-operate with the French in their invaſion of Hanover, and by celebrating with rejoicings the advantages which they had gained in that electorate: he therefore gave the Eſtates of the Empire to underſtand, that the beſt way of ſcreening their ſubjects from hoſtile treatment would be a ſtrict obſervance of neutrality in the preſent diſputes of the Empire.

§ XVI. This was a ſtrain much more effectual among princes and powers who are generally actuated by intereſted motives, than was the repetition of complaints, equally pathetick and unavailing, uttered by the unfortunate King of Poland, Elector of Saxony. The damage done to his capital by the laſt attempt of the Pruſſian Monarch on that city, affected the old King in ſuch a manner, that he publiſhed at Vienna an appeal to all the Powers of Europe, from the cruelty and unprecedented outrages which diſtinguiſhed the conduct of his adverſaries in Saxony. All Europe pitied the hard fate of this exiled Prince, and ſympathiſed with the diſaſters of his country: but, in the breaſts of his enemies, reaſons of ſtate and convenience over-ruled the ſuggeſtions of humanity; and his friends had hitherto exerted themſelves in vain for the deliverance of his people.

§ XVII. From this detail of continental affairs, our attention is recalled to Great-Britain, by an incident of a very intereſting nature; an account of which, however, we ſhall poſtpone until we have recorded the ſucceſs that, in the courſe of this year, attended the Britiſh arms in the Eaſt-Indies. We have

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have already obſerved that Colonel Coote, after having defeated the French General Lally in the field, and reduced divers of the enemy's ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, at length cooped them up within the walls of Pondicherry, the principal ſeat of the French Eaſt-India Company, large, populous, well fortified, and ſecured with a numerous garriſon, under the immediate command of their General. In the month of October Admiral Stevens ſailed from Trincomalé with all his ſquadron, in order to its being refitted, except five ſail of the line, which he left under the command of Captain Haldane, to block up Pondicherry by ſea, while Mr. Coote carried on his operations by land. By this diſpoſition, and the vigilance of the Britiſh officers, the place was ſo hampered, as to be greatly diſtreſſed for want of proviſions, even before the ſiege could be undertaken in form; for the rainy ſeaſon rendered all regular approaches impracticable. Theſe rains being abated by the twenty-ſixth day of November, Colonel Coote directed the engineers to pitch upon proper places for erecting batteries that ſhould enfilade or flank the works of the garriſon, without expoſing their own men to any ſevere fire from the enemy. Accordingly, four batteries were conſtructed in different places, ſo as to anſwer theſe purpoſes, and opened altogether on the eighth day of December at midnight. Though raiſed at a conſiderable diſtance, they were plied with good effect, and the beſieged returned the fire with great vivacity. This mutual cannonading continued until the twenty-ninth day of the month, when the engineers were employed in raiſing another battery,

near

near enough to effect a breach in the north-weſt counter-guard and curtain. Though the approaches were retarded ſome days by a violent ſtorm, which almoſt ruined the works, the damage was ſoon repaired: a conſiderable poſt was taken from the enemy by aſſault, and afterwards regained by the French grenadiers, through the timidity of the ſepoys by whom it was occupied. By the fifteenth day of January, a ſecond battery being raiſed within point-blank, a breach was made in the curtain: the weſt face and flank of the north-weſt baſtion were ruined, and the guns of the enemy entirely ſilenced. The garriſon and inhabitants of Pondicherry were now reduced to an extremity of famine which would admit of no heſitation. General Lally ſent a Colonel, attended by the chief of the Jeſuits, and two Civilians, to Mr. Coote, with propoſals of ſurrendering the garriſon priſoners of war, and demanding a capitulation in behalf of the French Eaſt-India Company. On this laſt ſubject he made no reply; but next morning took poſſeſſion of the town and citadel, where he found a great quantity of artillery, ammunition, ſmall arms, and military ſtores; then he ſecured the garriſon, amounting to above two thouſand Europeans. Lally made a gallant defence; and, had he been properly ſupplied with proviſion, the conqueſt of the place would not have been ſo eaſily achieved. He certainly flattered himſelf with the hope of being ſupplied; otherwiſe an officer of his experience would have demanded a capitulation before he was reduced to the neceſſity of acquieſcing in any terms the beſieger might have thought proper to impoſe.

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That

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That he ſpared no pains to procure ſupplies, appears from an intercepted letter,* written by this Commander to Monſieur Raymond French Reſident at Pullicat.—The billet is no bad ſketch of the writer's character, which ſeems to have a ſtrong tincture of oddity and extravagance.

§ XVIII. By the reduction of Pondicherry the French intereſt was annihilated on the coaſt of Coromandel, and therefore of the utmoſt importance to the Britiſh nation. It may be doubted, however, whether Colonel Coote, with all his ſpirit, vigilance, and military talents, could have ſucceeded in this enterprize without the aſſiſtance of the ſquadrons, which co-operated with him by ſea, and effectually excluded all ſuccour from the beſieged. It muſt be owned, for the honour of the ſervice, that no incident interrupted the good underſtanding which was maintained between the land and ſea officers, who vied with each other in contributing their utmoſt efforts towards the ſucceſs of the expedition. On the twenty-fifth day of December Rear Admiral Stevens arrived with four ſhips of

* "Monſieur Raymond—the Engliſh ſquadron is no more, Sir—of the twelve ſhips they had in our road ſeven are loſt, crews and all; the other four diſmaſted; and no more than one frigate hath eſcaped—therefore loſe not an inſtant in ſending chelingoes upon chelingoes, laden with rice.—The Dutch have nothing to fear now. Beſides, according to the law of nations, they are only reſtricted from ſending us proviſions in their own bottoms; and we are no longer blockaded by ſea.—The ſalvation of Pondicherry hath been once in your power already; if you neglect this opportunity it will be entirely your own fault—don't forget ſome ſmall chelingoes alſo—offer great rewards—in four days I expect ſeventeen thouſand Mahrattas—In ſhort, riſk all—attempt all—force all, and ſend us ſome rice, ſhould it be but half a garſe at a time."

the line, having parted with Rear-Admiral Cornish and his diviſion in ſtormy weather: but he joined them at Pondicherry before the place was ſurrendered. On the firſt day of January a violent tempeſt obliged Admiral Stevens to ſlip his cables and put to ſea, where he parted with the reſt of his ſquadron; and when in three days he returned to the road of Pondicherry, he had the mortification to find that his diviſion had ſuffered ſeverely from the ſtorm. The ſhips of war called the Duke of Aquitaine and the Sunderland foundered in the ſtorm, and their crews periſhed. The Newcaſtle, the Queenborough, and the Protector fireſhip, were driven aſhore, and deſtroyed; but the men were ſaved, together with the cannon, ſtores, and proviſions. Many other ſhips ſuſtained conſiderable damage, which however was ſoon repaired. Admiral Stevens having intercepted the letter from Lally to Raymond, (inſerted in p. 364,) immediately diſpatched letters to the Dutch and Daniſh ſettlements on this coaſt, intimating that, notwithſtanding the inſinuations of General Lally, he had eleven ſail of the line, with two frigates, under his command, all fit for ſervice, in the road of Pondicherry, which was cloſely inveſted and blockaded both by ſea and land: he therefore declared, that, as in that caſe it was contrary to the law of nations for any neutral Power to relieve or ſuccour the beſieged, he was determined to ſeize any veſſel that ſhould attempt to throw proviſions into the place.

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§ XIX. While the arms of Great-Britain ſtill proſpered in every effort tending to the real intereſt

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reſt of the nation, an event happened which for a moment obſcured the ſplendour of her triumphs; and could not but be very alarming to thoſe German allies, whom her liberality had enabled to maintain an expenſive and ſanguinary war of humour and ambition. On the twenty-fifth day of October George II. King of Great-Britain, without any previous diſorder, was in the morning ſuddenly ſeized with the agony of death, at the Palace at Kenſington. He had riſen at his uſual hour, drank his chocolate, and inquired about the wind as anxious for the arrival of the foreign mails; then he opened a window of his apartment, and perceiving the weather was ſerene, declared he would walk in the garden. In a few minutes after this declaration, while he remained alone in his chamber, he fell down upon the floor; the noiſe of his fall brought his attendants into the room, who lifted him on the bed, where he deſired, in a faint voice, that the Princeſs Amelia might be called; but before ſhe could reach the apartments he had expired. An attempt was made to bleed him, but without effect; and indeed his malady was far beyond the reach of art: for when the cavity of the thorax or cheſt was opened, and inſpected by the ſerjeant-ſurgeons, they found the right ventricle of the heart actually ruptured, and a great quantity of blood diſcharged through the aperture into the ſurrounding pericardium; ſo that he muſt have died inſtantaneouſly, in conſequence of the effuſion. The caſe, however, was ſo extraordinary, that we queſtion whether there is ſuch another inſtance upon record. A rupture of this nature appears the more remarkable, as it happened

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to

to a Prince of a healthy conſtitution, unaccuſtomed to exceſs, and far advanced beyond that period of life, when the blood might be ſuppoſed to flow with a dangerous impetuoſity. CHAP. XIV. 1760.

§ XX. Thus died George II. at the age of ſeventy-ſeven, after a long reign of thirty-four years, diſtinguiſhed by a variety of important events, and chequered with a viciſſitude of character and fortune. He was in his perſon rather lower than the middle ſize, well ſhaped, erect, with eyes remarkably prominent, a high noſe, and fair complexion. In his diſpoſition he is ſaid to have been haſty, prone to anger, eſpecially in his youth, yet ſoon appeaſed; otherwiſe mild, moderate, and humane; in his way of living temperate, regular, and ſo methodical in every branch of private œconomy, that his attention deſcended to objects which a great King (perhaps) had better overlook. He was fond of military pomp and parade; and perſonally brave. He loved war as a ſoldier, he ſtudied it as a ſcience; and correſponded on this ſubject with ſome of the greaſt officers whom Germany has produced. The extent of his underſtanding, and the ſplendour of his virtue, we ſhall not preſume to aſcertain, or attempt to diſplay; we rather wiſh for opportunities to expatiate on his munificence and liberality; his generous regard to genius and learning; his Royal encouragement and protection of thoſe arts by which a nation is at one benefited and adorned. With reſpect to his government, it very ſeldom deviated from the inſtitutions of law; or encroached upon private property; or interfered with the common adminiſtration of juſtice. The circumſtances that chiefly marked his publick

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publick character, were a predilection for his native country, and a close attention to the political interests of the Germanick body: points and principles to which he adhered with the most invincible fortitude; and if ever the blood and treasure of Great-Britain were sacrificed to these considerations, we ought not so much to blame the Prince, who acted from the dictates of natural affection, as we should detest a succession of venal ministers, all of whom in their turns devoted themselves, soul and body, to the gratification of his passion, or partiality, so prejudial to the true interest of their county.

§ XXI. The reign of George II. produced many revolutions, as well in the internal schemes of œconomy and administration, as in the external projects of political connections; revolutions that exposed the frailties of human nature, and demonstrated the instability of systems founded upon convenience. In the course of this reign a standing army was, by dint of ministerial influence, engrafted on the constitution of Great-Britain. A fatal stroke was given to the liberty of the press, by the act subjecting all dramatick writings to the inspection of a licenser. The great machine of corruption, contrived to secure a constant majority in Parliament, was overturned, and the inventor of it obliged to quit the reins of government. Professed patriots resigned the principles they had long endeavoured to establish, and listed themselves for the defence of that fortress against which their zeal and talents had been levelled. The management of a mighty kingdom was consigned into the hands of a motley administration,

ministers

miniſters without knowledge, and men without integrity, whoſe councils were timid, weak, and wavering; whoſe folly and extravagance expoſed the nation to ridicule and contempt; by whoſe ignorance and preſumption it was reduced to the verge of ruin. The kingdom was engaged in a quarrel truly national, and commenced a neceſſary war on national principles: but that war was ſtarved; and the chief ſtrength of the nation transferred to the continent of Europe, in order to maintain an unneceſſary war, in favour of a family whoſe pride and ambition can be equalled by nothing but its inſolence and ingratitude. While the ſtrength of the nation was thus exerted abroad for the ſupport of worthleſs allies, and a dangerous rebellion raged in the bowels of the kingdom, the Sovereign was inſulted by his miniſters, who deſerted his ſervice at this critical juncture, and refuſed to reſume their functions, until he had truckled to their petulant humour, and diſmiſſed a favourite ſervant, of whoſe ſuperior talents they were meanly jealous. Such an unprecedented ſucceſſion at any time would have merited the imputation of inſolence: but at that period when the Sovereign was perplexed and embarraſſed by a variety of dangers and difficulties; when his crown, and even his life, was at ſtake; to throw up their places, abandon his councils, and, as far as in them lay, detach themſelves from his fortune, was a ſtep ſo likely to aggravate the diſorder of the nation, ſo big with cruelty, ingratitude, and ſedition, that it ſeems to deſerve an appellation which, however, we do not think proper to beſtow. An inglorious war was ſucceeded

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ceeded by an ignominious peace, which proved of ſhort duration; yet in this interval the Engliſh nation exhibited ſuch a proof of commercial opulence, as aſtoniſhed all Europe. At the cloſe of a war which had drained it of ſo much treaſure, and increaſed the publick debt to an enormous burthen, it acquieſced under ſuch a reduction of intereſt as one would hardly think the miniſtry durſt have propoſed, even before one half of the national debt was contracted. A much more unpopular ſtep was a law that paſſed for naturalizing the Jews—a law ſo odious to the people in general, that it was ſoon repealed, at the requeſt of that miniſter by whom it had been chiefly patronized. An ill-concerted peace was in a little time productive of freſh hoſtilities, and another war with France, which Britain began to proſecute under favourable auſpices. Then the whole political ſyſtem of Germany was inverted. The King of England abandoned the intereſt of that Houſe which he had in the former war ſo warmly eſpouſed, and took into his boſom a Prince whom he had formerly conſidered as his inveterate enemy. The unpropitious beginning of this war againſt France being imputed to the miſconduct of the adminiſtration, excited ſuch a ferment among the people, as ſeemed to threaten a dangerous inſurrection. Every part of the kingdom reſounded with the voice of diſſatisfaction, which did not even reſpect the throne. The King found himſelf obliged to accept of a miniſter preſented by the people; and this meaſure was attended with conſequences as favourable as his wiſh could form. From that inſtant all clamour was huſhed; all oppoſition ceaſed.

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creaſed. The enterpriſing ſpirit of the new miniſter ſeemed to diffuſe itſelf through all the operations of the war; and conqueſt every where attended the efforts of the Britiſh arms. Now appeared the fallacy of thoſe maxims, and the falſehood of thoſe aſſertions, by which former miniſters had eſtabliſhed, and endeavoured to excuſe, the practices of corruption. The ſuppoſed diſaffection, which had been inſiſted on as the ſource of parliamentary oppoſition, now entirely vaniſhed; nor was it found neceſſary to uſe any ſiniſter means for ſecuring a majority, in order to anſwer the purpoſes of the adminiſtration. England for the firſt time ſaw a miniſter of ſtate in full poſſeſſion of popularity. Under the auſpices of this miniſter, it ſaw a national militia formed, and trained to diſcipline by the invincible ſpirit of a few patriots, who purſued this ſalutary meaſure in the face of unwearied oppoſition, diſcouraged by the jealouſy of a court, and ridiculed by all the venal retainers to a ſtanding army. Under his miniſtry it ſaw the military genius of Great-Britain revive, and ſhine with redoubled luſtre; it ſaw her intereſt and glory coincide, and an immenſe extent of country added by conqueſt to her dominions. The people, confiding in the integrity and abilities of their own miniſter, and elevated by the repeated ſounds of triumph, became enamoured of the war; and granted ſuch liberal ſubſidies for its ſupport, as no other miniſter would have preſumed to aſk, as no other nation believed they could afford. Nor did they murmur at ſeeing great part of their treaſure diverted into foreign channels; nor did they ſeem to beſtow a ſerious thought on the accumulating

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load of the national debt, which already exceeded the immenſe ſum of one hundred millions.

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§ XXII. In a word, they were intoxicated with victory; and as the King happened to die in the midſt of their tranſports, occaſioned by the final conqueſt of Canada, their good humour garniſhed his character with a prodigality of encomiums. A thouſand pens were drawn to paint the beauties and ſublimity of his character, in poetry as well as proſe. They extolled him above Alexander in courage and heroiſm, above Auguſtus in liberality, Titus in clemency, Antoninus in piety and benevolence, Solomon in wiſdom, and St. Edward in devotion. Such hyperbolical eulogiums ſerved only to throw a ridicule upon a character which was otherwiſe reſpectable. The two univerſities vied with each other in lamenting his death; and each publiſhed a huge collection of elegies on the ſubject: nor did they fail to exalt his praiſe, with the warmeſt expreſſions of affection and regret, in the compliments of condolence and congratulation which they preſented to his ſucceſſor. The ſame panegyrick and pathos appeared in all the addreſſes with which every other community in the kingdom approached the throne of our preſent Sovereign; inſomuch that we may venture to ſay, no Prince was ever more popular at the time of his deceaſe. The Engliſh are naturally warm and impetuous; and in generous natures, affection is as apt as any other paſſion to run riot. The ſudden death of the King was lamented as a national misfortune by many, who felt a truly filial affection for their country; not that they implicitly ſubſcribed to all the exaggerated praiſe which had been

been ſo liberally poured forth on his character; but becauſe the nation was deprived of him at a critical juncture, while involved in a dangerous and expenſive war, of which he had been perſonally the chief mover and ſupport. They knew the burthen of royalty devolved upon a young Prince, who, though heir apparent to the crown, and already arrived at years of maturity, had never been admitted to any ſhare of the adminiſtration, nor made acquainted with any ſchemes or ſecrets of ſtate. The real character of the new King was very little known to the generality of the nation. They dreaded an abrupt change of meaſures, which might have rendered uſeleſs all the advantages obtained in the courſe of the war. As they were ignorant of his connections, they dreaded a revolution in the miniſtry, which might fill the kingdom with clamour and confuſion. But the greateſt ſhock occaſioned by his deceaſe was undoubted among our allies and fellow ſubjects in Germany, who ſaw themſelves ſuddenly deprived of their ſole prop and patron, at a time when they could not pretend of themſelves to make head againſt the numerous enemies by whom they were ſurrounded. But all theſe doubts and apprehenſions vaniſhed like miſts before the riſing ſun; and the people of Great Britain enjoyed the inexpreſſible pleaſure of ſeeing their loſs repaired in ſuch a manner, as muſt have amply fulfilled the moſt ſanguine wiſh of every friend to his country.

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§ XXIII. The commerce of Great-Britain continued to increaſe during the whole courſe of this reign; but this increaſe was not the effect of extraordinary encouragement. On the contrary, the

BOOK III. 1760. the neceſſities of government, the growing expenſes of the nation, and the continual augmentation of the publick debt, obliged the legiſlature to hamper trade with manifold and grievous impoſitions: its increaſe, therefore, muſt have been owing to the natural progreſs of induſtry and adventure extending themſelves to that fartheſt line or limit beyond which they will not be able to advance: when the tide of traffick has flowed to its higheſt mark, it will then begin to recede in a gradual ebb until it is ſhrunk within the narrow limits of its original channel. War, which naturally impedes the traffick of other nations, had opened new ſources to the merchants of Great-Britain: the ſuperiority of her naval power had cruſhed the navigation of France, her great rival in commerce: ſo that ſhe now ſupplied, on her own terms, all thoſe foreign markets, at which, in time of peace, ſhe was underſold by that dangerous competitor. Thus her trade was augmented to a ſurpriſing pitch; and this great augmentation alone enabled her to maintain the war at ſuch an enormous expenſe. As this advantage will ceaſe when the French are at liberty to re-eſtabliſh their commerce, and proſecute it without moleſtation, it would be for the intereſt of Great-Britain to be at continual variance with that reſtleſs neighbour, provided the conteſt could be limited to the operations of a ſea-war, in which England would be always invincible and victorious.

§ XXIV. The powers of the human mind were freely and fully exerciſed in this reign. Conſiderable progreſs was made in mathematicks and aſtronomy by divers individuals; among whom we

we number Sanderſon, Bradley, Maclaurin, Smith, and the two Simpſons. Natural philoſopy became a general ſtudy; and the new doctrine of electricity grew into faſhion. Different methods were diſcovered for rendering ſea-water potable and ſweet; and divers uſeful hints were communicated to the publick by the learned Doctor Stephen Hales, who directed all his reſearches and experiments to the benefit of ſociety. The ſtudy of alchemy no longer prevailed; but the art of chemiſtry was perfectly underſtood and aſſiduouſly applied to the purpoſes of ſophiſtication. The clergy of Great-Britain were generally learned, pious, and exemplary. Sherlock, Hoadley, Secker, and Conybeare, were promoted to the firſt dignities of the church. Warburton, who had long ſignalized himſelf by the ſtrength and boldneſs of his genius, his extenſive capacity, and profound erudition, at length obtained the mitre. But theſe promotions were granted to reaſons of ſtate convenience, and perſonal intereſt, rather than as rewards of extraordinary merit. Many other eccleſiaſtics of worth and learning were totally overlooked. Nor was eccleſiaſtical merit confined to the eſtabliſhed church. Many inſtances of extraordinary genius, unaffected piety, and univerſal moderation, appeared among the diſſenting miniſters of Great-Britain and Ireland: among theſe we particulariſe the elegant the primitive Foſter; the learned, ingenious, and penetrating Leland.

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§ XXV. The progreſs of reaſon, and free cultivation of the human mind, had not, however, entirely baniſhed thoſe ridiculous ſects and ſchiſms of which the kingdom had been formerly ſo pro-

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ductive. Impoſture and fanaticiſm ſtill hung upon the ſkirts of religion. Weak minds were ſeduced by the deluſion of a ſuperſtition ſtyled Methodiſm, raiſed upon the affectation of ſuperior ſanctity, and maintained by pretenſions to divine illumination. Many thouſands in the lower ranks of life were infected with this ſpecies of enthuſiaſm, by the unwearied endeavours of a few obſcure preachers, ſuch as Whitfield, and the two Weſleys, who propagated their doctrine to the moſt remote corners of the Britiſh dominions, and found means to lay the whole kingdom under contribution. Fanaticiſm alſo formed a league with falſe philoſophy. One Hutchinſon, a viſionary, intoxicated with the fumes of Rabbinical learning, pretended to deduce all demonſtration from Hebrew roots, and to confine all human knowledge to the five books of Moſes. His diſciples became numerous after his death. With the Methodiſts, they denied the merit of good works; and bitterly inveighed againſt Newton as an ignorant pretender, who had preſumed to ſet up his own ridiculous chimæras in oppoſition to the ſacred philoſophy of the Pentateuch. But the moſt extraordinary ſect which diſtinguiſhed this reign was that of the Moravians, or Hernhutters, imported from Germany by Count Zinzendorf, who might have been termed the Melchiſedeck of his followers, inaſmuch as he aſſumed among them the threefold character of Prophet, Prieſt, and King. They could not be ſo properly ſtyled a ſect, as the diſciples of an original, who had invented a new ſyſtem of religion. Their chief adoration was paid to the Second Perſon in the Trinity: the Firſt they treated

treated with the moſt ſhocking neglect. Some of their tenets were blaſphemous, ſome indecent, and others ridiculouſly abſurd. Their diſcipline was a ſtrange mixture of devotion and impurity. Their exterior worſhip conſiſted of hymns, prayers, and ſermons; the hymns extremely ludicrous, and often indecent, alluding to the ſide-hole or wound which CHRIST received from a ſpear in his ſide while he remained upon the croſs. Their ſermons frequently contained very groſs incentives to the work of propagation. Their private exerciſes are ſaid to have abounded with ſuch rites and myſteries as we cannot explain with any regard to decorum. They profeſſed a community of goods, and were governed as one family, in temporals as well as ſpirituals, by a council, or kind of preſbytery, in which the Count, as their ordinary, preſided. In caſes of doubt, or great conſequence, theſe pretended to conſult the Saviour, and to decide from immediate inſpiration; ſo that they boaſted of being under the immediate direction of a theocracy, though in fact they were ſlaves to the moſt dangerous kind of deſpotiſm: for as often as any individual of the community pretended to think for himſelf, or differ in opinion from the Ordinary and his band of aſſociates, the oracle decreed that he ſhould be inſtantly ſent upon the miſſion which they had fixed in Greenland, or to the colony they had eſtabliſhed in Pennſylvania. As theſe religioniſts conſiſted chiefly of manufacturers who appeared very ſober, orderly, and induſtrious; and their chief declared his intention of proſecuting works of publick emolument; they obtained a ſettlemen under

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under a parliamentary ſanction in England, where they ſoon made a conſiderable number of proſelytes, before their principles were fully diſcovered and explained.

§ XXVI. Many ingenious treatiſes on metaphyſicks and morality appeared in the courſe of this reign, and a philoſophical ſpirit of inquiry diffuſed itſelf to the fartheſt extremities of the united kingdom. Though few diſcoveries of importance were made in medicine, yet that art was well underſtood in all its different branches, and many of its profeſſors diſtinguiſhed themſelves in other provinces of literature. Beſides the medical Eſſays of London and Edinburgh, the phyſician's library was enriched with many uſeful modern productions; with the works of the claſſical Freind, the elegant Mead, the accurate Huxham, and the philoſophical Pringle. The art of midwifery was elucidated by ſcience, reduced to fixed principles, and almoſt wholly conſigned into the hands of men practitioners. The reſearches of anatomy were proſecuted to ſome curious diſcoveries, by the ingenuity and dexterity of a Hunter and a Monro. The numerous hoſpitals in London contributed to the improvement of ſurgery, which was brought to perfection under the auſpices of a Cheſelden and a Sharpe. The advantages of agriculture, which had long flouriſhed in England, extended themſelves gradually to the moſt remote and barren provinces of the iſland.

§ XXVII. The mechanick powers were well underſtood, and judiciouſly applied to many uſeful machines of neceſſity and convenience. The mechanical arts had attained to all that perfection which they were capable of acquiring; but the avarice

avarice and oppreſſions of contractors obliged the handicraftſman to exert his ingenuity, not in finiſhing his work well, but in affording it cheap; in purchaſing bad materials, and performing his taſk in a hurry; in concealing flaws, ſubſtituting ſhow for ſolidity, and ſacrificing reputation to the thirſt of lucre. Thus, many of the Engliſh manufacturers, being found ſlight and unſerviceable, grew into diſcredit abroad; thus the art of producing them more perfect may in time be totally loſt at home. The clothes now made in England are inferior in texture and fabrick to thoſe which were manufactured in the beginning of the century; and the ſame judgement may be pronounced upon almoſt every article of hardware. The razors, knives, ſciſſars, hatchets, ſwords, and other edge-utenſils, prepared for exportation, are generally ill tempered, half finiſhed, flawed, or brittle; and the muſkets, which are ſold for ſeven or eight ſhillings apiece to the exporter, ſo careleſsly and unconſcientiouſly prepared, that they cannot be uſed without imminent danger of mutilation; accordingly, one hardly meets with a negro man upon the coaſt of Guinea, in the neighbourhood of the Britiſh ſettlements, who has not been wounded or maimed in ſome member by the burſting of the Engliſh fire-arms. The advantages of this traffick, carried on at the expenſe of character and humanity, will naturally ceaſe, whenever thoſe Africans can be ſupplied more honeſtly by the traders of any other nation. CHAP. XI. 1760.

§ XXVIII. Genius in writing ſpontaneouſly aroſe; and, though neglected by the great, flouriſhed under the culture of a public which had pretenſions to taſte, and piqued itſelf on encouraging

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raging literary merit. Swift and Pope we have mentioned on another occaſion. Young ſtill ſurvived, a venerable monument of poetical talents. Thomſon, the poet of the Seaſons, diſplayed a luxuriancy of genius in deſcribing the beauties of nature. Akenſide and Armſtrong excelled in didactic poetry. Even the Epopœa did not diſdain an Engliſh dreſs; but appeared to advantage in the Leonidas of Glover, and the Epigoniad of Wilkie. The publick acknowledged a conſiderable ſhare of dramatic merit in the tragedies of Young, Mallet, Home, and ſome other leſs diſtinguiſhed authors. Very few regular comedies, during this period, were exhibited on the Engliſh theatre; which, however, produced many leſs laboured pieces, abounding with ſatire, wit, and humour. The Careleſs Huſband of Cibber, and Suſpicious Huſband of Hoadley, are the only comedies of this age that bid fair for reaching poſterity. The exhibitions of the ſtage were improved to the moſt exquiſite entertainment by the talents and management of Garrick, who greatly ſurpaſſed all his predeceſſors of this and perhaps every other nation, in his genius for acting; in the ſweetneſs and variety of his tones, the irreſiſtible magic of his eye, the fire and vivacity of his action, the elegance of attitude, and the whole pathos of expreſſion. Quin excelled in dignity and declamation, as well as in exhibiting ſome characters of humour, equally exquiſite and peculiar. Mrs. Cibber breathed the whole ſoul of female tenderneſs and paſſion; and Mrs. Pritchard diſplayed all the dignity of diſtreſs. That Great-Britain was not barren of poets at this period appears from

from the detached performances of Johnſon, Maſon, Gray, the two Whiteheads, and the two Wartons; beſides a great number of other bards, who have ſported in lyric poetry, and acquired the applauſe of their fellow-citizens. Candidates for literary fame appeared even in the higher ſphere of life, embelliſhed by the nervous ſtyle, ſuperior ſenſe, and extenſive erudition of a Corke; by the delicate taſte, the poliſhed muſe, and tender feelings of a Lyttelton. King ſhone unrivalled in Roman eloquence. Even the female ſex diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their taſte and ingenuity. Miſs Carter rivalled the celebrated Dacier in learning and critical knowledge; Mrs. Lennox ſignalized herſelf by many ſucceſsful efforts of genius, both in poetry and proſe; and Miſs Reid excelled the celebrated Roſalba in portrait-painting, both in miniature and at large, in oil as well as in crayons. The genius of Cervantes was transfuſed into the novels of Fielding, who painted the characters, and ridiculed the follies of life, with equal ſtrength, humour, and propriety. The field of hiſtory and biography was cultivated by many writers of ability; among whom we diſtinguiſh the copious Guthrie, the circumſtantial Ralph, the laborious Carte, the learned and elegant Robertſon, and above all, the ingenious, penetrating, and comprehenſive Hume, whom we rank among the firſt writers of the age, both as an hiſtorian and philoſopher. Nor let us forget the merit conſpicuous in the works of Campbell, remarkable for candour, intelligence, and preciſion. Johnſon, inferior to none in philoſophy, philology, poetry, and claſſical learning, ſtands foremoſt as an eſſayiſt, juſtly admired for the dignity, ſtrength, and

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and variety of his ſtyle, as well as for the agreeable manner in which he inveſtigates the human heart, tracing every intereſting emotion and opening all the ſources of morality. The laudable aim of enliſting the paſſions on the ſide of Virtue was ſucceſsfully purſued by Richardſon, in his Pamela, Clariſſa, and Grandiſon; a ſpecies of writing equally new and extraordinary, where, mingled with much ſuperfluity, we find a ſublime ſyſtem of ethics, an amazing knowledge and command of human nature. Many of the Greek and Roman claſſics made their appearance in Engliſh tranſlations, which were favourably received as works of merit; among theſe we place, after Pope's Homer, Virgil by Pitt and Warton, Horace by Francis, Polybius by Hampton, and Sophocles by Franklin. The war introduced a variety of military treatiſes, chiefly tranſlated from the French language; and a free country, like Great-Britain, will always abound with political tracts and lucubrations. Every literary production of merit, calculated for amuſement or inſtruction, that appeared in any country or language of Chriſtendom, was immediately imported, and naturalized among the Engliſh people. Never was the purſuit after knowledge ſo univerſal, or literary merit more regarded, than at this juncture, by the body of the Britiſh nation; but it was honoured by no attention from the throne, and little indulgence did it reap from the liberality of particular patrons. The reign of Queen Anne was propitious to the fortunes of Swift and Pope, who lived in all the happy pride of independence. Young, ſequeſtered from

from courts and preferment, poſſeſſed a moderate benefice in the country, and employed his time in a conſcientious diſcharge of his eccleſiaſtical functions. Thomſon, with the moſt benevolent heart that ever warmed the human breaſt, maintained a perpetual war with the difficulties of a narrow fortune. He enjoyed a place in chancery by the bounty of Lord Talbot, of which he was diveſted by the ſucceeding Chancellor. He afterwards enjoyed a ſmall penſion from Frederick Prince of Wales, which was withdrawn in the ſequel. About two years before his death, he obtained, by the intereſt of his friend Lord Lyttelton, a comfortable place; but he did not live to taſte the bleſſing of eaſy circumſtances, and died in debt.* None of the reſt whom we have named enjoyed any ſhare of the Royal bounty, except W. Whitehead, who ſucceeded to the place of laureat at the death of Cibber; and ſome of them, whoſe merit was the moſt univerſally acknowledged, remained expoſed to all the ſtorms of indigence, and all the ſtings of mortification. While the Queen lived, ſome countenance was given to learning. She converſed with Newton, and correſponded with Leibnitz. She took pains to acquire popularity; the royal family on certain days dined in public, for the ſatisfaction of the people: the court was animated

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* However he was neglected when living, his memory has been honoured with peculiar marks of publick regard, in an ample ſubſcription for a new edition of his works: the profits were employed in erecting a monument to his fame in Weſtminſter-Abbey, a ſubſcription to which his preſent Majeſty King George III. has liberally contributed. The remaining ſurplus was diſtributed among his poor relations.

with

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with a freedom of ſpirit and vivacity, which rendered it at once brilliant and agreeable. At her death that ſpirit began to languiſh, and a total ſtagnation of gaiety and good humour enſued. It was ſucceeded by a ſudden calm, an ungracious reſerve, and a ſtill rotation of inſipid forms.*

§ XXIX. England was not defective in other arts that embelliſh and amuſe. Muſick became a faſhionable ſtudy, and its profeſſors were generally careſſed by the publick. An Italian opera was maintained at a great expenſe, and well ſupplied with foreign performers. Private concerts were inſtituted in every corner of the metropolis. The compoſitions of Handel were univerſally admired, and he himſelf lived in affluence. It muſt be owned at the ſame time that Geminiani was neglected, though his genius commanded eſteem and veneration. Among the few natives of England who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their talents in this art, Green, Howard, Arne, and Boyce, were the moſt remarkable.

§ XXX. The Britiſh ſoil, which had hitherto been barren in the article of painting, now produced ſome artiſts of extraordinary merit. Hogarth excelled all the world in exhibiting the ſcenes of ordinary life; in humour, character, and expreſ-

* George II. by his Queen Caroline, had two ſons and five daughters, who attained the age of maturity. Frederick Prince of Wales, father to his preſent Majeſty George III; William Duke of Cumberland; Anne, the Princeſs Royal, married to the late Prince of Orange, and mother to the preſent Stadtholder; Mary, Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel; Louiſa, late Queen of Denmark; Amelia and Carolina, who were never married.

ſion.

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ion. Hayman became eminent for hiſtorical deſigns and converſation pieces. Reynolds and Ramſay diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſuperior merit in portraits; a branch that was ſucceſsfully cultivated by many other Engliſh painters. Wootton was famous for repreſenting live animals in general; Seymour for race-horſes; Lambert, and the Smiths, for landſcapes; and Scot for ſea-pieces. Several ſpirited attempts were made on hiſtorical ſubjects, but little progreſs was made in the ſublime parts of painting. Eſſays of this kind were diſcouraged by a falſe taſte, founded upon a reprobation of Britiſh genius. The art of Engraving was brought to perfection by Strange, and laudably practiſed by Grignon, Baron, Ravenet, and ſeveral other maſters; great improvements were made in mezzotinto, miniature and enamel. Many fair monuments of ſculpture or ſtatuary were raiſed by Ryſbrach, Roubilliac, and Wilton. Architecture, which had been cheriſhed by the elegant taſte of Burlington, ſoon became a favourite ſtudy; and many magnificent edifices were reared in different parts of the kingdom. Ornaments were carved in wood, and moulded in ſtucco, with all the delicacy of execution; but a paſſion for novelty had introduced into gardening, building, and furniture, an abſurd Chineſe taſte, equally void of beauty and convenience. Improvements in the liberal and uſeful arts will doubtleſs be the conſequence of that encouragement given to merit by the ſociety inſtituted for theſe purpoſes, which we have deſcribed on another occaſion. As for the Royal Society, it ſeems to have degenerated in

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its researches, and to have had very little share, f
half a century at least, in extending the influenc
of true philosophy.

We shall conclude this reign with a detail of th
forces and fleets of Great Britain, from whenc
the reader will conceive a just idea of her opulenc
and power.

BRIEF

BRIEF STATEMENT

Of the ARMIES *and* FLEETS *of* Great-Britain, *about the Middle of the Year* 1760.

LAND FORCES.

In GREAT-BRITAIN, *under* Lord Viſcount Ligonier, *Commander in Chief.*

2 Troops of Horſe-Guards.
2 ——— Horſe-Grenadiers.
5 Regiments of Dragoons.
3 ——— Foot-Guards.
23 ——— Foot.

In IRELAND, *under* Lieut. Gen. Earl of Rothes, *Commander in Chief.*

2 Regiments of Horſe.
8 ——— Dragoons.
17 ——— Foot.

In JERSEY, *under* Col. Boſcawen.

1 Regiment of Foot.

At GIBRALTAR, *under* Lieut. Gen. Earl of Home, *Governor.*

6 Regiments of Foot.

In GERMANY, *under* Lieut. Gen. Marquis of Granby, *Commander in Chief.*

1 Regiment of Horſe-Guards.
2 ——— Horſe.
3 ——— Dragoon-Guards.
6 ——— Dragoons.
16 ——— Foot.

In Garriſon at EMBDEN.

2 Regiments of Highlanders.

In NORTH-AMERICA, *under* Major-General Amherſt, *Commander in Chief.*

21 Regiments of Foot.

In the WEST-INDIES.
5½ Regiments of Foot.

In AFRICA.
2 Regiments of Foot.

In the EAST-INDIES.
4 Battalions of Foot.

Total: 31 Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons.
97 ——— Foot.

Beſides theſe, Great-Britain maintained Hanoverian, Heſſi and other German auxiliaries, to the amount of 60,000.

NAVY.

At or near home, under Sir Edward Hawke, Adm. Boſcaw &c.

	Guns.		
3 Ships of	100	5 Ships of	
6 ———	90	1 ———	
1 ———	84	8 ———	
3 ———	80	12 ———	
13 ———	74	10 ———	

In the EAST-INDIES, *under* Vice-Admiral Pococke.

2 Ships of	74	7 Ships of	
1 ———	68	1 ———	
1 ———	66	3 ———	
2 ———	64		

In the WEST-INDIES, *under* Rear-Admiral Holmes.

1 Ship of	90	1 Ship of	
2 ———	80	6 ———	
1 ———	74	4 ———	
2 ———	70	2 ———	
1 ———	68		

In NORTH-AMERICA, *under* Commodore Lord Colville.

1 Ship of	74	2 Ships of	
3 ———	70	3 ———	
1 ———	66	2 ———	

In the MEDITERRANEAN, *under* Vice-Admiral Saunders. CHAP. XIV. 1760.

	Guns.		Guns.
Ship of	90	3 Ships of	60
——	74	3 ——	50
——	64		

At or near Home	Ships 62
In the East-Indies	17
West-Indies	20
North-America	12
Mediterranean	10
Total	121

List of Men of War, French *and* Engliſh, *taken, ſunk, or caſually loſt*;

From the Year 1755 to the Year 1760.

FRENCH Ships *taken*.

	Guns.		Guns.
Ships of	84	2 Ships of	32
——	74	2 ——	28
——	66	2 ——	26
——	64	2 ——	24
——	50	2 ——	22
——	48	1 ——	20
——	44	3 ——	16
——	40	2 ——	18
——	38	1 ——	10
——	36	1 ——	8
			1706

Ditto *deſtroyed*.

	Guns.		Guns.
Ships of	84	1 Ship of	34
——	74	1 ——	32
——	64	1 ——	30
——	56	1 ——	18
——	50	2 ——	16
——	36	6 ——	8
——	32		
			1730

FRENCH

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1760.

French Ships *casually lost.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of	74	1 Ship of	34
1	70	1	32
3	64	2	28
1	56	3	24
2	50	1	20
1	44		

736
Destroyed 1730
Taken 1506
Total 4112

English Ships *taken.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of	60	2 Ships of	12
1	50	1	10

144

Ditto *destroyed.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of	24	1 Ship of	28
2	20		

72

Ditto *casually lost.*

	Guns.		Guns.
1 Ship of	90	1 Ship of	50
1	80	1	28
2	74	1	24
2	64	1	20
1	60	2	8

644
Destroyed 72
Taken 144
Total 860

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